Seamec International FZE
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Consolidated Financial Statements
(For The Year Ended March 31, 2023)

INDEX TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GROUP INFORMATION

Shareholders
Seamec Limited, Mumbai, India

Directors
Mr. Sanjeev Agrawal
Mr. S N Mohanty
Mr. Rajiv Goel

Manager
Mr. Rone Anand Manapuzha

Principal activities
The principal activities of the Group is "Ship Charter, Ship Management & Operation, Shipping Lines of Freight & Passengers Transportation".

License number - Holding Entity
1884

License number - Subsidiary Company
28343

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9WA 127, 1st Floor,
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Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Tel : +971- 04- 2989699

Bankers
Bank of Baroda
Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

Auditors
TRC Pamco Middle East Auditing and Accounting
P O Box 94570
Dubai, U A E
Email : info@trcpamco.com
Tel : +971 - 4- 22 98 777
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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The management is pleased to present their report together with audited Consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group is "Ship Charter, Ship Management & Operation, Shipping Lines of Freight & Passengers Transportation".

Performance review

For the year, the Group has recorded a revenue of USD 4.42 million as compared to the previous year revenue of USD 7.53 million. The net loss of the Group for the year is USD 0.88 million as compared to the net income of USD 1.13 million for the previous year.

Events subsequent to the balance sheet date

There were no major events, which occurred since the year end that materially affect the financial position of the Group.

Auditors

The Group's auditors, TRC PAMCO Middle East Auditing & Accounting, now retire and being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

For SEAMEC INTERNATIONAL FZE

S N Mohanty
Director
May 16, 2023

Rajiv Goel
Director
May 16, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Shareholders
Seamec International FZE
United Arab Emirates

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements of Seamec International FZE for the year ended March 31, 2023

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Seamec International FZE, Dubai, UAE and it's Subsidiary ("the Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2023 and group financial performance and group's cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for Small and Medium Sized Entities.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA's). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditors responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the 'International Ethics Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other Ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Emphasis of matters

Without qualifying our opinion, attention is drawn to the note 14 of the notes to the financial statements.

Term Loans obtained from Bank of Baroda have been fully repaid through Overdraft Facility .

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and in compliance with the applicable provisions of Dubai Airport Free Zone Authority (DAFZA), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Auditors responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Objectives of our audit 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 ISA's 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA's, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism through out the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We have obtained all the information and explanations which were necessary for the purpose of our audit and, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Implementing Regulations issued there under by the Dubai Airport Free Zone Authority (DAFZA) came to our attention which would have had a material effect on the Group's financial position.

TRC PAMCO Middle East Auditing & Accounting
Reg. No: 423
Dubai
May 16, 2023

Seamec International FZE

Consolidated Statement of financial position as on March 31, 2023

(Figures in USD)

	Notes	As on Mar 31, 2023	As on Mar 31, 2022
ASSETS EMPLOYED			
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment (Net)	3	13,955,929	18,108,042
Capital Work In Progress	4	-	16,877
Capital Advances	5	2,500,000	-
Advance Against Property	6	58,998	-
		16,514,927	**18,124,920**
Current assets			
Inventory	7	99,360	98,349
Deposits, prepayments and other receivable	8	681,445	95,705
Accounts receivable	9	12,100	263,631
Cash and bank balances	11	9,595,059	9,525,959
		10,387,964	**9,983,643**
TOTAL ASSETS		**26,902,892**	**28,108,564**
FUNDS EMPLOYED			
Equity			
Share capital		1,634,878	817,440
Retained earnings		12,261,086	13,318,037
Non - controlling interest		48,284	73,542
		13,944,249	**14,209,018**
Non current liabilities			
Term loans - more than one year	12	1,168,233	2,956,744
Other payable	13	2,030,000	5,091,250
Employee's end of service benefits	14	31,878	25,906
		3,230,111	**8,073,899**
Current liabilities			
Term loans - within one year	12	350,500	1,863,659
Bank borrowings - short term	15	8,656,456	3,072,307
Accounts and other payable	16	721,576	883,600
Due to related parties	17	-	6,081
		9,728,532	**5,825,647**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**26,902,892**	**28,108,564**

Annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements. These financial statements are approved by Board of Directors.

For SEAMEC INTERNATIONAL FZE

S N Mohanty	**Rajiv Goel**
Director	**Director**
May 16, 2023	**May 16, 2023**

Consolidated Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2023

	Notes	**Year ended Mar 31, 2023**	Year ended Mar 31, 2022
INCOME			
Service income	18	4,422,664	7,528,457
Less : Direct costs	19	(5,064,406)	(5,716,342)
Gross profit		**(641,741)**	**1,812,114**
Other income	20	709,356	354,987
Administrative and general expenses	21	(512,734)	(555,925)
Finance cost		(437,086)	(482,044)
		(240,464)	**(682,981)**
Operating income		**(882,205)**	**1,129,134**
Other comprehensive income			
Net comprehensive income for the year		(882,205)	1,129,134
Income for the year attributable to			
Shareholder of the Group		**(936,950)**	**1,058,304**
Non Controlling interest		**54,745**	**70,830**

Annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements. These financial statements are approved by Board of Directors.

For SEAMEC INTERNATIONAL FZE

S N Mohanty
Director
May 16, 2023

Rajiv Goel
Director
May 16, 2023

Consolidated Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Figures in USD)

		Year ended Mar 31, 2023	Year ended Mar 31, 2022
I.	**FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	(882,205)	1,129,134
	Adjustments:		
	Depreciation	1,790,665	2,235,942
	Profit on sale of fixed assets	(363,209)	-
	Amortisation of dry dock expenditure	606,655	130,325
	End of service benefits	6,541	7,381
	Operating cash flow before working capital changes	1,158,447	3,502,782
	Working capital changes		
	(Increase)/decrease in deposits, prepayments and other receivable	(585,740)	9,838
	Decrease in accounts receivable	251,531	43,151
	(Increase) in capital advances	(2,500,000)	-
	(Increase) in advance against property	(58,998)	-
	(Increase)/decrease in inventory	(1,012)	285,869
	(Decrease) in other payable	(3,061,250)	-
	Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and accruals	(162,024)	69,949
	Employees end of service benefits paid	(568)	-
	Increase/(decrease) in due to related parties	(6,081)	(19,059)
	Net cash flow (used in)/generated from operating activities (A)	**(4,965,696)**	**3,892,530**
II.	**FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Investment in fixed deposits	(3,269)	(62,319)
	Dry Dock Expenditure	(1,711,453)	-
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(392,445)	(299,931)
	Sale of assets	4,221,900	
	Net cash flows generated from/(used in) investing activities (B)	**2,114,732**	**(362,250)**
III.	**FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net proceeds from term loans	(3,301,669)	(1,863,661)
	Proceeds/(Repayments) from short term borrowings	5,584,149	(2,406,289)
	Capital work in progress	16,877	(16,877)
	Increase in share capital	817,439	-
	Dividend declared	(200,000)	-
	Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities (C)	**2,916,795**	**(4,286,827)**

Consolidated Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

		(Figures in USD)
	Year ended Mar 31, 2023	**Year ended Mar 31, 2022**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	65,832	(756,549)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	284,646	1,041,195
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	**350,478**	**284,646**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank	350,477	284,470
Cash in hand	0	176
Cash & cash equivalents as per cash flow statement	**350,478**	**284,646**

Annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements. These financial statements are approved by Board of Directors.

Seamec International FZE

S N Mohanty
Director
May 16, 2023

Rajiv Goel
Director
May 16, 2023

Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Attributable to shareholders of Group Share capital	Retained earnings	Non - controlling interest	(Figures in USD) Total
As on March 31, 2021	817,440	12,259,733	2,712	13,079,884
Net comprehensive income for the year	-	1,058,304	70,830	1,129,134
As on March 31, 2022	**817,440**	**13,318,037**	**73,542**	**14,209,019**
Additions during year*	817,439	-	-	817,439
Net comprehensive income for the year	-	(936,950)	54,745	(882,205)
Dividend declared	-	(120,000)	(80,000)	(200,000)
As on March 31, 2023	**1,634,878**	**12,261,086**	**48,284**	**13,944,253**

*During the year 3 ordinary shares with par value of AED 1 Million (USD 817,439) each were

Annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements. These financial statements are approved by Board of Directors.

Seamec International FZE

S N Mohanty
Director
May 16, 2023

Rajiv Goel
Director
May 16,

Significant accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared for the year ended March 31,

1. LEGAL STATUS, ACTIVITIES AND MANAGEMENT

1.1 Legal status

Seamec International FZE was registered on 14 March 2010 as a Free Zone Establishment with limited liability under license No. 1884 issued by Dubai Airport Free Zone Authority, Government of Dubai. The registered office of the Establishment is located in the Emirate of Dubai. The Establishment is a wholly owned subsidiary of Seamec Limited (the "Parent Establishment") registered in Mumbai, India. The ultimate parent Entity is Hal Offshore Limited (the Ultimate Parent Company), registered in New Delhi, India.

As per the Memorandum of Association: the issued, subscribed and paid up capital of the Establishment as on March 31, 2023 is AED 6,000,000 (AED Six Million Only) (Equivalent USD 1,634,878) divided into 6 shares of AED 1,000,000 each & as on March 31,2022 is AED 3,000,000 (Equivalent USD 817,440) divided into 3 shares of AED 1,000,000 each held by Seamac Limited, India.

Subsidiary Company

Seamate Shipping FZC is a free zone Company registered in Emirate of Ajman, United Arab Emirates established on 09/09/2020.

The principal activity of the Company is " Ship Management and operation".

The share capital of the Company is AED 10,000 divided in to 10 shares of AED 1,000 each.

The Company has two shareholders with the following shareholding patten:

Shareholders	Number of shares	AED	USD	Percentage of shares
Seamec International FZE	6	6,000	1,633	60%
Arete Shipping DMCC	4	4,000	1,090	40%
	10	10,000	2,723	100%

1.2 Activities

The principal activities of the Group is "Ship Charter, Ship Management & Operation, Shipping Lines of Freight & Passengers Transportation".

1.3 The day to day activities of the Establishment are overseen by Mr Rone Anand Manapuzha, UK National holding Passport No:L4527057.

Significant accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the entities controlled by the Group as mentioned in point 1. Control is achieved where the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC).

These consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of the holding entity and subsidiary on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of items like assets, liabilities, income and expenses, after fully eliminating intra-Group balances and intra-Group transactions.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

2.2 Adoption of new and revised international financial reporting standards (IFRS)

New and revised IFRSs applied with no material effect on the financial statements

The establishment has adopted and complied with the IFRS for SME's since the time it was first published. Any amendments or improvements are adopted by the establishment with effective dates.These financial statements are prepared as per IFRS effective as on 31st December, 2022, except some IFRS not relevant to the establishment or not applicable as on the date of the financial statements have been excluded.

(i) Standards, amendments and interpretations issued

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – IBOR ‘phase 2’ (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16) (Effective for annual period beginning on or after 01 January 2021)

The adaption of these new Standards, Improvements, Interpretations and Amendments did not have any material impact on the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

(ii) New Standards, Improvements, Interpretations and Amendments issued but not yet effective

The following new accounting Standards, Improvements, Interpretations and Amendments have been issued, but are not mandatory and hence have not been early adopted by the Company in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Amendments to four IFRSs (01 January 2023)

Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Disclosure of Accounting Policies (January 1, 2023)

Significant accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(iii) New Standards, Improvements, Interpretations and Amendments issued but not yet

Amendments to IAS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates (01 January 2023)

Amendments to IAS 12 - Deferred tax on leases and de-commissioning obligations (01 January 2023)

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (January 1, 2023)

Management anticipates that all of the above standards, improvements, interpretations and amendments will be adopted by the Company to the extent applicable from their effective dates. The adoption of these Standards, Improvements, Interpretations and Amendments is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the year of their initial application.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues, expenses, disclosure of contingent liabilities and the resultant provisions and fair values. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors and actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty, and critical judgements in applying accounting policies (that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements) are discussed in remaining notes.

Performance review

For the year, the Group has recorded a revenue of USD 4.42 million as compared to the previous year revenue of USD 7.53 million. The net loss of the Group for the year is USD 0.88 million as compared to the net income of USD 1.13 million for the previous year.

2.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, and sales taxes or duty. Revenue is recognized. Revenue is recognized when the performance obligations are met as per the requirement of IFRS 15. Revenue from contract with customers is recognized based on the application of a principle-based ‘five step’ model:

Significant accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

a. Identification of the contract with customers
b. Identification of performance obligations(PO)in the contract;
c. Determination of the transaction price (TP);
d. Allocation of the Transaction Price to the PO in the contract and
e. Recognition of the revenue when (or as)an entity satisfies a PO

Revenue flowing from multiple services are categorized on the basis of timings of services provided and performance obligation so satisfied i.e. (a) At a point in time and (b) Over the period of time and is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Branch and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding any variable consideration unless it is highly probable that subsequent change in estimate would not result in reversal of revenue. Following are the major types of services provided along with their performance obligation satisfaction criteria :

Charter hire revenue
Charter hire revenues represent time charters and are recorded over the term of the charter as the services are provided. Revenue in progress at year end is calculated using the daily charter hire rate multiplied by the number of voyage days on-hire through year end. Respective vessel operating expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis.

Interest income
Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

2.5 Property and equipment
Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Asset	**Useful life of asset**
Vessel	25 years
Vehicle	4 years
Furniture and fixtures	4 years
Computer and office equipment	4 years
Drydock expenditure	5 Years
Water treatment system	12.40 Years (5% , salvage value), the life of asset has been revised during the year.

Significant accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount, being the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use.

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalized and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases future economic benefits of the related item of property and equipment. All other expenditure is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as the expense is incurred.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period the asset is derecognized.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial period end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The cost of docking the vessel for maintenance and overhaul is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably.

Costs incurred for preparation of vessel to go for Dry Docking is recognised as Capital Work In Progress and is subsequently capitalised when vessel goes for Dry Dock.

2.6 Investment in subsidiary

Investment where the Group holds more than 50% of the share capital of the investee and/or has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the investee Company, so as to obtain benefits from its activities, are treated as subsidiary companies.

The Group's investment in subsidiary are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in the subsidiary is initially recognised at cost are adjusted by incorporating the financial statement of the subsidiary Company as per the IFRS.

Significant accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.7 Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at original invoice amount less a provision for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate credit loss calculated using the simplified approach as per the requirements of IFRS 9. Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, bank balances, and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

2.9 Accounts payable and accruals

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

2.11 Employees' end of service benefits

The Group provides end of service benefits to its expatriate employees. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

2.12 Leases

Right of use assets

The Group recognises Right of use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right of use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right of use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right of use assets is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its useful life and the lease term.

Significant accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

2.13 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at the currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. All differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are taken to the statement of comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

The gain or loss arising on retranslation of non-monetary items is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

2.14 Financial assets

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group’s business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

Significant accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

a). Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments);

b). Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments);

c). Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments) ;and

d). Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

(a) Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

a). The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; and

b). The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding .

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Group's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.

(b) Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Significant accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

(d) Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

a). The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

b). The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

(e) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when:

I).The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; Or

II).The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Significant accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

(f) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument.

2.15 Financial liabilities

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Significant accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

(b) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profiter loss.

(c) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Significant accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.16 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.17 Value added tax

Value Added Tax (VAT) asset/ liability is recognized in the books on the basis of regulations defined by Federal Tax Authority (FTA).

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of value added tax, except:

i. When the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the value added tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable;

ii. When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of value added tax included.

The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of other receivables or other payables in the financial statements.

2.18 Share capital

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognized as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

2.19 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

(a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group; or

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:

(i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

(ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Significant accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognized on the balance sheet of the Group, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and which the fair values can be reliably determined.

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Figures in USD)

Particulars	Vessel	Vehicle	Furniture & fixtures	Computers & office equipment	Machinery - Spare parts	Total
Cost						
As at March 31, 2021	23,747,510	5,381	22,922	15,423	34,020	**23,825,256**
Additions	101,000	-	-	1,305	197,626	**299,931**
Dry dock Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Sales/transfer	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
As at March 31, 2022	**23,848,510**	**5,381**	**22,922**	**16,728**	**231,646**	**24,125,188**
Additions	388,471	-	-	3,974	-	392,445
Dry dock Expenditure	1,711,453	-	-	-	-	1,711,453
Sales/transfer	(6,253,703)	-	-	-	-	(6,253,703)
As at March 31, 2023	**19,694,731**	**5,381**	**22,922**	**20,702**	**231,646**	**19,975,383**
Depreciation						
As at March 31, 2021	3,606,414	5,381	22,922	15,132	1,028	3,650,878
Charge for the year	2,208,393	-	-	329	27,221	2,235,943
Dry dock amortisation charged during the year	130,325	-	-	-	-	130,325
Relating to disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**5,945,133**	**5,381**	**22,922**	**15,461**	**28,249**	**6,017,145**
Charge for the year	1,761,349	-	-	1,084	28,232	1,790,665

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Figures in USD)

Particulars	Vessel	Vehicle	Furniture & fixtures	Computers & office equipment	Machinery - Spare parts	Total
	606,655	-	-	-	-	606,655
Dry dock amortisation charged during the year						
Relating to disposals	(2,395,012)	-	-	-	-	(2,395,012)
As at March 31, 2023	**5,918,125**	**5,381**	**22,922**	**16,545**	**56,481**	**6,019,453**
Net carrying amount						
As at March 31, 2023	**13,776,607**	**-**	**-**	**4,156**	**175,165**	**13,955,929**
As at March 31, 2022	17,903,377	-	-	1,266	203,397	18,108,042

The depreciation charge has been allocated in the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

(Figures in USD)

	Year ended Mar 31, 2023	Year ended Mar 31, 2022
Direct expenses	2,396,237	2,365,939
Administrative and general expenses	1,084	329
	2,397,321	**2,366,268**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Figures in USD)

			As on Mar 31, 2023	As on Mar 31, 2022
4.	**CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS**			
	Capital Work In Progress		**-**	16,877
			-	16,877

Capital work in progress represents the amount incurred for Dry docking of vessel Seamec Nidhi.

			As on Mar 31, 2023	As on Mar 31, 2022
5.	**CAPITAL ADVANCES**			
	Other advances		**2,500,000**	-
			2,500,000	-

Other advances represents advance given for the expression of interest for purchase of vessel.

			As on Mar 31, 2023	As on Mar 31, 2022
6.	**ADVANCE AGAINST PROPERTY**			
	Other advances		**58,998**	-
			58,998	-

Other advances represents advance given for acquisition of property in London.

			As on Mar 31, 2023	As on Mar 31, 2022
7.	**INVENTORY**			
	Spares Inventory		**99,360**	98,349
			99,360	98,349

Inventory includes stock of fuel on the vessel. Inventory has been verified and valued by management.

			As on Mar 31, 2023	As on Mar 31, 2022
8.	**DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLE**			
	Deposits	8.1	**160,930**	11,067
	Prepayments	8.2	**167,446**	57,512
	Accrued interest	8.3	**190,528**	15,530
	Other receivable		**1,192**	-
	VAT input receivable		**20,383**	11,595
	Advance given to supplier		**140,965**	-
			681,445	95,705

8.1 *Deposits includes rent security for Guest House and DAFZA commercial deposits.*

8.2 *Prepayments relates to rent, insurance and loan processing fee.*

8.3 *Accrued interest is interest receivable on fixed deposit kept with bank.*

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

	(Figures in USD)	
	As on Mar 31, 2023	As on Mar 31, 2022
9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
Trade receivable	**609,289**	860,820
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	**(597,189)**	(597,189)
	12,100	263,631
Ageing of trade receivables is as follows:-		
Less than 180 days	**12,100**	263,631
More than 180 days	**597,189**	597,189
	609,289	860,820

The charter party agreement entered with White Hope Quay S.A. was terminated on December 17, 2020 and the charter deposit of USD 1,175,000 received from the charterer is adjusted with the outstanding receivable. The vessel, MV Good Hope was handed over to the Establishment. The Establishment has to receive USD 597,189 net off charter deposit from White Hope Quay S.A. and considering the recoverability, provision of USD 597,189 (P.Y. 298,595) is made for the due.

11. CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
Cash in hand	**0**	176
Cash at bank	**350,477**	284,470
Term deposits (term deposits over 3 months)	**9,244,582**	9,241,313
	9,595,059	9,525,959
Less : Term deposits (maturity over 3 months)	**(9,244,582)**	(9,241,313)
Cash and cash equivalents	**350,477**	284,646

Term deposits of USD 9,244,582 (2022 : USD 9,241,313) are held with commercial banks in United Arab Emirates. These are denominated in USD with an effective interest rate of 4.25% (2022 : 0.25% - 1.25%). The term deposits are pledged against the overdraft facilities obtained from the banks.

	As on Mar 31, 2023	As on Mar 31, 2022
12. TERM LOANS		
Term loans - within one year	**350,500**	1,863,659
Term loans - more than one year	**1,168,233**	2,956,744
	1,518,733	4,820,402

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Term loan from IndusInd Bank. The loan carries an interest rate of 3M SOFR +2.8% p.a.

Corporate guarantors of the term loan are below related parties :

i) Seamate International FZE (Holding Company) : 60%
ii) Arte Shipping DMCC : 40%

Term Loans obtained from Bank of Baroda have been fully repaid through Overdraft Facility .

13. OTHER PAYABLE

Charterer's deposit	**2,030,000**	5,091,250
	2,030,000	5,091,250

Charterer's deposit is a interest free security deposit received from Charterer as per terms and conditions defined in the Charterers' Deposit Agreement. The deposit shall be repaid falling due on the final repayment date. The Establishment shall be entitled to require the deposit is set off against the purchase price payable by the Charterer in respect of their purchase of the vessel under the options and purchase obligations as agreed between the Establishment and the Charterer.

The charter party agreement entered with White Hope Quay S.A. was terminated on December 17, 2020 and the charter deposit of USD 1,175,000 received from the charterer is adjusted with the outstanding receivable. The vessel, MV Good Hope was handed over to the Establishment.

Charterer's deposit includes security deposit of USD 480,000 against the charter agreement with Fast freight Pte Ltd for MV Good Hope.

Charterer's deposit includes Deposit received against Vessel given on hire to customer in Subsidiary company.

14. EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

Balance at the beginning of the year	**25,906**	18,526
Provided during the year	**6,541**	7,380
Paid during the year	**(568)**	-
Balance at the end of the year	**31,878**	25,906

	(Figures in USD)	
	As on Mar 31, 2023	As on Mar 31, 2022
15. BANK BORROWINGS - SHORT TERM		
Bank overdraft	**8,656,456**	3,072,307
	8,656,456	3,072,307

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Establishment has secured overdraft facility of USD 8.65 million from Bank of Baroda, Sharjah UAE. The interest rate is 0.75% above deposit rate.

Overdraft facility is secured by the following:

a. *The local fixed deposits of USD 9.24 million are pledged to Bank and held under lien till the overdraft facility is fully settled.*

b. *The local fixed deposits will be automatically renewed from time to time at prevailing rate of interest and continue to be held as security by way of pledge/lien to secure the overdraft facility.*

16. ACCOUNTS AND OTHER PAYABLE

Trade payable	**269,150**	516,405
Expense payable	**182,081**	6,870
Unearned income	**56,280**	71,330
Advance from customer	**80,505**	-
Due to others	**133,560**	288,995
	721,576	883,600

Unearned income is relating to the income received in advance for the future billing.

17. DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

Due to Holding Company	**-**	6,081
	-	6,081

Due to related parties are interest free and repayable on demand.

	Year ended Mar 31, 2023	Year ended Mar 31,2022
18. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Sale of services	**4,422,664**	7,528,457
	4,422,664	7,528,457

The group has provided services services related to "Ship Charter, Ship Management & Operation, Shipping Lines of Freight & Passengers Transportation".

Timing of revenue recognition:

All revenue is earned from services transferred over time.

Geographical location:

All revenue is earned from services provided outside the Middle East and in Middle east as well.

Performance obligations

The performance obligation is satisfied through Ship Charter, Ship Management & Operation, Shipping Lines of Freight & Passengers Transportation.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

19. DIRECT COSTS

Management fee	**470,606**	387,072
Depreciation : Vessel & Machinery Spare parts	**1,789,580**	2,235,614
Amortisation of Dry Dock Expenditure	**606,655**	130,325
Direct cost	**2,197,564**	2,963,332
	5,064,406	5,716,342

20. OTHER INCOME

Interest income	**187,897**	94,375
Service charge	**36,500**	36,500
Foreign exchange gain	**-**	138
Profit on sale of investment	**-**	9,864
Profit on sale of fixed assets	**363,209**	-
Dividend income	**120,000**	42,000
Miscellaneous income	**1,750**	172,111
	709,356	354,987

21. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES

	Year ended Mar 31, 2023	Year ended Mar 31, 2022
Office administration expenses	**82,314**	85,362
Provision for bad debts	**-**	298,595
Employee cost	**134,122**	84,642
Professional and legal expenses	**192,285**	45,988
Rent	**69,081**	15,347
Trade license and registration	**15,821**	13,213
Audit fees	**6,539**	3,678
Depreciation	**1,084**	329
Bank charges	**12,038**	7,324
Foreign exchange loss	**(550)**	1,447
	512,734	555,925

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The management believes that the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are not significantly different from their carrying amounts at reporting date.

The management conducts and operates the business in a prudent manner, taking into account the significant risks to which the business is or could be exposed. The primary risks to which the business is exposed, comprise credit risks, liquidity risks and market risks (including currency risks, cash flow interest rate risks and fair value interest rate risks).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

a. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency. The Group does not have any significant currency risk as the Group's transactions are mainly in United State Dollars (USD) and United Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED) that is pegged to AED.

b. Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a failure by counter parties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the end of the reporting period. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. Cash balance is held with high credit quality financial institutions and the Company has policies to limit the amount of credit exposure to any financial institution.

The following table details the risk profile of trade receivables based on the Company's provision matrix. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Company's different customer base:

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting year was:

(Figures in USD)

	As on Mar 31,2023	As on Mar 31,2022
Inventory	99,360	98,349
Deposits, prepayments and other receivable	681,445	95,705
Accounts receivable	12,100	263,631
Cash and bank balances	9,595,059	9,525,959
	10,387,964	**9,885,295**

Credit risks related to trade receivables are managed subject to the Group's policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established by management for all customers based on internal assessment of the credit quality of customers. Outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored. The requirement for impairment is analyzed at each reporting date on an individual basis.

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company, and arises principally from the Group's trade and other receivables, due from related parties and bank balances. The Group controls credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties and assessing creditworthiness of counterparties on a routine and regular basis.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

The Group's bank account are placed with high credit quality financial institution. The Group manages credit risk with respect to receivables from customers by monitoring in accordance with defined policies and procedures. Credit risk is limited to the carrying value of financial assets in the balance sheet.

The Group's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	12 month ECL
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amount	Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired
Doubtful	Amount is more than 90 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
In default	Amount is more than 365 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Establishment has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the trade receivables are over two years past due, whichever occurs earlier. None of the trade receivables that have been written off is subject to enforcement activities

Management believes that the concentration of credit risk is mitigated by high credit worthiness and financial stability of its customer.

Trade and other receivables, amounts due from related parties and balances with banks are not secured by any collateral. The amount that best represents maximum credit risk exposure on financial assets at the end of the reporting period, in the event counterparties fail to perform their obligations generally approximates their carrying value.

The tables below detail the credit quality of the Company's financial assets as well as the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Figures in USD)

March 31, 2023	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Accounts receivable	12-month ECL	609,289	(597,189.1)	12,100
Deposits, prepayments and other receivable	12-month ECL	681,445	-	681,445
Inventory	12-month ECL	99,360	-	99,360
		1,390,095	-	1,390,095

March 31, 2023	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Accounts receivable	12-month ECL	860,820	(597,189.1)	263,631
Deposits, prepayments and other receivable	12-month ECL	95,705	-	95,705
Inventory	12-month ECL	98,349	-	98,349
		1,054,873	-	1,054,873

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter-parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentration of credit risk indicates the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographic location. Management believes that the concentration of credit risk is mitigated by high credit worthiness and financial stability of its customer.

c. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instrument will fluctuate due to change in market interest rates. The Group is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk as the interest rates are fixed on the borrowings.

d. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an Group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring on a regular basis that sufficient funds are available to meet any future commitments.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

	Less than one year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As on March 31, 2023				
Term loans	350,500	1,168,233	-	1,518,733
Other payable	-	2,030,000	-	2,030,000
Bank borrowings - short term	8,656,456	-	-	8,656,456
Accounts and other payable	721,576	-	-	721,576
Due to related parties	-	-	-	-
	9,728,532	**3,198,233**	**-**	**12,926,765**

	Less than one year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As on March 31, 2022				
Term loans	1,863,659	2,956,744	-	4,820,402
Other payable	-	5,091,250	-	5,091,250
Bank borrowings - short term	3,072,307	-	-	3,072,307
Accounts and other payable	883,600	-	-	883,600
Due to related parties	6,081	-	-	6,081
	5,825,647	**8,047,994**	**-**	**13,873,641**

e. Capital risk management

The primary objective of the Group’s capital management is to ensure that it is able maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder’s value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively.

23. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There are no significant events occurring after the reporting date, which require disclosure in the financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group in the normal course of business enters into transactions with other business enterprises that fall within the definition of Related Party contained in the International Accounting Standard. The Group believes that the terms of these transactions are not significantly different from those that could have been obtained from third parties.

List of related parties and the nature of relationship is given below:

Name of related party	Nature of relationship
Seamec Limited, India	Parent Entity
Seamate Shipping FZC	Subsidiary

Transactions with the related parties during the year are as follows:

(Figures in USD)

Name of the related party	Nature of Transactions	2023 (USD)	2022 (USD)
Seamec Limited	Other expenses	-	17,714
	Finance guarantee fee and interest	16,874	-

Balances due from/(due to) related parties at the year end is below:

(Figures in USD)

Name of the related party	Nature of transactions	As on Mar 31, 2023	As on Mar 31, 2022
Seamec Limited	Due to related party	-	(6,081)
Arete Shipping DMCC	Due to others	133,560	

25. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The fair values of financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values.

The table below presents assets and liabilities measured and carried at fair value and classified by quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

The carrying values of the financial instruments by categories is as follows:

	Carrying amount as at	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Trade receivables	12,100	263,631
Cash and cash equivalents	9,595,059	9,525,959
Deposits, prepayments and other receivable	681,445	95,705
Inventory	99,360	98,349
Total	**10,387,964**	**9,983,643**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Term loans - within one year	350,500	1,863,659
Bank borrowings - short term	8,656,456	3,072,307
Accounts and other payable	721,576	883,600
Due to related parties	-	6,081
Total	**9,728,532**	**5,825,647**

Fair value hierarchy

IFRS establishes a fair value hierarchy that priorities the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under Ind AS are described below:

Level 1 — inputs are based upon quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities which are accessible as of the measurement date.

Level 2 — inputs are based upon quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active and model derived valuations for the asset or liability that are derived principally from or corroborated by market data for which the primary inputs are observable, including forward interest rates, yield curves, credit risk and exchange rates.

26. Balances with Accounts receivable and payable are subject to confirmation and reconciliation. Adjustments in this regard will be done as and when required which in view of the management is not material.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

27. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As represented by the management, except for the ongoing commitments in the normal course of business against which no loss is expected, there are no other known contingent liabilities existing at the reporting date.

28. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

a. Useful lives of property and equipment

The Group's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

b. Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

c. Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in arm’s length transactions of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset’s performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

29. GENERAL

29.1 Figures are converted from USD at the conversion factor of 1 USD = 3.67 AED.

29.2 Previous year figures are regrouped and/ (or) reclassified, wherever necessary to conform to current year financials.

For SEAMEC INTERNATIONAL FZE

S N Mohanty	**Rajiv Goel**
Director	**Director**
May 16, 2023	**May 16, 2023**