Platinum Stabilizers Egypt
(Limited Liabilities Company)
Financial statements and the auditor's report
At of 31 March 2024

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(6)	Separate Statement of income as of 31 March 2024
(7)	Separate Statement of comprehensive income as of 31 March 2024
(8)	Separate Statement of Cash Flow as of 31 March 2024
(9)	Separate Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024
(10-14)	Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024



AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: Quota holders of Platinum Stabilizers Egypt) LLC

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of **Platinum Stabilizers Egypt (Limited Liabilities Company),** represented in the separate balance sheet as of 31 March 2024, and the related separate statements of income, Separate Statement of Comprehensive Income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

These financial statements are the responsibility of Company's management, as management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and applicable Egyptian laws. Management responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. This responsibility also includes selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

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Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Egyptian Standards on Auditing and applicable Egyptian laws. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.



Opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of **Platinum Stabilizers Egypt (Limited Liabilities Company),** as of 31 March 2024, and of its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows, in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and the related applicable Egyptian laws and regulations.

Report on Other legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Company maintains proper accounting records that comply with the laws and the Company's articles of association and the separate financial statements agree with the Company's records. The company maintains a costing system that meets the purpose and the physical inventory count was undertaken by the Company's Management in accordance with the proper norms.

The financial information included in the Board of Directors' report, prepared in accordance with Law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations, is in agreement with the books of the company in so far, such information is recorded therein.

Cairo in 8 May 2024

Chartered Accountant

DR. Hisham Ahmed Labib TIAG

Fellow of the Egyptian Association of Accountant and Auditors

Fellow of the Egyptian Tax Association

R. A. A 6513 C.M.A.R. 168

C.M.A.R. 168

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Hisham Labib & Co.

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SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As Of 31 March 2024

(EGP)	Notes	31/3/2024
Assets		
Non-Current Assets		
Fixed assets (net)	(4)	18,000,000
Total Non-Current Assets	•	18,000,000
Current Assets	•	
Cash and cash equivalents	(5)	1,635,213
Due from related Parties under capital	_	17,062,200
Total Current Assets	•	18,697,413
Total Assets		36,697,413
Equity	•	
Paid Up Capital	(6)	18,958,000
Capital injections under capital increase		5,760,529
Retained Earnings / losses		(278,965)
Profits / (losses) for the year		411,451
Total equity	•	24,851,015
Liabilities	•	
Current Liabilities		
Withholding Tax		918
Due To Related Parties	_	1,045,480
Total Current Liabilities		1,046,398
Non-Current Liabilities	•	
Long term liabilities- Land	_	10,800,000
Total Non-Current Liabilities		10,800,000
Total Equity and Liabilities	• •	36,697,413
	-	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements Auditor's report attached

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF INCOME

For The Year Ended 31 March 2024

(EGP)	Notes	31/3/2024
<u>Revenues</u>		
Sales/ Revenues (Net)		
Cost of sales (Net)		
Gross profit		
Bank charges		(150)
Legal services		
consulting Fees		(49,470)
Documentation charges		(35,000)
Marketing Expenses		
Accounting fees		(34,035)
Forex Gains		530,106
Net profit (loss) activity		411,451
Net Profit (loss) before income taxes		411,451
Net Profit (loss) after income taxes		411,451

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements Auditor's report attached

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For The Year Ended 31 March 2024

(EGP)	Notes	31/3/2024
Net Earning (Loss) for the year	411,451	
Other comprehensive income		
Exchange differences on the translation of foreign operations difference	es	
Financial investments available for sale		
Cash flow coverage		
Profit (loss) from actuarial defined benefit pension systems		
The share of property other comprehensive income in associated compa	nies	
Relating to the components of other comprehensive income Income tax		
Total other comprehensive income for the year after tax		
Total comprehensive income for the period		411,451

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements Auditor's report attached

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

For The Year Ended 31 March 2024

Net Profit (loss) of the year before income taxes Adjustments reconcile net profit to cash flows from operating activities Adjustments reconcile net profit to cash flows from operating activities Operating Losses before changes in working capital Operating Activities changes in withholding tax liability changes in due from related parties changes in due to related parties
Net Profit (loss) of the year before income taxes Adjustments reconcile net profit to cash flows from operating activities Adjustments reconcile net profit to cash flows from operating activities Operating Losses before changes in working capital Operating Activities changes in withholding tax liability changes in due from related parties 411,451
Adjustments reconcile net profit to cash flows from operating activities Adjustments reconcile net profit to cash flows from operating activities Operating Losses before changes in working capital Operating Activities changes in withholding tax liability changes in due from related parties
Adjustments reconcile net profit to cash flows from operating activities Operating Losses before changes in working capital Operating Activities changes in withholding tax liability changes in due from related parties
Operating Losses before changes in working capital Operating Activities changes in withholding tax liability changes in due from related parties 411,451
Operating Activities changes in withholding tax liability changes in due from related parties
changes in withholding tax liability changes in due from related parties
changes in due from related parties
changes in due to related parties
Cash (used in) Operating 411,451
Net Cash Flows From (Used In) Operating Activities 411,451
Investing Activities
installments to acquire Fixed assets (7)
Net Cash Flows Provided From (Used In) Investing Activities
Financing Activities
Paid up Capital
Proceeds under capital increase
Net cash flows from financing activities
Net cash flows during the year 411,452
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning of the year 1,223,762
Cash and cash equivalents – End of the year (5) 1,635,214

The accompanying notes from (1) to (21) are an integral part of these separate financial statements

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY

For The Year Ended 31 March 2024

(EGP)	Paid up Capital	Notes	Retained Earnings / losses	Profits for the year	Total
Paid up capital	18,958,000	(6,7)			18,958,000
Capital injections under capital increase	5,760,529	(6,7)			5,760,529
Net profit (Loss) for the year		_		(278,965)	(278,965)
Balance as of 31/12/2023	24,718,529			(278,965)	24,718,529
Beginning balance 1/1/2024	24,718,529			(278,965)	24,439,564
Paid up capital		_			
Retained Earnings / losses			(278,965)	278,965	
Capital injections under capital increase					
Net profit (Loss) for the year		_		411,451	411,451
Balance as of 31/3/2024	24,718,529	_	(278,965)	411,451	24,851,015

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements

NOTES TO THE SEPARATES FINANCIAL STATEMENT For the three-month period ended of 31 March 2024

1. BACKGROUND: -

Platinum Stabilizers Egypt (Limited Liabilities Company) was established under the provisions of Law No. 83 of 2002 and was registered in Commercial Registration No. 174 dated 26/07/2022 in the) SC Zone - Suez Canal Economic Zone).

2. The purpose of the Company: -

- For Manufacturing chemicals materials. without any contravention to the provisions law, regulations and applicable decisions, and provide the necessary licenses and approvals to practice these activities are obtained from the competent authorities.
- The company may have an interest or participate in any manner with companies and others that carry out works similar to its work or which may cooperate to achieve its purpose in Egypt or abroad. It may also merge into the previous bodies or buy or attach thereto in accordance with the provisions of the law and the Executive regulations.

3. Significant accounting policies applied:

- The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently during the financial periods presented in these financial statements.

3/1) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized on an accrual basis.

Revenue is recognized when the transmission of control and benefits associated with ownership of the goods to the buyer by issuing the bill.

3/2) Evaluation of foreign currency balances

The company have financial accounts in Egyptian pounds and show transactions in other currencies during the year on the basis of exchange rates existing at the date of transaction.

On the date of the financial statements assets and liabilities of cash nature in other currencies is substituted to Egyptian pounds according to the Egyptian pound exchange rates existing at that date and the resulting exchange differences are included in the income statement

Non-monetary items that are measured in accordance with the historical cost in a foreign currency are not re-evaluated.

3/3) fixed assets

Are proving fixed assets at historical cost with a reduction of accumulated depreciation and losses resulting from the impairment, if any.

Cost includes:

- A The purchase price including import charge and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting any trade discount or reduction in value to reach the purchase price.
- B- Any other direct costs necessitated for the process of bringing the asset to the operating state in its location and for the purpose as defined by management.
- C-Cost scheduled to lift and remove the original and re-settlement of the site to the original state it was.
- Gains and losses due to disposal of an item of fixed assets is determined on the basis of the difference between the net disposal to return found and the book value of the item.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATES FINANCIAL STATEMENT For the three-month period ended of 31 March 2024

3/3/1) Depreciation of fixed assets

Amortized using the straight-line installment method.

3/4) Impairment

Studying of the carrying value of non-financial assets owned by the company (other than inventories and postponed tax assets) at the date of the financial statements, and in the case of the existence of indications decay realizable value of the refundable value of these assets for their book value, it is reduced by the value of these assets to their refundable value and carries this reduction on the income statement, and the value is calculated with respect to the annual depreciation of fixed assets for the following years on the basis of fair value.

The Company's management on a regular basis at the date of the financial statements evaluate the presence of any existence of a decline in the value of the losses previously recognized and which arose from the reduction in the carrying value of the assets in prior periods, in the case of the existence of such indicators re-estimate the value of decay and are reverse the value of the previous drop recorded in previous periods which will not exceed the carrying value of these assets for net book value of the original recording before impairment losses.

3/5) Intangible assets

Recognized as intangible asset if they are probable to create to the facility future economic benefits can be attributed to the original and it was possible to measure the cost of the asset reliably.

3/6) Projects under construction

Projects under construction is recognized by cost and the cost includes all expenditures necessary for the processing of the original to the operating state for the purpose for which is acquired for, projects under construction are converted to the item fixed assets when it is completed and will be available for the purpose which acquired for.

3/7) Receivables and other debit balances

Customers are identified by the value of invoice issued for them reducing the amount of the expected uncollectible value, which is estimated when it is unlikely to collect the full amount of invoice, also the balance of the customers are reduced by the value of doubtful debts, and the other debts accounts are calculated at the cost value deducting from it the expected losses of the non-recovery of those debit assets.

3/8) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparing the cash flow statement, the cash and cash equivalents include banks balances, company box and deposits as well as bank balances overdraft which expected to be paid on demand which is an integral part of the system of fund management of the company, also can consider the investment as cash equivalents when the maturity date of the investment being within the three months or less from the date of acquisition.

3/9) Payables and other credit balances

Establishing the suppliers and creditors and other credit balances in nominal terms to recognize obligations (dues) by the values which will be paid in the future as substitute for goods and services that have been received.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATES FINANCIAL STATEMENT For the three-month period ended of 31 March 2024

3/10) Separation between the assets and short-and long-term liabilities

By including the assets and liabilities to be collected within a year after the date of the financial statements within the assets and current liabilities, although the assets which exceeding one year from the date of the financial statements to be collected are included in the assets and long-term obligations.

3/11) Allocations

Allocations is settled when there is a legal obligation exists or identified as a result of a past event and it is probably causing a flow of economic benefits that will be used to settle this obligation, and if the effect is basic, allocations determined by the value deducted from expected future cash flows at a price reflecting the current estimate of market value of the money and the risks specific to the obligation if appropriate.

3/12) Earnings of profit per share

The company offers basic share for the stock shares by dividing the profit or loss relating to the shareholders for their contribution to the company after deducting the share of workers and the Board of Directors on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

3/13) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:

Are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss when it is acquired for trading or because of the application of the policy of fair value in proving those investments through profit and loss.

Classification of financial assets held for trading: -

- Was initially acquired for the purpose of selling in the near future.
- Or they are part of a specific portfolio of financial instruments and run by the group together and characterized by the getting of short-term profit.
- Or represent financial derivatives acquired by the Group for non-coverage purposes.
- Classifying other financial assets other than the assets that will be acquired for the purpose of trading in financial assets at fair value through profit and loss at initial recognition if:
- This customization reduces or eliminates the incompatibilities generated as a result of measuring assets and liabilities or recognizing profits or losses as a result of the use of other measurements.
- A group of financial assets, or financial obligations both are part of the assets and liabilities of the group and both are managed and evaluated its performance on the basis of fair value., According to the strategy of risk management or investment strategy of the group, to be measured as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss to include profits or losses arising from changes in fair value directly with profits and losses.

3/14) Expenses

Expenses are calculated on the basis of merit pay.

3/15) Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATES FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the year ended of 31 March 2024

	Land	Total
4- Fixed Assets	EGP	EGP
Opening balance	18,000,000	18,000,000
Additions		
disposals	-	-
Cost as of 31/3/2024	18,000,000	18,000,000

PLATINUM STABILIZERS EGYPT (LIMITED LIABILITIES COMPANY) NOTES TO THE SEPARATES FINANCIAL STATEMENT For the year ended of 31 March 2024

5-Cash on Hands and at banks	31/3/2024
	<u>EGP</u>
Banks - Local currency	151,533
Banks - Foreign currency	1,483,680
Total	1,635,213

6- The company's capital is 1,000,000 USD (One Million United States Dollar), distributed on 10,000 shares (Ten Thousand Share), each share valued (100) USD, equavalent to EGP 18,958,000 and these shares have distributed over the partners as follows: -

Name of the share owner	Nationality	Shares NUM	Par Value	Currency exchange	Percentage
Platinum Industries Private Limited	INDIA	9,000	999,900	USD	99.99%
Parul Krishna Rana	INDIA	1	100	USD	0.01%
Total	_	1,000	1,000,000	USD	100%

7 (A)- The paid capital and capital injections Transferred in USD and EGP by Platinum Industries Private limited - India as follows:

Date		Currency	Amount USD	Amount EGP
1/12/2022		EGP		100,000
12/12/2022		USD	70,000	
15/12/2022		USD	80,000	
Total	7 (/ B)		150,000	100,000
7(B)- The proceeds were expended as follows:				
Particulars		Currency	Amount 'EGP'	Amount 'USD'
Land		EGP	3,600,000	144,000
Legal fees		EGP	52,000	2,000
Audit fees		EGP	40,000	1,650
Consulting fees		EGP	30,000	1,350
Total			EGP 3.722.000	USD 149.000