Aarvi Encon FZE

Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Auditor's report and financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Aarvi Encon FZE

Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Auditor's report and financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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Aarvi Encon FZE
Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

General information

Principal office address	: Saif Office Q1-05-025/B, P.O Box 122723, Sharjah - United Arab Emirates		
The Manager	: Name		Nationality
	Mr. Manoj Ramakrishnan		India
The Shareholder	: Name	Equity Shareholding	Country of Incorporation
	M/s. Aarvi Encon Limited	100%	India
The Auditor	: Mr. Ahmed Sultan Ahmed Mohammed M/s. Spectrum Auditing Reg No. 1002 Dubai, United Arab Emirates		
The Main Bank	: HSBC Bank Sharjah Islamic Bank		

Aarvi Encon FZE
Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Manager's Report

The Manager has pleasure in presenting his report and the audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

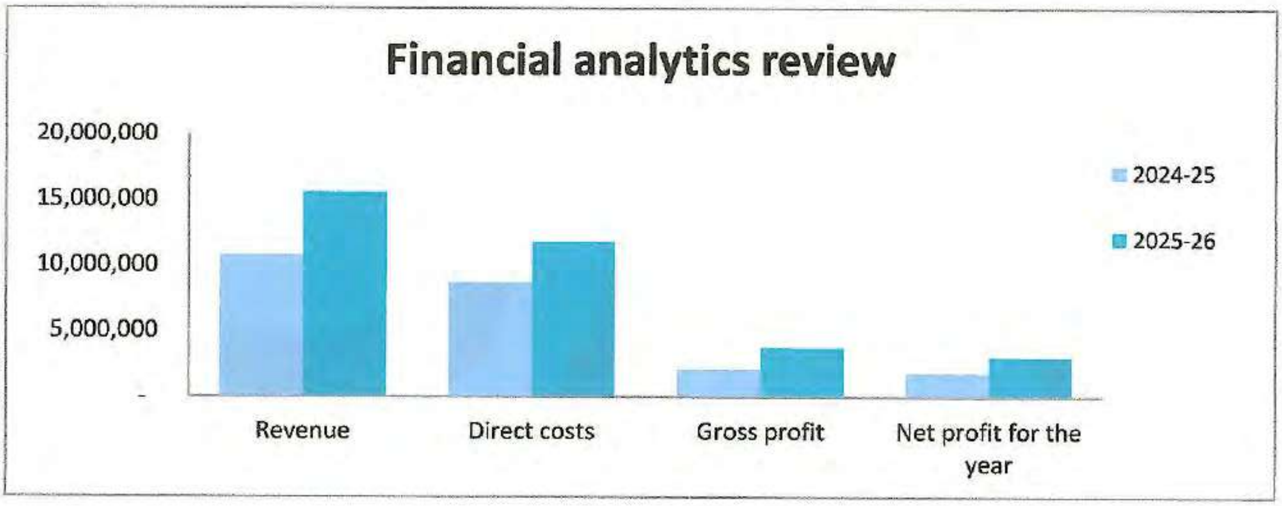
Principal activities of the Entity :

The principal activity of the entity is providing business consultancy services.

Financial review:

The table below summarized results of 2025-26 and 2024-25.

	2025-26	2024-25
	AED	AED
Revenue	15,559,544	10,764,515
Direct costs	11,804,804	8,673,826
Gross profit	3,754,740	2,090,689
Net profit for the year	3,017,428	1,789,578
Gross profit margin	24%	19%
Net profit margin	19%	17%



Role of the Manager:

The Manager is the Entity's principal decision-making forum and has the overall responsibility for leading and supervising the Entity. The Manager is accountable to shareholders for delivering sustainable shareholder value through his guidance and supervision of the Entity's business. The Manager guides and supervises the management of the entity, sets the strategies and policies, and monitors performance of the Entity.

Events after year end:

In the opinion of the Manager, no transaction or event of a material and unusual nature, favourable or unfavourable has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report, that is likely to affect, substantially the result of the operations or the financial position of the Entity.

Manager's Report (continued)

Auditors:

The auditors, M/s Spectrum Auditing, was appointed as independent auditor for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Going concern:

The attached financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. While preparing the financial statements, the management has made an assessment of the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The management has not come across any evidence that causes the management to believe that material uncertainties related to the events or conditions existed, which may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Statement of Manager's responsibilities:

The applicable requirements, requires the Manager to prepare the financial statements for each financial year which presents fairly in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity and its financial performance for the year then ended.

The audited financial statements for the year under review have been prepared in conformity and in compliance with the relevant statutory requirements and other governing laws. The Manager confirms that sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of proper and adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Entity and enables them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of applicable statute. The Manager also confirms that appropriate accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently in order that the financial statements reflect fairly the form and substance of the transactions carried out during the year under review and reasonably present the Entity's financial conditions and results of its operations.

These financial statements were approved by the Board and signed on behalf by the undersigned.

Manager
May 14, 2026

Independent auditor's report

To,
The Shareholder of Aarvi Encon FZE
Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Aarvi Encon FZE, Sharjah - United Arab Emirates ("Entity") which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Aarvi Encon FZE as at March 31, 2026 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 2.6 of the financial statements, which describes the basis for preparation of these separate financial statements. The Entity has not prepared consolidated financial statements as it meets the exemption criteria under IFRS 10 paragraph 4, since its ultimate parent, M/s. Aarvi Encon Limited, prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), which are converged with IFRS Accounting Standards. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the SAIF-Zone Authority, pursuant to Emeeri Decree No. 2 of 1995 and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

سبكتروم لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O. Box: 26053
Dubai - U.A.E.
SPECTRUM AUDITING

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 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 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the Entity audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Entity to express an opinion on the Entity financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified 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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Further, as required by the SAIF-Zone Authority, pursuant to Emeeri Decree No. 2 of 1995 we report that for the year ended March 31, 2026:

i) the Entity has maintained proper books of accounts;

ii) we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;

iii) the financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the SAIF-Zone Authority, pursuant to Emeeri Decree No. 2 of 1995;

iv) the financial information included in the Manager's report is consistent with the books of accounts of the Entity;

v) the Entity has investment in shares during the year ended March 31, 2026;

vi) note - 8 to the financial statements reflects material related party transactions and balances, 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 Entity has contravened during the financial year ended March 31, 2026 any of the applicable provisions of the SAIF-Zone Authority, pursuant to Emeeri Decree No. 2 of 1995, or in respect of the Entity, its Memorandum of Association which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at March 31, 2026; and

viii) the Entity does not have any social contributions made during the year;

For M/s. Spectrum Auditing

Mr. Ahmed Sultan Ahmed Mohammed
Registration No. 1002
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

P.O. Box: 26053
Dubai - U.A.E.
SPECTRUM AUDITING

Dated: May 14, 2026

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Aarvi Encon FZE
Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026
(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Notes	2025-26	2024-25
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investments	5	**408,110**	408,110
Total non-current assets		**408,110**	408,110
Current assets			
Trade receivables	6	**3,310,096**	5,690,763
Advances, deposits and other receivables	7	**232,164**	567,406
Unbilled revenue	8	**910,308**	353,393
Due from related parties	9a	**7,480,715**	5,325,494
Cash and cash equivalents	10	**1,475,998**	804,669
Total current assets		**13,409,281**	12,741,725
Total assets		**13,817,391**	13,149,835
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	11	**150,000**	150,000
Retained earnings	12	**12,696,454**	9,679,026
Total equity		**12,846,454**	9,829,026
Non-current liabilities			
Loans	13	**-**	704,930
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	704,930
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	14	**260,461**	2,300,819
Other payables and accrued expenses	15	**449,137**	175,157
Corporate tax liability	21	**261,339**	139,903
Total current liabilities		**970,937**	2,615,879
Total liabilities		**970,937**	3,320,809
Total equity and liabilities		**13,817,391**	13,149,835

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the auditor is set out on pages 4 - 6

The financial statements on pages 7 to 37 were approved on May 14, 2026 and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:

Manager
May 14, 2026

Aarvi Encon FZE
Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2026
(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Notes	2025-26	2024-25
Revenue	16	**15,559,544**	10,764,515
Direct costs	17	**(11,804,804)**	(8,673,826)
Gross profit		**3,754,740**	2,090,689
Other income	18	**369,698**	237,007
Administrative expenses	19	**(826,327)**	(277,130)
Finance costs	20	**(19,344)**	(121,085)
Profit for the year before tax		**3,278,767**	1,929,481
Corporate tax			
Current tax expense	21	**(261,339)**	(139,903)
Deferred tax expense	21	**-**	-
Profit for the year		**3,017,428**	1,789,578
Other comprehensive income (OCI)		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,017,428**	1,789,578

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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The financial statements on pages 7 to 37 were approved on May 14, 2026 and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:

Manager
May 14, 2026

Aarvi Encon FZE
Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Statement of changes in shareholder's equity for the year ended March 31, 2026
(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**150,000**	**7,889,448**	**8,039,448**
Total comprehensive income	-	1,789,578	1,789,578
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**150,000**	**9,679,026**	**9,829,026**
Total comprehensive income	-	3,017,428	3,017,428
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**150,000**	**12,696,454**	**12,846,454**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the auditor is set out on pages 4 - 6

Aarvi Encon FZE
Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2026
(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	2025-26	2024-25
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year before tax	**3,278,767**	1,929,481
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	-	436
Corporate tax	**(261,339)**	(139,903)
Provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables	**4,613**	2,114
Finance costs	**19,344**	121,085
	3,041,385	1,913,213
Working capital changes:		
(Increase) / decrease in current assets		
Trade receivables	**2,376,054**	(1,579,881)
Advances, deposits and other receivables	**335,242**	(836,690)
Unbilled revenue	**(556,915)**	
Due from related parties	**(2,155,221)**	(2,776,517)
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		
Trade payables	**(2,040,358)**	1,279,905
Other payables and accrued expenses	**273,980**	111,113
Due to related parties	-	(9,061)
Corporate tax liability	**261,339**	139,903
Cash generated from operations	**1,535,506**	(1,758,015)
Income taxes paid	**(139,903)**	-
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	**1,395,603**	(1,758,015)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of investments	-	-
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of term loan	**(704,930)**	(878,915)
Finance costs paid	**(19,344)**	(121,085)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	**(724,274)**	(1,000,000)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	**671,329**	(2,758,015)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	**804,669**	3,562,684
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,475,998**	804,669
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	**4,577**	4,577
Cash at banks	**1,471,421**	800,092
	1,475,998	804,669

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the auditor is set out on pages 4 - 6

1 Legal status and business activities

1.1 Aarvi Encon FZE, Sharjah - United Arab Emirates (the "Entity") was incorporated on October 13, 2015 as Free Zone Est. with Limited Liability and operates in the United Arab Emirates under a License issued by the Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Governement of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.

1.2 The principal activity of the entity is providing business consultancy services.

1.3 The registered address of the Entity is Saif Office Q1-05-025/B, P.O Box 122723, Sharjah - United Arab Emirates.

1.4 The management and control is vested with Mr. Manoj Ramakrishnan, the Manager.

1.5 These financial statements incorporate the operating results of the service license no. 15906 for the year ended March 31, 2026.

1.6 During the year, there has been no change in the shareholding pattern of the Entity.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and also in accordance with the applicable requirements of laws in the UAE. The presentation of financial statements in compliance with the IFRSs require the determination and consistent application of accounting policies to transactions and events. The principal accounting policies of the Entity are set out in note 3.

2.2 Basis of measurement:

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency:

These financial statements of the entity are prepared and presented in U.A.E. Dirham (AED) which is the functional currency of the entity. All values are rounded to the nearest AED except otherwise indicated.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements:

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the entity's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed after significant accounting policies.

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.5 Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. When preparing the financial statements, management makes an assessment of the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

2.6 Preparation of separate financial statements

As per IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, paragraph 4, an entity that is a parent shall present consolidated financial statements unless it meets all of the following conditions:

(a) It is a wholly-owned subsidiary, or is a partially-owned subsidiary of another entity and all its other owners, including those not otherwise entitled to vote, have been informed about, and do not object to, the parent not presenting consolidated financial statements;

(b) Its debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market;

(c) It did not file, nor is it in the process of filing, its financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organization for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market; and

(d) Its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces financial statements that are available for public use and comply with IFRS Accounting Standards, in which subsidiaries are consolidated or are measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 10.

The Entity has prepared these separate financial statements in accordance with IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements. The Entity is exempt from preparing consolidated financial statements as it fulfills all the above conditions. The ultimate parent, M/s. Aarvi Encon Limited, prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), which are converged with IFRS Accounting Standards.

3 Significant accounting policies:

3.1 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2025 and earlier application is permitted, however, the Entity has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements. The following new or amended standards that are adopted in annual periods beginning on 1 January 2025:

(a) New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Entity	Effective date
Lack of Exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21	1-Jan-25
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	1-Jan-26
Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	1-Jan-26
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (Volume 11) (Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7)	1-Jan-26

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.1 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

(b) Standards, amendments and interpretations in issue but not effective

The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Entity's financial

Forthcoming requirements Effective date:

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1-Jan-27
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1-Jan-27
Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21)	1-Jan-27
Amendments to Illustrative Examples on IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 and IAS 37	Effective date deferred indefinitely
Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	Effective date deferred indefinitely

Entity does not expect that the adoption of the above standards, amendments and interpretations that will have a material impact on the financial statements in the future periods as and when they are applied.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those audited annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025.

3.2 Current versus non-current classification

The Entity presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the 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

A liability is current when it is:

- It is expected to be settled in the 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 Entity classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.3 Fair value measurement

For measurement and disclosure purposes, the Entity determines the fair value of an asset or liability at initial measurement or at each reporting date. 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. 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 the Entity. 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 Entity uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on the basis as explained above, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2; leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value, but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the 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	Inputs are quoted price (unadjusted) in active market for identical asset or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
Level 2	Inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3	Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Entity has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.4 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred income tax expense.

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Entity.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

In assessing the probability and sufficiency of future taxable profit, management considers the availability of evidence to support the recognition of deferred tax assets.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Entity expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Value Added Tax

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

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.4 Taxation (continued)

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

3.5 Foreign Currency

In preparing the financial statements of the Entity, transactions in currencies other than the Entity's functional currency are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available for sale are analyzed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income.

3.6 Property Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and identified impairment loss, if any. The cost comprise of purchase price, together with any incidental expense of acquisition.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is spread over its useful lives so as to write off the cost of property, plant and equipment, using the straight-line method over its useful lives as follows:

	Years
Office equipment	5

The leasehold property is being depreciated over the period from when it became available for use up to the end of the lease term.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.6 Property Plant and Equipment (continued)

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

At the end of each reporting period, the Entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Entity of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

Capital work in progress

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Entity's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.6 Property Plant and Equipment (continued)

Revalued land and building

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the statement of financial position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values at the end of each reporting period.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously expensed. A decrease in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the properties revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Depreciation on revalued buildings is recognized in profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the properties revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

3.7 Investment properties

Investment property are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property. The cost of self constructed investment property includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other cost directly attributable to bringing the investment property to a working condition for their intended use and capitalized borrowing costs.

The Entity determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment properties are impaired. Whenever the carrying amount of an investment property exceeds their recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss.

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

3.8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.9 Impairment of intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Entity reviews the carrying amounts of its intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

3.10 Leases

The Entity 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.

The Entity applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Entity 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 Entity 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.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Entity 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 'impairment of non-financial assets' section below.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.10 Leases (continued)

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Entity 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 Entity and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Entity 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.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Entity 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.

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

The Entity applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of property (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). 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.

3.11 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as 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 Entity's business model for managing them. The Entity 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.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.11 Financial Instruments (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 Entity'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.

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); and

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Entity 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 Entity's financial assets at amortised cost include trade and other receivables, due from related parties, certain investments and cash and bank balances.

Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term highly liquid deposits with a maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Entity's cash management.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.11 Financial Instruments (continued)

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'at fair value through OCI', or 'at amortized cost'.

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 Entity had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on quoted equity investments are recognised under dividend income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the right of payment has been established.

Impairment of financial assets

The Entity recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Entity 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, the Entity applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Entity does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Entity has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.11 Financial Instruments (continued)

The Entity consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Entity is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Entity. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Entity of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Entity's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Entity 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:
  - the Entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - the Entity has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Entity 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 Entity continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Entity 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 Entity 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 Entity could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.11 Financial Instruments (continued)

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 Entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Entity's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Entity's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is charged to consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The financial liabilities of Entity include lease liability, trade and other payables, due to related parties and bank borrowings.

Derecognition

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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

3.12 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a weighted average basis. Cost of inventories comprises of costs of purchase, and where applicable cost of conversion and other costs that has been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.13 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the changes arise.

Employee 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 reporting period.

Provision is made for the full amount of end of service benefits due to employees in accordance with the 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 disclosed as a current liability, while the provision relating to end of service benefit is disclosed 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. Such contributions are charged to profit or loss during the employees' period of service.

3.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers is recognized when the control of goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Establishment expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services. Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of the goods or services. The Entity has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The Establishment recognizes revenue from contract 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 Entity 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 Entity allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Entity expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.14 Revenue recognition (continued)

Step 5: Recognize revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied at a point of time or over time

The establishment is required to assess each of its contract with customers to determine whether performance obligation are satisfied overtime or at a point in time in order to determine the appropriate method of recognizing the revenue.

The Entity provides warranties to customers with assurance that the related product will function as the parties intended because it complies with agreed-upon specifications. The Entity does not provide warranties as a service, in addition to the assurance that the product complies with agreed-upon specifications, in its contracts with customers. As such, the Entity expects that such warranties will be assurance-type warranties which will continue to be accounted for under IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'.

Sale of goods

Revenues are recognized at the point in time when the control of the goods is transferred to the customer, based on the agreed INCO terms

Billing terms for these point in time contracts vary but generally coincide with delivery to the customer. Payment is generally due upon receipt of the invoice, payable within terms mentioned in the invoice.

Revenue from design, supply and installation contracts

Revenue from design, supply and installation contracts are satisfied over time, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Entity. The Entity determines revenue using an input method based on cost to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the contract.

Contract costs

Contract costs include costs that relate directly to the specific contract and costs that are attributable to contract activity in general and can be allocated to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a specific contract comprise: site labor costs (including site supervision); costs of materials used in construction; depreciation of equipment used on the contract; costs of design, and technical assistance that is directly related to the contract.

Onerous contract

If the Entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognized and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Entity recognizes any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract. An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Entity cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.14 Revenue recognition (continued)

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Entity performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Entity's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Entity has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Entity transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Entity performs under the contract.

3.15 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Entity's accounting policies, which are described in policy notes, the management are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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.

Cost estimates

The Entity uses internal project managers to estimate the costs to complete a project. Factors such as escalation of material prices, labor costs and other costs are included in the total project cost based on best estimates.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.15 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Depreciation of property and equipment

The cost of property and equipment is depreciated over its estimated useful life, which is based on expected usage of the asset and expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational factors. The management has not considered any residual value as it is deemed immaterial. Management assesses the estimated useful lives on a periodic basis.

Impairment loss on trade receivables

At each reporting date, the Entity assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with financial assets carried at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Entity applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Adjustments to reduce the cost of inventory to its realizable value, if required, are made for estimated obsolescence or impaired balances. Factors influencing these adjustments include changes in demand, product pricing, physical deterioration and quality issues.

Leasehold improvements

Management determines the estimated useful life and related depreciation charges for its leasehold improvements. This estimate is based on an assumption that the Entity will renew its annual lease over the estimated useful life of the asset. It could change significantly should the annual lease not be renewed. Management will increase the depreciation charge where the useful life is less than the previously estimated useful life.

Operating lease expenses

Lease payments under operating lease have been recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease rental period after considering the rent escalation as per the rent agreements. The rent charge could significantly change in subsequent accounting periods should the lease contract not be renewed or change in lease terms of the contract.

Provision for employees' end of service benefits

The Entity provides end of service benefits for its expatriate employees in accordance with UAE Labour Law. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' length of service and completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. Pension and national insurance contributions for the UAE citizens are made by the Entity in accordance with Federal Law No. 2 of 2000.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.15 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Fair value measurement

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Entity has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Entity uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

The Entity has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a management team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements.

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Office Equipment	Total
Cost		
As at March 31, 2024	2,863	2,863
As at March 31, 2025	2,863	2,863
As at March 31, 2026	**2,863**	**2,863**
Accumulated depreciation		
As at March 31, 2024	2,427	2,427
Charge for the year	436	436
As at March 31, 2025	2,863	2,863
As at March 31, 2026	**2,863**	**2,863**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	-	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	-	-

			2025-26	2024-25
5	**Investments**	**Percentage of Holding**		
	M/s. PT Aarvi Encon Services	49%	**251,395**	251,395
	M/s. Aarvi Encon LLC, Oman	70%	**133,715**	133,715
	M/s. MNR Technical Services LLC	100%	**23,000**	23,000
			408,110	408,110

Being separate financial statements, the investment in subsidiary and associate companies has been stated at cost.

		2025-26	2024-25
6	**Trade receivables**		
	Trade receivables	**3,310,096**	5,717,736
	Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**-**	(26,973)
		3,310,096	5,690,763
	Ageing of receivables:		
	0 - 30 days	**464,389**	1,498,088
	31 - 90 days	**744,263**	1,511,982
	91 - 120 days	**-**	546,629
	121 - 180 days	**683,388**	1,112,501
	181 - 365 days	**598,570**	19,076
	366 and above	**819,486**	1,029,460
		3,310,096	5,717,736
	Allowance for expected credit losses:		
	The movements in the allowance for doubtful debt as at reporting date are as follows:		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	**26,973**	837
	Charge during the year	**38,899**	26,973
	Reversal during the year	**-**	(837)
	Write off during the year	**(65,872)**	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**-**	26,973
7	**Advances, deposits and other receivables**		
	Advances to suppliers	**132,847**	-
	Deposits	**79,571**	79,571
	Prepayments	**19,746**	487,835
		232,164	567,406
8	**Unbilled revenue**		
	Unbilled revenue	**910,308**	353,393
		910,308	353,393

Unbilled revenue represents, the revenue recognized for services rendered/performance obligations satisfied before the reporting date for which invoices have not yet been raised to customers as at year end. Such balances are expected to be invoiced and recovered in the subsequent financial period in accordance with the agreed contractual terms.

		2025-26	2024-25

9 Related party transactions

The Entity enters into transactions with other entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in IAS 24, Related party disclosures. Related parties comprise ultimate parent, shareholders, fellow subsidiaries, associates, common ownership and/or common management and control; their partners and key management personnel. Transactions with such related parties are made on substantially the same terms, as those prevailing at the same time for comparable transactions with external customers and parties.

Balances

a) Due from related parties	Relationship	2025-26	2024-25
M/s. PT Aarvi Encon Services	Associate	4,318,909	3,501,629
M/s. Bon Accord Employement Services	Common Control	1,924,238	1,282,305
M/s. MNR Technical Services LLC	Subsidiary	1,069,472	436,106
M/s. Aarvi Encon LLC, Oman	Subsidiary	104,710	104,710
M/s. Aarvi Encon, Malaysia	Common Control	53,270	-
M/s. Aarvi Encon Staffing Services, Doha	Common Control	10,116	-
Mr. Manoj Ramakrishnan	Manager	-	744
		7,480,715	5,325,494

b) Transactions with related parties

During the year, the Entity entered into the following significant transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business. These transactions were carried out at mutually agreed terms and conditions.

Transactions during the year

	2025-26	2024-25
Sales		
M/s. Bon Accord Employement Services	-	367,101
	-	367,101
Purchases		
M/s. Bon Accord Employement Services	-	2,187,082
M/s. PT Aarvi Encon Services	-	886,664
M/s. MNR Technical services	78,589	32,848
	78,589	3,106,594

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	2025-26	2024-25
Cash in hand	4,577	4,577
Cash at banks	1,471,421	800,092
	1,475,998	804,669

11 Share capital

Authorised, issued and paid up capital of the Entity is AED 150,000, divided into 1 share of AED 150,000 each fully paid.

The details of the shareholding as at reporting date are as follows:

Name of Shareholder	Percentage	No. of shares	2025-26	2024-25
M/s. Aarvi Encon Limited	100%	150,000	150,000	150,000
	100%	150,000	150,000	150,000

Aarvi Encon FZE
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

		2025-26	2024-25
12	**Retained earnings**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	9,679,026	7,889,448
	Comprehensive profit for the year	3,017,428	1,789,578
		12,696,454	9,679,026
13	**Loans**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	704,930	1,583,845
	Less: Repaid during the year	(704,930)	(878,915)
		-	704,930
14	**Trade payables**		
	Trade payables	260,461	2,300,819
		260,461	2,300,819
15	**Other payables and accrued expenses**		
	Salary payables	303,851	27,484
	Provisions	133,340	93,790
	Duties and taxes (Net)	11,946	34,392
	Advance from customers	-	19,491
		449,137	175,157
16	**Revenue**		
	Sales	15,559,544	10,764,515
		15,559,544	10,764,515

*Sales are generated from the license activity of business consultancy services.

		2025-26	2024-25
17	**Direct costs**		
	Cost of sales:		
	Professional fees	2,928,135	5,110,403
	Project expenses	5,172,448	1,658,831
	Direct labor (salaries, wages) overseas	2,896,888	1,565,242
	Staff insurance	461,265	1,584
	Travel expenses - Project	346,068	293,050
	Service charges - Project	-	44,716
		11,804,804	8,673,826
18	**Other income**		
	Interest income	369,698	237,007
		369,698	237,007

		2025-26	2024-25
19	**Administrative expenses**		
	Rent, legal, visa and professional	534,338	164,257
	Outsourcing expenses	73,000	-
	Receivables write off	70,861	-
	Dubtful debts (Net)	38,899	26,973
	Bank charges	30,136	17,812
	Accounting fees	24,000	24,000
	Travelling and fuel expenses	19,512	16,686
	Audit fees	14,750	10,250
	Exchange difference	14,159	14,602
	Office expenses	4,613	2,114
	Staff welfare expenses	2,059	-
	Depriciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	-	436
		826,327	277,130
20	**Finance costs**		
	Interest on borrowings	19,344	121,085
		19,344	121,085
21	**Corporate tax**		
	Current income tax expense	261,339	139,903
	Income Tax expense reported in statement of profit & loss	261,339	139,903
	Income tax payable		
	As at April 01, 2025	139,903	-
	Charge for the year	261,339	139,903
	Payments made during the year	(139,903)	-
	As at March 31, 2026	261,339	139,903
	Reconciliation of accounting income		
	Accounting profit before tax (PBT)	3,278,767	1,929,481
	Tax at the UAE corporate tax rate of 9% (2024: 9%)	295,089	173,653
	Less: Tax effect of standard exemption	(33,750)	(33,750)
		261,339	139,903
	Effective tax rate	8%	7%

As the entity's accounting year ends on March 31, the tax period will be period from April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026, with the respective tax return to be filed on or before December 31, 2026.

22 Commitments and contingencies

Capital expenditure commitments

The Entity does not have significant capital commitments as at the reporting date.

23 Financial and other risk management

Management reviews overall financial and other risks covering specific areas, such as capital risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, and market risk. The Entity's profile concerning exposure to financial risks identified below continues to be consistent.

Capital risk management

The Entity's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purpose of the Entity's capital risk management, capital includes share capital, legal reserve, additional capital contribution, merger reserve, cumulative change in fair value of investments and retained earnings attributable to the equity holders of the Entity.

Financial risk management objectives

The Entity's finance department monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Entity. These risks include credit risk and liquidity risk. The Entity does not enter into or trade in derivative financial instruments for speculative or risk management purposes.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Entity'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.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of the future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in the market rates. The Entity is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest-bearing assets and liabilities (term loans, short-term loans and bill discounting). The risk is managed by the Entity by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings.

Credit risk

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

The Entity has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. However, significant revenue is generated by dealing with entities related to the Entity, for whom the credit risk is assessed below.

	2025-26	2024-25
	AED	AED
Cash and cash equivalents	1,475,998	804,669
Trade receivables	3,310,096	5,690,763
	4,786,094	6,495,432

The Entity attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific non-related counterparties, and continually assessing the creditworthiness of such non-related counterparties. Balances with banks are assessed to have low credit risk of default since these banks are highly regulated by the central banks of the respective countries.

23 Financial and other risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Credit risks related to receivables are managed subject to the Entity's policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all customers based on internal rating criteria and the credit quality of customers is assessed by management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The requirement for an impairment is analyzed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. The Entity does not hold collateral as security.

Currency risk

Assets are typically funded in the same currency as that of the business being transacted to eliminate exchange exposures. Management believes there is a minimal risk of significant losses due to exchange rate fluctuations and, consequently, the Entity does not hedge foreign currency exposure.

Foreign currency risk

Most of the Entity's transactions are carried out in AED. Exposures to currency exchange rates arise from the Entity's overseas sales and purchases, which are primarily denominated in US dollars (USD) or Arab Emirates Dirhams. However, USD are fixed with the AED, hence no risk involved balances with regard to the USD.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Entitywill be unable to meet its funding requirements. The maturity profile of financial liabilities is monitored by management to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained.

The Entity manages the liquidity risk through risk management framework for the Entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity requirements by maintaining adequate reserves and sufficient cash and cash equivalents to ensure that funds are available to meet its commitments for liabilities as they fall due.

The table below analyses the Entity's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Entity may be required to pay.

As at March 31, 2026	With in one year	More than one year	Total
Measured at amortised cost:			
Trade payables	260,461	-	**260,461**
Other payables and accrued expenses	449,137	-	**449,137**
Corporate tax liability	261,339	-	**261,339**
	970,937	-	**970,937**

23 Financial and other risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

As at March 31, 2025	With in one year	More than one year	Total
Measured at amortised cost:			
Trade payables	2,300,819	-	**2,300,819**
Other payables and accrued expenses	175,157	-	**175,157**
Corporate tax liability	139,903	-	**139,903**
Loans	-	704,930	**704,930**
	2,615,879	704,930	**3,320,809**

24 Comparative information

Previous year figures are re-classified/re-grouped/re-arranged wherever necessary.

25 Events after the reporting date

There have been no material events occurring after the reporting date that require adjustment to or disclosure in the Financial Statements.

26 All the figures are rounded to nearest AED.

Manager
May 14, 2026