



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To  
Board of Directors  
Global Surfaces Limited ("The Parent")

### Opinion

We have been appointed to audit the financial statement of the Global Surfaces FZE ("The Company") being subsidiary of the parent as per the Indian GAAP. We have audited the financial statements of the Company, which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31st 2022, and statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period from December 14, 2021 to March 31, 2022, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from December 14, 2021 to March 31, 2022 in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by ICAI. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, results of operations and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.





## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

### Restriction on Use and Distribution

The financial statements dealt by this report have been prepared for the use in connection with the preparation of the consolidated financial statement of the parent and for no other purpose. These financial statements have been prepared to comply with the requirements of Indian GAAP only. We are not responsible for non-compliance of any local laws of the country in which the Company is incorporated.

The financial statements are not the statutory financial statements of the Company and are prepared for the purposes of including these financial statements in the consolidated financial statements of the parent and accordingly the presentation and disclosures to the extent applicable for that purpose have been included in these financial statements by the management and intended users of the financial statements for the purpose for which those have been prepared.

We have no obligation, responsibility, liability in respect of this report as Statutory Auditors of the Company and nothing in this report, nor anything said or done in course of or in connection with the services that are subject to this report, will extend any duty or care since we are not the statutory auditors of the Company.

As a result, these Accounts are not a complete set of financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India. Our report is intended solely for the parent, for the purpose of consolidation and should not be distributed to any other party other than the parent.

**For B Khosla & Co.**

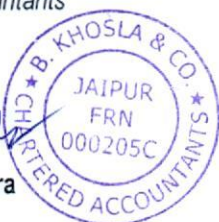
*Chartered Accountants*

FRN: 000205C

**Sandeep Mundra**

Partner

Membership No.: 075482



**UDIN: 22075482ALDSSM9077**

Place: Jaipur

Date: June 17, 2022



Global Surfaces FZE

Sr. No.	Details of Consolidated Financial Information	Annexure Reference
1	as at March 31, 2022	Balance Sheet
2	for the period from December 14, 2021 to March 31, 2022	Statement of Profit and Loss
3	for the period from December 14, 2021 to March 31, 2022	Statement of Changes in Equity
4	for the period from December 14, 2021 to March 31, 2022	Statement of Cash Flows
5	as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022	Notes to financial statements
6	as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022	Notes to financial statements

For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

  
Director

Global Surfaces FZE  
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022  
(Amount in AED)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Capital work-in-progress	3	7,21,956.04
Right-of-use assets	4	1,94,41,331.00
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Other financial assets	5	60,000.00
Other non-current assets	6	4,81,928.00
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2,07,05,215.04</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	7	7,00,000.00
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>7,00,000.00</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2,14,05,215.04</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Equity share capital	8(a)	7,00,000.00
<b>Other equity</b>		
Reserves and surplus	8(b)	-
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>7,00,000.00</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities		
Lease liabilities	9	1,99,90,813.00
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>1,99,90,813.00</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities		
i. Trade payables		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprise	10	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than (i)(a) above		7,14,402.04
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>7,14,402.04</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,07,05,215.04</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>2,14,05,215.04</b>

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with accompanying notes.  
As per our report of even date

For B. KHOSLA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 000205C

SANDEEP MUNDRA

Partner

M. No. 075482



For and on behalf of the Company

For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

MAYANK SHAH

Director

Director

SWETA SHAH

Director

Date: June 17, 2022

Place: Jaipur

Global Surfaces FZE  
 Statement of Profit and Loss for the period from December 14, 2021 to March 31, 2022  
 (Amount in AED)

Particulars	Note	For the period from December 14, 2021 to March 31, 2022
<b>Income</b>		
Revenue from operations		-
<b>Total income</b>		-
<b>Expenses</b>		
Other expenses		-
<b>Total expenses</b>		-
<b>Profit before tax</b>		-
Income tax expense		-
- Current tax		-
- Deferred tax		-
<b>Total tax expense</b>		-
<b>Profit for the Period</b>		-
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Other comprehensive income for the Period, net of tax		
		-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the Period</b>		-
<b>Earnings per equity share (in INR)</b>		
Basic earnings per share		-
Diluted earnings per share		-

The above statement of profit and loss should be read in conjunction with accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For B. KHOSLA & CO.  
 Chartered Accountants  
 FRN: 000205C

  
 SANDEEP MUNDRA  
 Partner  
 M. No. 075482



For and on behalf of the Company

For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

  
 MAYANK SHAH  
 Director

  
 SWETA SHAH  
 Director

Date: June 17, 2022  
 Place: Jaipur

Global Surfaces FZE

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period from December 14, 2021 to March 31, 2022

(Amount in AED)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount
As at December 14, 2021	-
Changes in equity share capital	7,00,000.00
As at March 31, 2022	7,00,000.00

B. Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Profit for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	-

For B. KHOSLA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 000205C



SANDEEP MUNDRA

Partner

M. No. 075482



For and on behalf of the Company

For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

  
Director

MAYANK SHAH  
Director



SWETA SHAH  
Director

Date: June 17, 2022

Place: Jaipur



**Global Surfaces FZE**

**Statement of Cash Flows for the period from December 14, 2021 to March 31, 2022**

*(Amount in AED)*

Particulars	For the period from December 14, 2021 to March 31, 2022
<b>A. Cash flows from operating activities</b>	
Profit before tax	-
Adjustments for :	
Interest and other finance costs	-
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	-
Changes in working capital:	
Increase in trade payables	7,14,402.04
(Increase) in other financial and non-financial assets	(5,41,928.00)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>1,72,474.04</b>
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	-
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	<b>1,72,474.04</b>
<b>B. Cash flows from investing activities</b>	
Increase in capital work-in-progress	(7,21,956.04)
<b>Net cash (outflow) in investing activities</b>	<b>(7,21,956.04)</b>
<b>C. Cash flows from financing activities</b>	
Issue of Share capital	7,00,000.00
Generation of Lease Liability	5,49,482.00
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) in financing activities</b>	<b>12,49,482.00</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>7,00,000.00</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>7,00,000.00</b>
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the statement of cash flow</b>	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following (refer note 7):</b>	
Balances with banks	
<i>In current accounts</i>	7,00,000.00
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>7,00,000.00</b>



For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

*[Signature]*  
Director

**Global Surfaces FZE**

**Statement of Cash Flows for the period from December 14, 2021 to March 31, 2022**

**(Amount in AED)**

**Notes:**

1. The Statement of cash flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of cash flows notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 (as amended).
2. Purchase of property, plant and equipment includes movements of capital work-in-progress (including capital advances and creditors for capital goods) during the year.

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with accompanying notes.

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**For B. KHOSLA & CO.**

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 000205C

**SANDEEP MUNDRA**

Partner

M. No. 075482



**For and on behalf of the Company**

**For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE**

**MAYANK SHAH** Director

Director

**SWETA SHAH**

Director

Date: June 17, 2022

Place: Jaipur



**Global Surfaces FZE**

**Notes to financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2022**

**(Amount in AED)**

**Background**

Global Surfaces FZE is a Company incorporated in the laws of United Arab of Emirates. The Company is incorporated since December 14, 2021 and is engaged primarily in the business of manufacturing of quartz slabs.

These financial statements were authorized to be issued by the Board of Directors on June 17, 2022.

**Note 1: Basis of preparation and Significant Accounting Policies**

**(a) Basis of preparation**

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

**(b) Segment reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM).

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as being the CODM as they assesses the financial performance and position of the Company, and makes strategic decisions.

**(c) Foreign currency translation**

**(i) Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

**(ii) Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

**(d) Revenue recognition**

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer which is generally on dispatch of goods and/or on the date of clearance by Customs. The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of goods measured at the price specified in the contract, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from value added services, namely freight and shipping insurance, is recognised as and when services are rendered, as per the terms agreed with the customers. Shipping and handling expenses have been netted off while recognition of revenue.

**(e) Income tax**

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

**(i) Current income tax**

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. The provision for current tax is made at the rate of tax as applicable for the income of the previous year as defined under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**(ii) Deferred tax**

Deferred income tax is recognised using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts as per financial statements as at the reporting date. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).



For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

  
Director

## Global Surfaces FZE

### Notes to financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in AED)

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in associate where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

#### (f) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held a call with financial institutions, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### (g) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customer for sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

#### (h) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

#### Financial assets:

##### Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

##### Initial recognition and measurement

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sale the financial asset. Financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed of in profit or loss.

##### Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial assets are measured at:

- fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss), or
- amortised cost

##### Debt instruments

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI') or fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') till de-recognition on the basis of (i) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and (ii) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

##### Amortised cost:

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.



For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

  
Director



**Global Surfaces FZE**

**Notes to financial statements, as at and for the period ended March 31, 2022**

**(Amount in AED)**

**Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):**

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

**Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):**

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets are recognised in other income.

**Equity instruments**

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL.

The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

**Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 41 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

**Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

- the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

**Income recognition**

**Interest income**

Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed as interest income within other income. Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost and financial assets at FVOCI is calculated using the effective interest rate method and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as part of other income.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance)

**Dividend income**

Dividends are received from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and at FVOCI. Dividends are recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established. This applies even if they are paid out of pre-acquisition profits, unless the dividend clearly a recovery part of the cost of the investment.

**Other income**

All other income is accounted on accrual basis when no significant uncertainty exist regarding the amount that will be received.



For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

  
Director



**Global Surfaces FZE**

**Notes to financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2022**

(Amount in AED)

**Financial liabilities:**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are initially measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue/ origination of the financial liability.

**Subsequent measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

**Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

**Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

**(i) Trade and other payables**

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period or operating cycle, as applicable. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**(j) Provisions and contingent liabilities**

**Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.

**Contingent liabilities**

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

**(k) Contributed equity**

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

**(l) Earnings per share**

**(i) Basic earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- The profit attributable to owners of respective class of equity shares of the Company
- By the weighted average number of equity shares (respective class wise) outstanding during the financial year.

**(ii) Diluted earnings per share**

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.



For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

  
Director

**Global Surfaces FZE**

**Notes to financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2022**

(Amount in AED)

**Note 2: Changes in accounting policies and disclosures**

**New amendments issued but not effective**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated 23 March 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective 1 April 2022.

- Proceeds before intended use of property, plant and equipment- Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment
- Onerous Contracts – Cost of fulfilling a contract- Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- References to the conceptual framework- Ind AS 103, Business combinations
- Fees included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities- Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

  
Director



Global Surfaces FZE

Notes to financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in AED)

Note 3 - Capital Work in Progress

Particulars	Total
As at December 14, 2021	-
Addition during the year	7,21,956.04
Transferred to property plant and equipment	-
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2022</b>	<b>7,21,956.04</b>

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Balance as of March 31, 2022	7,21,956.04	-	-	7,21,956.04

Note 4 - Right-of-use-Assets (ROU assets)

Particulars	Total
As at December 14, 2021	-
Addition during the year	1,97,30,532.00
Depreciation capitalized to CWIP	2,89,201.00
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2022</b>	<b>1,94,41,331.00</b>



For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

  
Director



Global Surfaces FZE

Notes to financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in AED)

Note 5 - Other non-current financial asset

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, Considered good	
Security Deposit	60,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>

Note 6 - Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, Considered good	
Capital advances	4,81,928.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,81,928.00</b>

Note 7 - Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with banks	
<i>In current accounts</i>	7,00,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,00,000.00</b>



For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

  
Director

Global Surfaces FZE

Notes to financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in AED)

Note 8 - Equity Share capital and other equity

Equity share capital

(i) Authorised share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Equity share capital</b>	
96,249 equity shares of AED 100 each	96,24,900.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,24,900.00</b>

(ii) Issued, subscribed and paid up

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Equity share capital</b>	
7000 equity shares of AED 100 each	7,00,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,00,000.00</b>

(iii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share with same rights, preferences. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to received the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. The Equity Shares issued by the company have equal right as to voting and dividend.

(iv) Movement in equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares	Amount
<b>Equity Shares</b>		
Shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Share issued during the year/ period	7,000	7,00,000.00
Add: Bonus shares issued during the year (Refer note below)	-	-
<b>Shares outstanding as at the end of the year/period</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,00,000.00</b>

(v) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	
	Number of Shares	% Holding
Global Surfaces Limited (formerly known as Global Stones Private Limited)	7,000	100.00%



For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

  
Director

Global Surfaces FZE

Notes to financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in AED)

(vi) Details of shares held by promoter

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	
	Number of Shares	% Holding
Global Surfaces Limited (formerly known as Global Stones Private Limited)	7,000	100.00%

(vii) There is no change in promoter shareholding during the year

8(b) - Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Retained earnings	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(i) Retained earnings</b>	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	-
Profit for the year	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>
Nature and purpose of reserves	

a. Retained earnings

The cumulative gain or loss arising from the operations which is retained by the Company is recognised and accumulated under the heading "Retained Earnings". At the end of the year, the profit after tax are transferred from the statement of profit and loss to retained earnings.



For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

*[Signature]*  
Director



Global Surfaces FZE

Notes to financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in AED)

Note 9 - Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Lease liabilities on right to use asset	1,99,90,813.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,99,90,813.00</b>

Note 10 - Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Trade payables	
Dues to others	7,14,402.04
Dues to micro and small enterprises	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,14,402.04</b>

Trade payable ageing schedule for other than MSME - Not disputed

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Unbilled	-
Not due	-
Less than 1 year	7,14,402.04
1-2 Years	-
2-3 Years	-
More than 3 Years	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,14,402.04</b>

Note: Company does not have any disputed trade payables.

For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

  
Director



**Global Surfaces FZE**

**Notes to financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2022**

**(Amount in AED)**

**Note 11 - Related party transactions**

**(a) Names of related parties and nature of relationship:**

**Parent**

Global Surfaces Limited (formerly known as Global Stones Private Limited) (w.e.f December 14, 2021)



For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

  
Director

Global Surfaces FZE

Notes to financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in AED)

B) Details of Transaction Entered during the year	As at March 31, 2022
<b>I. Balances</b>	
<b>Trade Payables</b>	
Global Surfaces Limited (formerly known as Global Stones Private Limited)	6,73,300.91

For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE



  
Director



Global Surfaces FZE

Notes to financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in AED)

Note 12 - Fair value measurements

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Financial assets - at amortised cost</b>	
Security deposits	60,000.00
Cash and cash equivalents	7,00,000.00
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>7,60,000.00</b>
<b>Financial liabilities - at amortised cost</b>	
Trade payables	7,14,402.04
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>7,14,402.04</b>

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Note 13 - Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

A. Contingent liabilities :- Nil

B. Capital Commitments

Description	As at March 31, 2022
Estimated value of contracts in capital account remaining to be executed	1,175.02

Note 14 - Schedule III amendments

The following Schedule III amendments is not applicable on the Company:

(i) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

For B. KHOSLA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 000205C

SANDEEP MUNDRA

Partner

M. No. 075482



For and on behalf of the Company

For GLOBAL SURFACES FZE

MAYANK SHAH  
Director

SWETA SHAH  
Director

*Sweta Shah*

Date: June 17, 2022

Place: Jaipur