

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2021



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors have pleasure in submitting this report and the consolidated financial statements of Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activity

The Group is engaged in motorcycles trading, motorcycles repairing, motorcycles rental, delivery services and computer systems and communication equipment software trading.

Financial results

Total revenue earned by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2021 was AED 148,344,454 (2020: AED 87,711,233). The profit for the year ended 31 December 2021 amounted to AED 38,381,109 (2020: AED 25,108,111).

Auditors

A resolution proposing the reappointment of Ernst & Young as auditors of the Group for the year ending 31 December 2022 will be put to the shareholders at Annual General Meeting.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'E' and 'L' followed by a flourish.

CEO and Board Member

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'B' and 'M' followed by a flourish.

Board Member

21 January 2022

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF EASY LEASE MOTOR CYCLE RENTAL P.S.C

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the 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.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2021 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (the "IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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 for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF EASY LEASE MOTOR CYCLE RENTAL P.S.C continued

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

Revenue recognition

Revenue recognition is considered to be a key area of focus given that revenue is material and an important determinant of the Group's performance and profitability. The Group recognises revenue from contracts with customers when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services (refer note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for the revenue recognition policy of the Company).

During the year ended 31 December 2021, total revenue of the Group amounted to AED 148,344,454 (2020: AED 87,711,233). Given the magnitude of the amount and inherent risk of revenue overstatement, we consider revenue recognition to be a key audit matter.

To address the above risk, we performed the following procedures among others:

- We performed procedures to assess whether the revenue recognition criteria adopted by the Group is appropriate and is in line with the Group's accounting policy;
- Assessed the compliance of such policies with the applicable International Financial Reporting Standards;
- Obtained representative sample of transactions and tested their occurrence, accuracy and recognition, by tracing them back to supporting documents;
- We have performed cut off procedures, including selecting the sample of transactions before and after the year end to evaluate the recognition in the current reporting period;
- Performed analytical procedures to identify inconsistencies and/or unusual movements during the year; and
- Assessed the adequacy of the Group's disclosure in the consolidated financial statements in connection with revenue recognition.

Other information

Other information consists of the information included in the Directors' report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF EASY LEASE MOTOR CYCLE RENTAL P.S.C continued

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

Responsibilities of management and the Board of Directors for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association and the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 (as amended), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 ISAs 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF EASY LEASE MOTOR CYCLE RENTAL P.S.C continued

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements continued

- 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 consolidated 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. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, action taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



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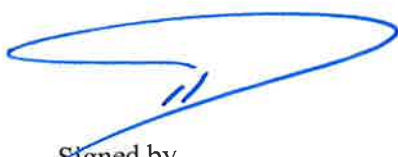
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF EASY LEASE MOTOR CYCLE RENTAL P.S.C continued

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further, as required by the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 (as amended), we report that for the year ended 31 December 2021:

- i) the Group has maintained proper books of account;
- ii) we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- iii) the consolidated financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 (as amended), and the Memorandum of Association of the Company;
- iv) the consolidated financial information included in the Board of Directors' report is consistent with the books of account of the Group;
- v) investments in shares and stocks are included in note 11 to the consolidated financial statements and include the purchases and investments made by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2021;
- vi) note 22 reflects material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted;
- vii) based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened during the period any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 (as amended) or of its Memorandum of Association which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at 31 December 2021; and
- viii) during the year, the Group made no social contributions.



Signed by
Raed Ahmad
Partner
Ernst & Young
Registration No. 811

21 January 2022
Abu Dhabi

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>AED</i>	<i>2020</i> <i>AED</i>
Revenue from contracts with customers	4	148,344,454	87,711,233
Direct costs	5	<u>(97,920,753)</u>	<u>(53,738,581)</u>
GROSS PROFIT		50,423,701	33,972,652
Administrative expenses	6	(22,290,357)	(15,381,805)
Change in fair value of investment carried at fair value through profit and loss, net	11	4,157,180	-
Other income	7	7,755,942	7,789,800
Finance costs	8	<u>(1,665,357)</u>	<u>(1,272,536)</u>
PROFIT AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>38,381,109</u>	<u>25,108,111</u>
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		37,062,709	24,574,707
Non-controlling interests		<u>1,318,400</u>	<u>533,404</u>
		<u>38,381,109</u>	<u>25,108,111</u>
Basic earnings per share	16	<u>1.24</u>	<u>0.82</u>

The attached notes 1 to 28 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2021

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>AED</i>	<i>2020</i> <i>AED</i>
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	9	51,682,360	41,039,615
Intangible assets and goodwill	10	294,537	335,070
Right-of-use assets	19	<u>2,142,453</u>	<u>2,476,475</u>
		<u>54,119,350</u>	<u>43,851,160</u>
Current assets			
Inventories - spare parts and consumables		3,812,779	3,763,746
Investment carried at fair value through profit or loss	11	13,800,000	-
Accounts receivable and prepayments	12	39,225,769	20,610,457
Amounts due from related parties	22	537,310	5,182
Bank balances and cash	13	<u>18,661,806</u>	<u>11,963,016</u>
		<u>76,037,664</u>	<u>36,342,401</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>130,157,014</u>	<u>80,193,561</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	14	30,000,000	30,000,000
Statutory reserve	15	5,932,829	2,499,173
Retained earnings		46,127,754	12,708,420
Merger reserve		<u>1,177,749</u>	<u>1,177,749</u>
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		83,238,332	46,385,342
Non-controlling interests		<u>3,433,448</u>	<u>1,113,490</u>
Total equity		<u>86,671,780</u>	<u>47,498,832</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Employees' end of service benefits	17	1,746,057	960,066
Bank loans	18	10,649,877	8,072,343
Lease liabilities	19	<u>1,079,782</u>	<u>1,487,204</u>
		<u>13,475,716</u>	<u>10,519,613</u>
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accruals	20	15,188,863	7,686,744
Bank loans	18	13,685,047	13,431,968
Lease liabilities	19	<u>1,135,608</u>	<u>1,056,404</u>
		<u>30,009,518</u>	<u>22,175,116</u>
Total liabilities		<u>43,485,234</u>	<u>32,694,729</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>130,157,014</u>	<u>80,193,561</u>

Chairman

CEO and Board Member

The attached notes 1 to 28 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	<i>Attributable to equity holders of the Company</i>					<i>Non-controlling interests</i> AED	<i>Total equity</i> AED
	<i>Share capital</i> AED	<i>Statutory reserve</i> AED	<i>Merger reserve</i> AED	<i>Retained earnings</i> AED	<i>Total</i> AED		
Balance at 1 January 2020	300,000	150,000	-	21,838,466	22,288,466	-	22,288,466
Dividends (note 28)	-	-	-	(1,655,580)	(1,655,580)	-	(1,655,580)
Acquisition of a subsidiary (note 3.2)	-	-	1,177,749	-	1,177,749	580,086	1,757,835
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	24,574,707	24,574,707	533,404	25,108,111
Issuance of additional share capital (note 14)	29,700,000	-	-	(29,700,000)	-	-	-
Share based payments (note 23)	-	-	-	10,725,000	10,725,000	-	10,725,000
Share based payments recharges - awards to personnel of the parent and ultimate parent companies (note 23)	-	-	-	(10,725,000)	(10,725,000)	-	(10,725,000)
Transfer to statutory reserve (note 15)	-	<u>2,349,173</u>	-	<u>(2,349,173)</u>	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>2,499,173</u>	<u>1,177,749</u>	<u>12,708,420</u>	<u>46,385,342</u>	<u>1,113,490</u>	<u>47,498,832</u>
Balance at 1 January 2021	30,000,000	2,499,173	1,177,749	12,708,420	46,385,342	1,113,490	47,498,832
Capital injection by non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	1,298,597	1,298,597
Acquisition of a subsidiary (note 3)	-	-	-	-	-	(40,746)	(40,746)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest (note 3)	-	-	-	(209,719)	(209,719)	(256,293)	(466,012)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	37,062,709	37,062,709	1,318,400	38,381,109
Transfer to statutory reserve (note 15)	-	<u>3,433,656</u>	-	<u>(3,433,656)</u>	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>5,932,829</u>	<u>1,177,749</u>	<u>46,127,754</u>	<u>83,238,332</u>	<u>3,433,448</u>	<u>86,671,780</u>

The attached notes 1 to 28 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>AED</i>	<i>2020</i> <i>AED</i>
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		38,381,109	25,108,111
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	9	15,032,255	12,303,629
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	19	1,116,018	865,593
Amortisation of intangible assets	10	101,100	66,151
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	17	871,364	432,674
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		(4,555,451)	(3,005,968)
Gain on change in fair value of investment carried at fair value through profit or loss, net	11	(4,157,180)	-
Finance costs	8	1,665,357	1,272,536
Provision for expected credit losses	12	2,993,318	1,455,362
Intangible assets written off	10	75,823	-
		51,523,713	38,498,088
Working capital changes:			
Accounts receivable and prepayments		(21,340,448)	(7,612,747)
Accounts payable and accruals		6,919,996	(1,877,168)
Amounts due from related parties		466,468	(1,200,596)
Inventories		(49,032)	(2,590,808)
Cash flows from operations		37,520,697	25,216,769
Employees' end of service benefits paid	17	(85,373)	(71,944)
Finance costs paid	8	(1,557,505)	(1,165,389)
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>35,877,819</u>	<u>23,979,436</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	9	(28,227,496)	(19,547,024)
Purchase of intangible assets	10	(41,315)	(159,774)
Purchase of investment carried at fair value through profit or loss	11	(18,673,779)	-
Proceeds from disposal of investment carried at fair value through profit or loss	11	9,030,959	-
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		7,107,947	3,795,204
Acquisition of additional interest in a subsidiary	3.3	(466,012)	-
Acquisition of a subsidiary, net of cash paid	3.1	178,120	738,540
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(31,091,576)</u>	<u>(15,173,054)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from bank loans	18	18,950,899	12,291,956
Repayments of bank loans	18	(16,120,286)	(11,307,467)
Capital contributed by non-controlling interest		300,000	-
Payment against lease liability	19	(1,218,066)	(915,432)
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>1,912,547</u>	<u>69,057</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		6,698,790	8,875,439
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		<u>11,963,016</u>	<u>3,087,577</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	13	<u>18,661,806</u>	<u>11,963,016</u>

The attached notes 1 to 28 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

1 ACTIVITIES

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C (the “Company”) is a private joint stock company incorporated under the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015. The Company’s registered address is P.O. Box 333367, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. International Holding Company PJSC is the Parent and Royal Group Holding LLC is the Ultimate Parent of the Company.

These consolidated financial statements include the results of operations and financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Group”). Group is engaged in motorcycles trading, motorcycles repairing, motorcycles rental, delivery services and computer systems and communication equipment software trading.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 21 January 2022.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Company’s Memorandum of Association and the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 (as amended). Federal Law by Decree No 32 of 2021, which repeals and replaces Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 (as amended) on Commercial Companies, was issued on 20 September 2021, and is effective from 2 January 2022. The Group is in the process of reviewing the new law and will apply the requirements thereof no later than one year from the date on which the new Decree Law came into effect.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for investments in financial assets which are stated at fair value.

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirhams (“AED”), which is the functional currency of the Company.

2.2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Group comprise the financial information of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally.

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION continued

The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

Details of subsidiaries as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 were as follows:

<i>Name of subsidiary</i>	<i>Place of incorporation and operation</i>	<i>Principal activities</i>	<i>Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held</i>	
			<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
Uplift Delivery Services LLC	United Arab Emirates	Delivery services.	67%	67%
1885 Delivery Services LLC (i)	United Arab Emirates	Delivery Services.	70%	-
Yallow Tenchnologies LLC (ii)	United Arab Emirates	Computer systems & communication equipment software trading.	80%	-

(i) Subsidiary acquired during the year (note 3)

(ii) Subsidiary incorporated during the year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following new standards, interpretations and amendments effective as of 1 January 2021. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16

The amendments include the following practical expedients:

- A practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest;
 - Permit changes required by IBOR reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued; and
 - Provide temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component.
- Amendments to IFRS 16: Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021

These amendments had no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Group intends to use the practical expedients in future periods if they become applicable.

2.4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of financial assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. These judgments estimates and assumptions also affect the revenue, expenses and provisions as well as fair value changes. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

These judgments, estimates and assumptions may affect the reported amounts in subsequent financial years. Estimates and judgments are currently evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Group as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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2.4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS continued

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Group uses internal and external information to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision is assessed for each customer on an individual basis which is based on past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

At the reporting date, gross trade receivable was AED 33,635,420 (2020: AED 18,458,550) and the provision for expected credit losses was AED 4,604,851 (2020: AED 2,248,103). Any difference between the amounts actually collected in future periods and the amounts expected will be recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of inventories

Inventories are held at the lower of cost and net realisable value. When inventories become old or obsolete, an estimate is made of their net realisable value. For individually significant amounts, this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are old or obsolete, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the inventory type and the degree of ageing or obsolescence, based on anticipated selling prices.

As at the date of the statement of financial position, gross value of inventory was AED 3,812,779 (2020: AED 3,763,746), with no provisions for damaged or obsolete inventories (2020: AED nil). Any difference between the amounts actually realised in future periods and the amounts expected will be recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets

The Group's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property and equipment and intangibles for calculating depreciation and amortisation, respectively. 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 or amortisation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS continued

Estimates and assumptions continued

Impact of Covid-19

The outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) continues to progress and evolve, causing disruption to business and economic activity. During the year, there has been macro-economic uncertainty with regards to prices and demand for commodities. However, the scale and duration of these developments remain uncertain but could impact our earnings, cash flow and financial condition. The Group is monitoring the evolution of the COVID 19 pandemic and will continue to assess further impacts going forward.

The currently known impact of COVID-19 on the Group is the slight delays in customers collections due to Covid-19 but management is closely monitoring the situation and has kept adequate provision for expected credit losses. However, these factors have not significantly impacted the results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2021, due to specific nature of business of the Group. The management does not anticipate a future material impact of this outbreak on the Group's consolidated financial statements at this stage.

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of allowances and rebates. The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities, as described below. The Group recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in IFRS 15.

- Step 1* Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.
- Step 2* Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.
- Step 3* Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
- Step 4* Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.
- Step 5* Recognise revenue when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation.

Rental income

Revenue from motorcycles rental contracts are recognised evenly over the period of the respective contract.

Revenue from delivery service

Revenue from delivery services is satisfied over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group on a fixed contract basis or using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at a point in time when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods.

Service income

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised at a point in time upon satisfactory delivery of service to the customer and also includes administrative fee which is charged to customers for processing the fines and roads and transport authority ('RTA') costs.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Value-added Tax (VAT)

Expenses, and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT, except:

- When the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the VAT is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable; and/or
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of VAT included.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in general and administrative expenses.

The Group determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19 Employee Benefits, respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 Share-based Payment at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Business combinations and goodwill continued

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another IFRS.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

Changes in Group's ownership interest in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the Owner of the Group.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in statement of comprehensive income and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary.

The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequent accounting for the retained interest as an investment in an associate or a joint venture or financial asset.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Acquisition of entities under common control

For transactions involving entities under common control, the Group adopts the pooling of interest method. Under the pooling of interest method, the carrying value of assets and liabilities are used to account for these transactions. No goodwill is recognised as a result of the combination. The only goodwill recognised is any existing goodwill relating to either of the combining entities. Any difference between the consideration paid and the business 'acquired' is reflected within the equity. The Group applies the pooling of interest prospectively and, accordingly, comparative information is not restated in the consolidated financial statements. Please refer to note 16 for the disclosure of business combination involving entity under common control and acquisition of non-controlling interest.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Gains and losses on disposal of item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment and are recognised net within "other income" in the statement of comprehensive income.

Subsequent costs

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of property and equipment. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Motorcycles	5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years
Tools and spares	2-4 years
Computer equipment	4 years
Furniture and fixtures	4-5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

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.

An item of equipment and vehicles and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic 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 the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

Amortisation of intangible assets with finite lives is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Software	5 years
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Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs are those expenses incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, and are determined on a first in, first out basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make sale.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Impairment of non-financial assets continued

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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.

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised 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 and bank balance 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. Refer to the accounting policy in Revenue from contracts with customers.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement continued

i. Financial assets continued

Initial recognition and measurement continued

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding.

This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- a) Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments, cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables)
- 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)
- d) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Group has the following financial assets:

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Group measures financial assets at amortised 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 amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Group's financial assets at amortised cost include a certain portion of trade and other receivables, due from related parties and cash and bank balances.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

This category includes quoted equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on quoted and unquoted equity investments are recognised under investment and other income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement continued

i. Financial assets continued

Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") 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.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

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 recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group assesses receivable balances on an individual basis based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The expected credit losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- 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.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through 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 the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Company also recognises 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

ii. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Financial liabilities

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 recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include bank loans, lease liabilities, accounts payable and accruals.

Subsequent measurement

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

Accounts payable and accruals

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not. Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Bank loans

Bank loans are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transactions costs.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised 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 amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

iii. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Share-based payments

Employees (including key management personnel) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model, further details of which are given in note 23.

That cost is recognised in staff cost, together with a corresponding increase in equity (retained earnings), over the period in which the service and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit or loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss. The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Employees' end of service benefits

An accrual is made for estimated liability for employees' entitlement to annual leave and leave passage as a result of services rendered by eligible employees up to the end of the reporting period.

Provision is also made for the full amount of end of service benefits due to employees in accordance with the Group's policy, which is at least equal to the benefits payable in accordance with UAE Labour Law, for their period of service up to the end of the reporting period. The accrual relating to annual leave and leave passage is classified as a current liability, while the provision relating to end of service benefits is classified as a non-current liability.

Pension contributions are made in respect of UAE national employees to the UAE General Pension and Social Security Authority in accordance with the UAE Federal Law No. (2), 2000 for Pension and Social Security.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognised in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) 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 remeasurement 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.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Vehicle leases	over the period of the lease
Workshops	over the period of the lease including renewal options

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) 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. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Leases continued

Group as a lessee continued

ii) Lease liabilities continued

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because 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. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group's lease liabilities are disclosed as a separate line-item under current and non-current portion.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of comprehensive income due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in AED, which is also the functional currency of the Company. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the consolidated financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to consolidated statement of comprehensive income reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at respective 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. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

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 recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Fair value measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Current versus non-current classification continued

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Dividends

The Group recognises a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. A distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

2.6 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT EFFECTIVE

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts;
- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Subsidiary as a first-time adopter;
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Fees in the '10 percent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities;
- IAS 41 Agriculture - Taxation in fair value measurements;
- Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current;
- Amendments to IFRS 3: Reference to the Conceptual Framework;
- Amendments to IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use;
- Amendments to IAS 37: Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract;
- Amendments to IAS 8: Definition of Accounting Estimates; and
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies.

The Group does not expect that the adoption of these new and amended standards and interpretations will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements

3 BUSINESS COMBINATION

3.1 Acquisitions under IFRS 3 Business Combination

During the year, the Group acquired 1885 Delivery Services LLC - Sole Establishment ("1885 Delivery"), which were accounted for using the acquisition method under IFRS 3 Business Combination:

1885 Delivery Services LLC - Sole Establishment ("1885 Delivery")

Effective 4 April 2021, The Company acquired a 70% interest in 1885 Delivery Services LLC ("1885 Delivery"), for no consideration. 1885 Delivery is a limited liability company, registered and incorporated in the Emirate of Dubai and is engaged in the business of delivery services. From the date of acquisition, 1885 Delivery contributed revenue and loss to the Group amounting to AED 13,012,385 and AED 347,185 respectively.

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

3 BUSINESS COMBINATION continued

3.1 Acquisitions under IFRS 3 Business Combination continued

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired entities as at the date of acquisition were as follows:

	<i>1885</i> <i>Delivery</i> <i>AED</i>
Assets	
Accounts receivable and prepayments	268,182
Bank balances and cash	<u>178,120</u>
Total assets	<u>446,302</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accruals	<u>582,123</u>
Total liabilities	<u>582,123</u>
Total identifiable net liabilities	<u>(135,821)</u>
Proportionate share of identifiable net liabilities acquired	(95,075)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	<u>95,075</u>
Purchase consideration	<u>-</u>
Non-controlling interest	<u>(40,746)</u>
<i>Analysis of cashflow on acquisition:</i>	
	<i>Total</i> <i>AED</i>
Cash paid for the acquisition	-
Net cash acquired on business combination	<u>178,120</u>
Acquisition of operating business – net of cash acquired (included in cash flows from investing activities)	178,120
Transaction costs of the acquisition (included in cash flows from operating activities)	<u>-</u>
Net cash acquired on acquisition	<u>178,120</u>

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

3 BUSINESS COMBINATION continued

3.2 Business combination under common control – acquisition in prior year

In 2020, the Group acquired the following entity under common control. This acquisition is excluded from the scope of International Financial Reporting Standard 3 (IFRS 3) "Business Combinations" as it is a business combination of an entity under common control, given that the Company and the acquired entity is ultimately controlled by the same party before and after the acquisition. The acquisition has been accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the pooling of interest method, which reflects the economic substance of the transaction. The Group has elected to consolidate the income, expenses, assets and liabilities of acquired entity from the date of acquisition.

Uplift Delivery Services LLC ("Uplift")

On March 2020, the Company acquired 67% of the shares of Uplift Delivery Services LLC for a consideration of AED 1. From the date of acquisition, Uplift Delivery Services LLC contributed AED 18,770,460 of revenue and AED 1,616,377 to profit of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020. If the acquisition had taken place at the beginning of the year ended 31 December 2020, revenue would have been AED 22,458,765 and profit for the Group would have been AED 1,796,305.

The net book values of identifiable assets and liabilities of Uplift Delivery Services LLC at the date of acquisition were:

	2020 AED
Assets	
Property and equipment	87,632
Intangible assets	75,823
Accounts receivables and prepayments	2,843,074
Bank balances and cash	<u>738,541</u>
	<u>3,745,070</u>
Liabilities	
Employees end of service benefits	319,738
Bank loans	27,915
Accounts payable and accruals	<u>1,639,581</u>
	<u>1,987,234</u>
Net assets	<u>1,757,836</u>
Less: non- controlling interest	<u>(580,086)</u>
Proportionate share of identifiable net assets acquired	1,177,750
Consideration paid	<u>(1)</u>
Merger reserve	<u>1,177,749</u>

Net cash generated as a result of acquisition is as follows:

	2020 AED
Consideration paid by the Company	(1)
Bank balances and cash acquired	<u>738,541</u>
Total cash flow on acquisition	<u>738,540</u>

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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3 BUSINESS COMBINATION continued

3.3 Acquisition of additional interest in Yallow Technologies LLC (“Yallow”)

During the year, Yallow was incorporated by the Group with 62.5% interest. Subsequent to the incorporation, the Group acquired an additional 17.5% interest in the share capital of Yallow, increasing its ownership interest to 80%. Cash consideration of AED 466,012 was paid to the non-controlling shareholders. Following is a summary of additional interest acquired in Yallow:

	2021 AED
Carrying value of the additional interest acquired	256,293
Less: consideration paid to non-controlling shareholders	<u>(466,012)</u>
Difference recognized directly in retained earnings	<u>(209,719)</u>

4 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group’s revenue from contracts with customers:

	2021 AED	2020 AED
<i>Type of revenue</i>		
Rental income	75,255,679	64,101,879
Sale of goods	11,724,896	2,753,190
Delivery services	57,044,357	18,770,460
Service income	<u>4,319,522</u>	<u>2,085,704</u>
	<u>148,344,454</u>	<u>87,711,233</u>
<i>Geographical markets</i>		
United Arab Emirates	<u>148,344,454</u>	<u>87,711,233</u>
<i>Timing of revenue recognition</i>		
Rental income and delivery services over period of time	132,300,036	82,872,339
Goods transferred at a point in time	11,724,896	2,753,190
Services at a point in time	<u>4,319,522</u>	<u>2,085,704</u>
	<u>148,344,454</u>	<u>87,711,233</u>

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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5 DIRECT COSTS

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>
Staff costs	45,511,086	18,299,866
Depreciation expense (note 9 & 19)	15,493,787	12,522,074
Repairs and maintenance costs	10,897,998	8,910,153
Cost of goods sold	7,612,305	1,796,068
Subcontractor costs	4,429,956	-
Other direct costs	<u>13,975,621</u>	<u>12,210,420</u>
	<u>97,920,753</u>	<u>53,738,581</u>

6 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>
Staff costs	9,769,529	7,309,427
Allowance for expected credit losses (note 12)	2,993,318	1,455,362
Professional and legal expenses	1,585,121	1,635,045
Depreciation expenses (note 9)	654,486	647,148
Rent	1,225,604	1,006,821
Other expenses	<u>6,062,299</u>	<u>3,328,002</u>
	<u>22,290,357</u>	<u>15,381,805</u>

7 OTHER INCOME

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	4,555,451	3,005,968
Income from insurance claims	1,731,571	1,487,758
Miscellaneous income	<u>1,468,920</u>	<u>3,296,074</u>
	<u>7,755,942</u>	<u>7,789,800</u>

8 FINANCE COSTS

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>
Interest on bank loans	1,557,505	1,165,388
Interest expense on lease liabilities (note 19)	<u>107,852</u>	<u>107,148</u>
	<u>1,665,357</u>	<u>1,272,536</u>

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

9 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	<i>Motor cycles AED</i>	<i>Motor vehicles AED</i>	<i>Tools and spares AED</i>	<i>Computer equipment AED</i>	<i>Furniture and fixtures AED</i>	<i>Leasehold improvements AED</i>	<i>Capital work in progress AED</i>	<i>Total AED</i>
Cost:								
At 1 January 2021	59,881,776	2,057,452	761,906	664,851	1,287,965	3,843,415	15,000	68,512,365
Additions	26,592,131	231,000	390,788	493,005	178,885	32,385	309,302	28,227,496
Transfer from capital work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	228,602	(228,602)	-
Disposals	(12,150,182)	(414,900)	-	-	-	-	-	(12,565,082)
At 31 December 2021	<u>74,323,725</u>	<u>1,873,552</u>	<u>1,152,694</u>	<u>1,157,856</u>	<u>1,466,850</u>	<u>4,104,402</u>	<u>95,700</u>	<u>84,174,779</u>
Depreciation:								
At 1 January 2021	23,916,514	1,586,480	480,311	287,908	665,175	536,362	-	27,472,750
Charge for the year	13,376,513	173,346	194,685	250,049	231,090	806,572	-	15,032,255
Related to disposals	(9,613,652)	(398,934)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,012,586)
At 31 December 2021	<u>27,679,375</u>	<u>1,360,892</u>	<u>674,996</u>	<u>537,957</u>	<u>896,265</u>	<u>1,342,934</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,492,419</u>
Net carrying amount:								
At 31 December 2021	<u>46,644,350</u>	<u>512,660</u>	<u>477,698</u>	<u>619,899</u>	<u>570,585</u>	<u>2,761,468</u>	<u>95,700</u>	<u>51,682,360</u>

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

9 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT continued

	<i>Motor cycles AED</i>	<i>Motor vehicles AED</i>	<i>Tools and spares AED</i>	<i>Computer equipment AED</i>	<i>Furniture and fixtures AED</i>	<i>Leasehold improvements AED</i>	<i>Capital work in progress AED</i>	<i>Total AED</i>
Cost:								
At 1 January 2020	51,095,849	1,997,412	505,761	242,578	1,115,347	548,275	1,211,875	56,717,097
Acquisition of a subsidiary (note 3)	-	60,040	-	54,536	84,436	-	-	199,012
Additions	16,736,695	-	256,145	367,737	88,182	23,357	2,074,908	19,547,024
Transfer from capital work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	3,271,783	(3,271,783)	-
Disposals	<u>(7,950,768)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,950,768)</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>59,881,776</u>	<u>2,057,452</u>	<u>761,906</u>	<u>664,851</u>	<u>1,287,965</u>	<u>3,843,415</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>68,512,365</u>
Depreciation:								
At 1 January 2020	20,120,506	1,253,179	308,284	124,612	403,244	9,448	-	22,219,273
Acquisition of a subsidiary (note 3)	-	23,227	-	54,536	33,617	-	-	111,380
Charge for the year	10,957,540	310,074	172,027	108,760	228,314	526,914	-	12,303,629
Related to disposals	<u>(7,161,532)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,161,532)</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>23,916,514</u>	<u>1,586,480</u>	<u>480,311</u>	<u>287,908</u>	<u>665,175</u>	<u>536,362</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,472,750</u>
Net carrying amount:								
At 31 December 2020	<u>35,965,262</u>	<u>470,972</u>	<u>281,595</u>	<u>376,943</u>	<u>622,790</u>	<u>3,307,053</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>41,039,615</u>

Motorcycles and motor vehicles with a net carrying amount of AED 8,441,134 (2020: AED 16,208,231) are mortgaged against vehicle loans (note 18).

Motorcycles are provided to customers under operating lease agreements for 1 to 3 years period. Operating lease agreements are cancellable with a 1 to 3 months' notice.

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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9 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT continued

Depreciation expense has been allocated in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	2021	2020
	AED	AED
Direct costs	14,377,769	11,656,481
Administrative expenses	<u>654,486</u>	<u>647,148</u>
	<u>15,032,255</u>	<u>12,303,629</u>

10 INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

	<i>Software</i>	<i>Goodwill</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>
2021			
Cost:			
As at 1 January 2021	471,201	-	471,201
Acquisition of a subsidiary (note 3)	-	95,075	95,075
Additions	41,315	-	41,315
Write off during the year	<u>(75,823)</u>	-	<u>(75,823)</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>436,693</u>	<u>95,075</u>	<u>531,768</u>
Amortisation:			
As at 1 January 2021	136,131	-	136,131
Charge for the year	<u>101,100</u>	-	<u>101,100</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>237,231</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>237,231</u>
Net carrying amount:			
As at 31 December 2021	<u>199,462</u>	<u>95,075</u>	<u>294,537</u>
2020			
Cost:			
As at 1 January 2020	235,604	-	235,604
Acquisition of a subsidiary (note 3)	75,823	-	75,823
Addition	<u>159,774</u>	-	<u>159,774</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>471,201</u>	-	<u>471,201</u>
Amortisation:			
As at 1 January 2020	69,980	-	69,980
Charge for the year	<u>66,151</u>	-	<u>66,151</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>136,131</u>	-	<u>136,131</u>
Net carrying amount:			
As at 31 December 2020	<u>335,070</u>	-	<u>335,070</u>

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

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11 INVESTMENT CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>
Quoted and inside the UAE (note 22.2)	<u>13,800,000</u>	<u>-</u>

The investment in equity instruments is held for trading with an intention of recognising short-term fluctuations in the investment. Fair value of the quoted investment is determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

The investment is recorded at fair value using the valuation techniques as disclosed in (note 25). Movement in investment carried at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>
At 1 January	-	-
Additions during the year	18,673,779	-
Disposal during the year	(9,030,959)	-
Changes in fair value, net	<u>4,157,180</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December	<u>13,800,000</u>	<u>-</u>

12 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PREPAYMENTS

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>
Trade receivable	33,635,420	18,458,550
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(4,604,851)</u>	<u>(2,248,103)</u>
	29,030,569	16,210,447
Deposits	553,149	610,164
Prepayments	2,409,281	2,078,249
Advances to suppliers	923,330	723,879
Other receivables	<u>6,309,440</u>	<u>987,718</u>
	<u>39,225,769</u>	<u>20,610,457</u>

As at 31 December 2021, trade receivables at nominal value of AED 4,604,851 (2020: AED 2,248,103) were impaired. Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses were as follows:

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>
At 1 January	2,248,103	792,741
Charge for the year (note 6)	2,993,318	1,455,362
Written off	<u>(636,570)</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December	<u>4,604,851</u>	<u>2,248,103</u>

The information about the basis of calculation of expected credit losses is disclosed in note 24.

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13 BANK BALANCES AND CASH

	<i>2021</i> <i>AED</i>	<i>2020</i> <i>AED</i>
Cash on hand	547,250	61,786
Bank balances	<u>18,114,556</u>	<u>11,901,230</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>18,661,806</u>	<u>11,963,016</u>

14 SHARE CAPITAL

	<i>2021</i> <i>AED</i>	<i>2020</i> <i>AED</i>
<i>Authorised, issued and fully paid</i> 30,000,000 of AED 1 each (2020: 30,000,000 of AED 1 each)	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>30,000,000</u>

On 28 October 2020, the share capital of the Company was increased from AED 300,000 to AED 30,000,000 by reducing the par value per share from AED 100 to AED 1 and issuing 29,997,000 new shares of AED 1 each. Accordingly, the number of the Company's shares has been increased to 30,000,000 shares of AED 1 each.

15 STATUTORY RESERVE

As required by the UAE Federal Law No (2) of 2015 and the Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year has been transferred to statutory reserve. The Company may resolve to discontinue such annual transfers when the reserve totals 50% of paid up share capital.

16 BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Company by the weighted average number of shares in issue throughout the year as follows:

	<i>2021</i> <i>AED</i>	<i>2020</i> <i>AED</i>
Profit attributable to the owners of the Company (AED)	<u>37,062,709</u>	<u>24,574,707</u>
Weighted average number of shares (shares)	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>30,000,000</u>
Basic earnings per share for the year (AED)	<u>1.24</u>	<u>0.82</u>

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17 EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

Movements in the provision recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>
At 1 January	960,066	279,598
Acquisition of a subsidiary (note 3)	-	319,738
Provided during the year	871,364	432,674
Payments made during the year	<u>(85,373)</u>	<u>(71,944)</u>
At 31 December	<u>1,746,057</u>	<u>960,066</u>

18 BANK LOANS

Movement in bank loans during the year is as follows:

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>
At 1 January	21,504,311	20,491,907
Acquired in business combinations (note 3)	-	27,915
Drawdowns during the year	18,950,899	12,291,956
Repayments during the year	<u>(16,120,286)</u>	<u>(11,307,467)</u>
	<u>24,334,924</u>	<u>21,504,311</u>

Disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>
Current portion	13,685,047	13,431,968
Non-current portion	<u>10,649,877</u>	<u>8,072,343</u>
	<u>24,334,924</u>	<u>21,504,311</u>

<i>Bank loans</i>	<i>Security</i>	<i>Interest rates</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
			<i>AED '000</i>	<i>AED '000</i>
Loan 1	Secured	6.9%	5,696	18,719
Loan 2	Secured	3.04% - 3.18%	-	1,328,495
Loan 3	Secured	3.25%	4,906,172	4,796,725
Loan 4	Secured	3.25% - 4.41%	<u>19,423,056</u>	<u>15,360,372</u>
			<u>24,334,924</u>	<u>21,504,311</u>

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18 BANK LOANS continued

Loan 1

Loan 1 was obtained by a subsidiary of the Company to finance the purchase of motor vehicle. The loan is repayable in 48 equal monthly instalments. The loan is secured by a mortgage of the motor vehicle purchased.

Loan 2

Loan 2 facility was obtained by the Company to finance the purchase of motor cycles. The facility was repayable in 36 equal monthly instalments. The loan was repaid in full during the year and was secured against the following:

- a) Personal guarantee of the shareholders of the Company, Mr. Ahmad Mohamad Alsayed Ibrahim Al Sadah and Mr. Saeed Bin Mohammed Bin Ahmad Al Qassimi;
- b) Updated cheque drawn on customer account with the bank to the extent of overall facility amount; and
- c) General assignment of receivables and proceeds in favor of the bank.

Loan 3

Loan 3 facility is obtained by the Company to finance the purchase of motor cycles. The facility is repayable in 36 equal monthly instalments. At 31 December 2021, the Group had available AED 3,093,828 (2020: AED 3,203,275) of undrawn loan facility. The facility is secured by the following:

- a) Personal guarantee of the shareholders of the Company, Mr. Ahmad Mohamad Alsayed Ibrahim Al Sadah and Mr. Saeed Bin Mohammed Bin Ahmad Al Qassimi;
- b) Updated cheque drawn on customer account with the bank to the extent of overall facility amount; and
- c) General assignment of receivables and proceeds in favor of the bank.

Loan 4

Loan 4 facility is obtained by the Company to finance the purchase of motor cycles. The loan is repayable in 36 equal monthly instalments. At 31 December 2021, the Group had available AED 9,076,944 (2020: AED 13,139,628) of undrawn loan facility. The facility is secured by the following:

- a) Personal guarantee of the shareholders of the Company, Mr. Ahmad Mohamad Alsayed Ibrahim Al Sadah and Mr. Saeed Bin Mohammed Bin Ahmad Al Qassimi;
- b) Updated cheque drawn on customer account with the bank to the extent of overall facility amount;
- c) General assignment of receivables and proceeds in favor of the Bank;
- d) Letter of negative pledge; and
- e) Assignment of the insurance policy over financed motorcycles and motor vehicles.

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19 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

The Group has lease contracts for motor vehicles and workshops with lease terms between 3 to 4 years. Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

	<i>Motor vehicles AED</i>	<i>Workshops AED</i>	<i>Total AED</i>
2021			
Cost:			
As at 1 January 2021	1,128,360	2,714,608	3,842,968
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>781,996</u>	<u>781,996</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>1,128,360</u>	<u>3,496,604</u>	<u>4,624,964</u>
Depreciation:			
As at 1 January 2021	250,076	1,116,417	1,366,493
Charge for the year	<u>282,199</u>	<u>833,819</u>	<u>1,116,018</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>532,275</u>	<u>1,950,236</u>	<u>2,482,511</u>
Net carrying amount:			
As at 31 December 2021	<u>596,085</u>	<u>1,546,368</u>	<u>2,142,453</u>
2020			
Cost:			
As at 1 January 2020	969,508	2,322,009	3,291,517
Additions	317,350	645,433	962,783
Deletions	<u>(158,498)</u>	<u>(252,834)</u>	<u>(411,332)</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>1,128,360</u>	<u>2,714,608</u>	<u>3,842,968</u>
Depreciation:			
As at 1 January 2020	61,124	497,002	558,126
Charge for the year	213,056	652,537	865,593
Deletions	<u>(24,104)</u>	<u>(33,122)</u>	<u>(57,226)</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>250,076</u>	<u>1,116,417</u>	<u>1,366,493</u>
Net carrying amount:			
As at 31 December 2020	<u>878,284</u>	<u>1,598,191</u>	<u>2,476,475</u>

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

	2021 AED	2020 AED
At 1 January	2,543,608	2,743,215
Additions	781,996	962,783
Deletions	-	(354,106)
Accretion of interest	107,852	107,148
Payments	<u>(1,218,066)</u>	<u>(915,432)</u>
	<u>2,215,390</u>	<u>2,543,608</u>

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

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19 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES continued

Lease liabilities are disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position as:

	<i>2021</i> <i>AED</i>	<i>2020</i> <i>AED</i>
Non-current	1,079,782	1,487,204
Current	<u>1,135,608</u>	<u>1,056,404</u>
	<u>2,215,390</u>	<u>2,543,608</u>

20 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS

	<i>2021</i> <i>AED</i>	<i>2020</i> <i>AED</i>
Accounts payable	5,753,998	3,022,526
Advances from customers	1,720,488	1,356,582
Accruals and other payables	<u>7,714,377</u>	<u>3,307,636</u>
	<u>15,188,863</u>	<u>7,686,744</u>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 90 days terms. For explanation on the Group liquidity risk management process, refer to note 24.

21 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	<i>2021</i> <i>AED</i>	<i>2020</i> <i>AED</i>
Letters of guarantee	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>

The above bank guarantees have been issued from a local bank in the ordinary course of business.

22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The Group enters into transactions with companies and entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 24 Related Party Disclosures.

Related parties represent partners, directors and key management personnel of the Group, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management.

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22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES continued

22.1 Transactions

Transactions with related parties included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>
<i>Parent Company</i>		
Professional fee	5,105	20,114
<i>Transactions with ultimate parent and other related parties</i>		
Rental income	-	6,718
Service income	53,705	1,025
Interest expense on bank loans	138,373	65,136

Transactions with related parties were entered into on terms agreed with the management.

Refer also to note 23 for other transactions with related parties.

22.2 Balances

Balances with related parties included in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

		<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>Nature of relationship</i>	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>
<i>Amounts due from related parties:</i>			
Zee Store PJSC	Entity under common control	4,725	5,182
Affiliates	Other related parties	<u>532,585</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>537,310</u>	<u>5,182</u>
Balances with a financial institution	Other related party	<u>2,249,681</u>	<u>2,607,799</u>
Loans from a financial institution	Other related party	<u>4,906,172</u>	<u>4,796,725</u>
<i>Investment carried at fair value through profit or loss:</i>			
Multiply Group PJSC	Entity under common control	<u>13,800,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances at the year-end arise in the normal course of business, these are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended 31 December 2021, there was no impairment of amounts owed by related parties (2020: AED nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

22.3 Transactions with key management personnel

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>
Salaries and short-term benefits	1,098,216	-
End of service benefits	<u>42,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,140,216</u>	<u>-</u>

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23 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

On 5 November 2020, ordinary shares of the Company were granted to certain personnel of the Parent Company, Ultimate Parent Company and their related entities. The share awards did not have any service or performance conditions ('vesting condition') and, therefore, vested immediately on the grant date. The breakup of the shares awarded is as follows:

	<i>Number of shares</i>
Share awards to personnel of the parent and ultimate parent companies	<u>1,500,000</u>

The fair value at the grant date (being the measurement date) was estimated at AED 7.15 per share considering the terms and conditions on which the shares were granted. The total fair value of the share awards amounted to AED 10,725,000 and was recorded as follows, with a corresponding increase in the Group's equity.

	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>2020 AED</i>
Charged to retained earnings	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>10,725,000</u>

During the year, no additional shares were granted to key management personnel of the Group.

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities, but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Group's continuing profitability and each individual within the Group is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities.

Market risk management

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk, such as commodity price risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Company does not have significant exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risks as most of its monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in UAE Dirhams and the Company does not have any financial instrument with a floating interest rate. However, the Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments in financial assets held by the Group. The Group's investment portfolio amounted to AED 13,800,000 (2020: AED nil). At the reporting date if the prices of the investments were 5% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the Group's equity and profit or loss would have increased/decreased as follows:

	<i>2021 AED</i>
Impact on the Group's profit for the year (increase/decrease)	<u>690,000</u>

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24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES continued

Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Credit risk arises from bank balances, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

There are policies in place to ensure that services are rendered to customers with an appropriate credit history. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

Bank balances

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by dealing only with reputable banks.

Trade receivables

The Group seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to customers by setting credit limits for individual customers and monitoring outstanding receivables. The Group sells goods and services to a large number of customers throughout the UAE. Its 5 largest customers account for 58% (2020: 33%) of outstanding trade receivable at 31 December 2021.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using internal and external information to measure expected credit losses. The provision is assessed for customers on an individual basis. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, accounts receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables:

	<i>Not past due AED</i>	<i>1-30 days AED</i>	<i>31-60 days AED</i>	<i>61-90 days AED</i>	<i>>90 days AED</i>	<i>Total AED</i>
At 31 December 2021						
Estimated credit loss	0.61%	2.94%	4.52%	10.8%	55.25%	13.7%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	14,757,542	4,708,012	4,073,599	3,042,600	7,053,667	33,635,420
Lifetime ECL	89,598	105,413	184,285	328,237	3,897,318	4,604,851
At 31 December 2020						
Estimated credit loss	1.68%	2.94%	9.1%	2.1%	52.9%	12.2%
Estimated gross carrying amount at default	8,892,161	3,566,053	2,126,269	790,947	3,083,120	18,458,550
Lifetime ECL	149,758	105,017	193,878	166,425	1,633,025	2,248,103

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24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES continued

Credit risk management continued

Amounts due from related parties

The management of the Group is involved in the transactions of the Group and review and approve the transactions with the related parties. The receivable balances are reconciled monthly with the related parties through intercompany reconciliation and confirmations. Since these balances are with related parties, management believes there is no significant credit risk in relation to these balances. Based on past experience of the Group, balances with related parties are settled regularly and there is no history of significant write-off of receivables from related parties. As of 31 December 2021, there was no provision for expected credit losses required for related party receivables (2020: AED nil).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group limits its liquidity risk by ensuring funds from partners and bank facilities are available. The Group's terms of service require amounts to be paid within 60 days from the date of providing the service.

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturities of the Group's undiscounted financial liabilities at 31 December, based on contractual payment dates and current market interest rates.

	<i>Within 1 year AED</i>	<i>Between 1 to 5 years AED</i>	<i>Total AED</i>
31 December 2021			
Trade and other payables (excluding advances from customers and VAT payables)	12,605,184	-	12,605,184
Bank Loans	14,825,112	11,683,466	26,508,578
Lease liability	<u>1,182,046</u>	<u>1,161,772</u>	<u>2,343,818</u>
	<u>28,612,342</u>	<u>12,845,238</u>	<u>41,457,580</u>
31 December 2020			
Trade and other payables (excluding advances from customers and VAT payables)	5,822,394	-	5,822,394
Bank Loans	14,728,515	8,881,933	23,610,448
Lease liability	<u>1,264,782</u>	<u>1,278,826</u>	<u>2,543,608</u>
	<u>21,815,691</u>	<u>10,160,759</u>	<u>31,976,450</u>

Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in business conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020. Capital comprises share capital, retained earnings, statutory reserve and merger reserve and is measured at AED 83,238,332 as at 31 December 2021 (2020: AED 46,385,342).

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25 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table gives information about how the fair value of the Company's assets are determined.

<i>Financial assets</i>	<i>Fair value as at</i>		<i>Fair value hierarchy</i>	<i>Valuation techniques and key inputs</i>	<i>Significant unobservable input</i>	<i>Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value</i>
	<i>31 December 2021</i>	<i>31 December 2020</i>				
Quoted equity investments – investment in financial assets	<u>13,800,000</u>	-	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.	None	Not applicable

There were no transfers between each of levels during the year. There are no financial liabilities which should be measured at fair value and accordingly no disclosure is made in the above table.

Easy Lease Motor Cycle Rental P.S.C and Its Subsidiaries

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26 SEGMENT REPORTING

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its products and services and has two reportable segments, as follows:

Motorcycle business segment, which represents motorcycle leasing solutions offered to customers and sale of related items, including delivery boxes.

Delivery services segment, the group provides turnkey logistic solutions through bike messengers and delivery squads.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

The management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

Year ended 31 December 2021

	<i>Motorcycle business AED</i>	<i>Delivery services AED</i>	<i>Total segments AED</i>	<i>Eliminations AED</i>	<i>Consolidated AED</i>
Revenue from contracts with customers					
External customers	89,650,469	58,693,985	148,344,454	-	148,344,454
Inter-segment	<u>7,015,646</u>	<u>255,825</u>	<u>7,271,471</u>	<u>(7,271,471)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>96,666,115</u>	<u>58,949,810</u>	<u>155,615,925</u>	<u>(7,271,471)</u>	<u>148,344,454</u>
Expenses					
Direct costs	(54,003,378)	(50,933,021)	(104,936,399)	7,015,646	(97,920,753)
Administrative expenses	<u>(18,542,499)</u>	<u>(4,003,683)</u>	<u>(22,546,182)</u>	<u>255,825</u>	<u>(22,290,357)</u>
Segment profit	<u>24,120,238</u>	<u>4,013,106</u>	<u>28,133,344</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,133,344</u>
Total assets	<u>117,222,223</u>	<u>24,805,181</u>	<u>142,027,404</u>	<u>(11,870,390)</u>	<u>130,157,014</u>
Total liabilities	<u>38,761,042</u>	<u>13,859,316</u>	<u>52,620,358</u>	<u>(9,135,124)</u>	<u>43,485,234</u>

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26 SEGMENT REPORTING continued

Year ended 31 December 2020

	<i>Motorcycle business AED</i>	<i>Delivery services AED</i>	<i>Total segments AED</i>	<i>Eliminations AED</i>	<i>Consolidated AED</i>
Revenue from contracts with customers					
External Customers	68,940,773	18,770,460	87,711,233	-	87,711,233
Inter-segment	<u>2,499,489</u>	<u>207,886</u>	<u>2,707,375</u>	<u>(2,707,375)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>71,440,262</u>	<u>18,978,346</u>	<u>90,418,608</u>	<u>(2,707,375)</u>	<u>87,711,233</u>
Expenses					
Direct costs	(39,622,248)	(16,615,822)	(56,238,070)	2,499,489	(53,738,581)
Administrative expenses	<u>(14,848,747)</u>	<u>(740,944)</u>	<u>(15,589,691)</u>	<u>207,886</u>	<u>(15,381,805)</u>
Segment profit	<u>16,969,267</u>	<u>1,621,580</u>	<u>18,590,847</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,590,847</u>
Total assets	<u>74,109,321</u>	<u>6,884,725</u>	<u>80,994,046</u>	<u>(800,485)</u>	<u>80,193,561</u>
Total liabilities	<u>29,984,699</u>	<u>3,510,515</u>	<u>33,495,214</u>	<u>(800,485)</u>	<u>32,694,729</u>

Change in fair value of investment carried at fair value through profit or loss, finance costs and other income are not allocated to individual segments as the underlying instruments are managed on a group basis.

Reconciliation of profit

	<i>2021 AED</i>	<i>2020 AED</i>
Segment profit	28,133,344	18,590,847
Change in fair value of investment carried at fair value through profit or loss	4,157,180	-
Finance costs	(1,665,357)	(1,272,536)
Other income	<u>7,755,942</u>	<u>7,789,800</u>
Profit for the year	<u>38,381,109</u>	<u>25,108,111</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

27 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified, wherever necessary, to confirm to the presentation adopted in the current year consolidated financial statements. Such reclassification has no impact on previously reported consolidated profit or equity of the Group.

28 DIVIDENDS

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the shareholders of the Group approved a cash dividend of AED 1,655,580.