



Aarvi Encon (FZE)
Sharjah - United Arab Emirates
Auditor's report and financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2025



Aarvi Encon (FZE)

Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Auditor's report and financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

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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	Indian

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

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, 2025.

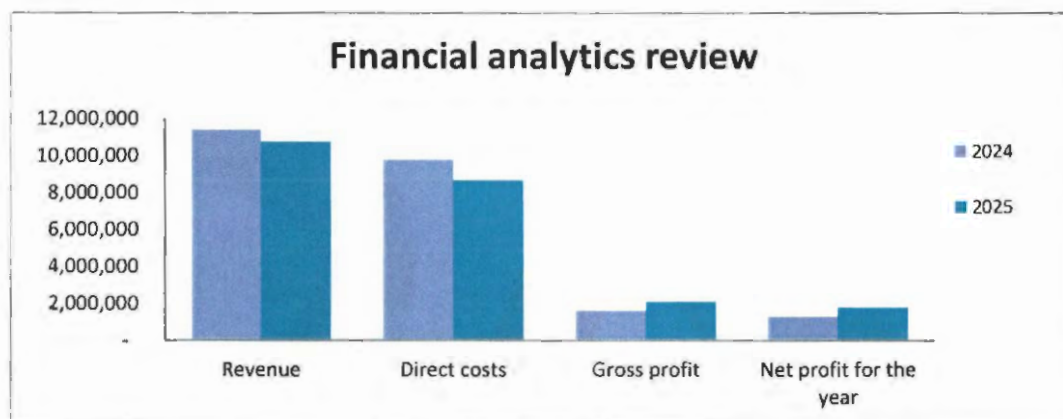
Principal activities of the Entity :

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

Financial review:

The table below summarized results of 2025 and 2024.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	AED	AED
Revenue	10,764,515	11,393,931
Direct costs	8,673,826	9,788,704
Gross profit	2,090,689	1,605,227
Net profit for the year	1,789,578	1,278,531
Gross profit margin	19%	14%



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, will retire at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and are eligible for reappointment. If the company receives their consent to continue, their reappointment will be considered and approved for the coming year.

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 21, 2025

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 ("Establishment") which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025 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 a summary of significant 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, 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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 Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and 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 2.5 of the financial statements, which describes the preparation of separate financial statements under the basis of preparation. As the ultimate parent company prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), therefore the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in this respect.

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

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as the 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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.



Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

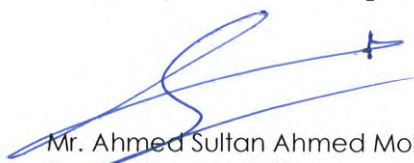
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting 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 Company'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 Company'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 Company 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We further confirm that, in our opinion, the financial statements include, in all material respects, the applicable requirements of the UAE Federal Law. We further confirm that proper financial records have been kept by the Company and the contents of the Manager's report relating to these financial statements are in agreement with the Company's financial records. We have obtained all the information and explanations which we required for the purpose of our audit and, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the above mentioned law have occurred during the year which would have had a material effect on the business of the Company or on its financial position.

For M/s. Spectrum Auditing



Mr. Ahmed Sultan Ahmed Mohammed
Registration No. 1002
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Dated: May 21, 2025





Aarvi Encon (FZE)

Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	-	436
Total non current assets		-	436
Current assets			
Investments	5	408,110	408,110
Trade receivables	6	5,690,763	4,112,996
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	7	920,799	84,109
Due from related parties	8	5,325,494	2,548,977
Cash and cash equivalents	9	804,669	3,562,684
Total current assets		<u>13,149,835</u>	<u>10,716,876</u>
Total assets		<u><u>13,149,835</u></u>	<u><u>10,717,312</u></u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	10	150,000	150,000
Retained earnings	11	9,679,026	7,889,448
Total equity		<u>9,829,026</u>	<u>8,039,448</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Unsecured Loan	12	-	1,583,845
Total non-current liabilities		<u>-</u>	<u>1,583,845</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	2,615,879	1,084,958
Due to related parties	8	-	9,061
Unsecured Loan	12	704,930	-
Total current liabilities		<u>3,320,809</u>	<u>1,094,019</u>
Total liabilities		<u>3,320,809</u>	<u>2,677,864</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>13,149,835</u></u>	<u><u>10,717,312</u></u>

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

The report of the auditor is set out on pages 4 - 5

The financial statements on pages 6 to 28 were approved on May 21, 2025 and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:



Manager

May 21, 2025





Aarvi Encon (FZE)

Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2025


(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Notes	2025	2024
Revenue	14	10,764,515	11,393,931
Direct costs	15	(8,673,826)	(9,788,704)
Gross profit		2,090,689	1,605,227
Other income	16	237,007	-
Administrative expenses	17	(244,716)	(161,179)
Finance costs	18	(153,499)	(165,517)
Profit for the year before income tax		1,929,481	1,278,531
Income tax expense			
Current tax	19	(139,903)	-
Profit for the year		1,789,578	1,278,531
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,789,578	1,278,531

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

The report of the auditor is set out on pages 4 - 5

The financial statements on pages 6 to 28 were approved on May 21, 2025 and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:


 Manager
 May 21, 2025



Aarvi Encon (FZE)

Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Statement of changes in shareholder's equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as at March 31, 2023	150,000	6,610,917	6,760,917
Total comprehensive income	-	1,278,531	1,278,531
Balance as at March 31, 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

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

The report of the auditor is set out on pages 4 - 5



Aarvi Encon (FZE)

Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2025

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit for the year	1,929,481	1,278,531
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Income tax expense	(139,903)	
Finance costs paid	121,085	122,784
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	436	436
	<u>1,911,099</u>	<u>1,401,751</u>
<i>(Increase) / decrease in current assets</i>		
Trade receivables	(1,577,767)	2,926,519
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	(836,690)	45,364
Due from related parties	(2,776,517)	(1,310,690)
<i>Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities</i>		
Trade and other payables	1,530,921	(724,552)
Due to related parties	(9,061)	9,061
Cash generated from operations	<u>(1,758,015)</u>	<u>2,347,453</u>
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	<u>(1,758,015)</u>	<u>2,347,453</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Increase in investments	-	(50,525)
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(50,525)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
(Repayment)/Proceeds of loans from related parties	(878,915)	12,620
Finance costs paid	(121,085)	(122,784)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	<u>(1,000,000)</u>	<u>(110,164)</u>
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(2,758,015)</u>	<u>2,186,764</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	<u>3,562,684</u>	<u>1,375,920</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	<u><u>804,669</u></u>	<u><u>3,562,684</u></u>
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	4,577	4,577
Cash at banks	800,092	3,558,107
	<u>804,669</u>	<u>3,562,684</u>

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

The report of the auditor is set out on pages 4 - 5



Aarvi Encon (FZE)

Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

1 Legal status and business activities

- 1.1 Aarvi Encon (FZE), Sharjah - United Arab Emirates (the "Establishment") 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, Government 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, 2025.
- 1.6 During the year, there has been no change in the shareholding pattern of the company.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS and the applicable requirements of the laws in the U.A.E.

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 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.

Aarvi Encon (FZE)

Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

2 Basis of preparation

2.5 Preparation of separate financial statements

As per IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, paragraph 4, a Company that is a parent must present consolidated financial statements unless it meets specific conditions. These conditions are:

- It is a wholly-owned or partially-owned subsidiary of another Company, and all other owners have been informed and do not object to the parent not presenting consolidated statements;
- Its debt or equity instruments are not publicly traded;
- It has not filed, nor is in the process of filing, financial statements with a regulatory organization for public trading;
- Its ultimate or intermediate parent produces publicly available financial statements compliant with Ind - As, consolidating subsidiaries or measuring them at fair value through profit or loss;

The company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements. It is exempt from preparing consolidated financial statements as per paragraph 4 of IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, as the Company fulfills all the above conditions and the ultimate parent company represents consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS 10.

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 2024 and earlier application is permitted, however, the Company 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 2024:

(a) New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Company	Effective date
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)	1-Jan-24
Non current liability with covenants - (Amendments to IAS 1) and Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)	1-Jan-24
Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 & IFRS 7	1-Jan-24

(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 Company's financial

Forthcoming requirements 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
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1-Jan-27
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1-Jan-27

The company does not expect the adoption of the above new standards, amendments and interpretations to have a material impact on the future financial statements of the company.

Aarvi Encon (FZE)
Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

3 Significant accounting policies:

3.2 Current / 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 realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle or held primarily for the purpose of trading or expected to be realized 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:

Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle or it is held primarily for the purpose of trading or 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.

3.3 Fair value measurement

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 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.

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.



Aarvi Encon (FZE)
Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.4 Taxation

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

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 company.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method.

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.

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.

Aarvi Encon (FZE)
Sharjah - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.5 Foreign Currency (continued)

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.

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.

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 group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Aarvi Encon (FZE)
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.6 Property Plant and Equipment (continued)

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.

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.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

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. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. 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.

3.9 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.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.10 Leases

The Entity recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Entity uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments
- Variable lease payments
- Amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

3.11 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

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'.

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with a forward looking 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model under which the Entity accounts for expected credit losses and assesses changes in the expected credit losses at the end of each reporting period since initial recognition. It is not necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

3.11 Financial Instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

The Entity derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Entity derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Entity's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another, from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

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.

3.13 Provisions

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

The amount recognized 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. When 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, a receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

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 reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

The Establishment recognizes revenue from contract with customers based on a five step model as set out in IFRS 15:

- Identify contract with customers
- Identify the separate performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
- 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.

Revenue is recognized when the goods are delivered and have been accepted by customers at their premises. For contracts that permit the customer to return an item, revenue is recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur.

Therefore, the amount of revenue recognized is adjusted for expected returns, which are estimated based on the historical data. In these circumstances, a refund liability and a right to recover returned goods asset are recognized.

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.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

3 Significant accounting policies (continued):

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

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.

Allowance for doubtful debts

Allowances for doubtful debts are determined using a combination of factors to ensure that trade receivables are not overstated. The allowance for doubtful debts for all customers is based on a variety of factors, including the overall quality and ageing of receivables, continuing credit evaluation of the customer's financial conditions and collateral requirements from customers in certain circumstances. In addition, specific allowances for individual accounts are recorded when the Entity becomes aware of the customer's inability to meet its financial obligations.

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.

Property and equipment

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.

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.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

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.



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4 Property, plant and equipment

	Office equipment	Total
Cost		
As at March 31, 2023	2,863	2,863
Additions during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	2,863	2,863
Additions during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	2,863	2,863
Accumulated depreciation		
As at March 31, 2023	1,991	1,991
Charge for the year	436	436
As at March 31, 2024	2,427	2,427
Charge for the year	436	436
As at March 31, 2025	2,863	2,863
Carrying value as at March 31, 2025	-	-
Carrying value as at March 31, 2024	436	436



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
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	2025	2024
5 Investments		
M/s. PT Aarvi Encon Services	251,395	251,395
M/s. Aarvi Encon LLC, Oman	133,715	133,715
M/s. M N R technical Services LLC	23,000	23,000
	<u>408,110</u>	<u>408,110</u>

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

6 Trade receivables

Trade receivables	5,717,736	4,113,833
Allowance for doubtful debts	(26,973)	(837)
	<u>5,690,763</u>	<u>4,112,996</u>

Ageing of receivables:

0 - 30 days	1,498,088	604,508
31 - 90 days	1,511,982	1,058,426
91- 120 days	546,629	422,731
121 - 180 days	1,112,501	872,342
181 - 365 days	19,076	129,589
366 and above	1,002,487	1,025,400
	<u>5,690,763</u>	<u>4,112,996</u>

7 Prepayments, deposits and other receivables

Prepayments	487,835	16,456
Unbilled revenue	353,393	-
Deposits	79,571	67,653
	<u>920,799</u>	<u>84,109</u>

8 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. Such transactions are in the normal course of business and at terms that correspond to those on normal arms-length transactions with third parties. Related parties comprise entities under common ownership and/or common management and control; their partners and key management personnel.

a) Due from related party;	Relationship		
M/s. PT Aarvi Encon Services	Subsidiary	3,501,629	895,219
M/s. Bon Accord Employment Services	Subsidiary	1,282,305	1,282,305
M/s. M N R Technical Services LLC	Subsidiary	436,106	260,430
M/s. Aarvi Encon LLC, Oman	Subsidiary	104,710	104,710
Mr. Manoj Ramakrishnan	Manager	744	-
M/s. Aarvi Encon Resources Ltd	Subsidiary	-	6,313
		<u>5,325,494</u>	<u>2,548,977</u>

The Entity believes that the terms of such transactions are not significantly different from those that could have been obtained from third parties.

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		2025	2024		
8	Related party transactions (continued)				
	b) Due to related parties				
	Mr. Manoj Ramakrishnan	Relationship			
		Manager			
		-	9,061		
		-	9,061		
	c) Transactions with related parties				
	The nature of significant related party transactions and the amounts involved were as follows:				
	Sales to Bon accord Employment Services	367,101	200,000		
	Purchases				
	M/s. Bon Accord Employment Services	2,187,082	6,279,262		
	M/s. PT Aarvi Encon Services	886,664	114,236		
	M/s. M N R Technical Services LLC	32,848	-		
		3,106,594	6,393,498		
9	Cash and cash equivalents				
	Cash in hand	4,577	4,577		
	Cash at banks	800,092	3,558,107		
		804,669	3,562,684		
10	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	2024
	M/s. Aarvi Encon Limited	100%	1	150,000	150,000
		100%	1	150,000	150,000
11	Retained earnings				
	Balance at the beginning of the year			7,889,448	6,610,917
	Comprehensive profit for the year			1,789,578	1,278,531
				9,679,026	7,889,448
12	Unsecured Loan				
	Balance at the beginning of the year			1,583,845	1,583,845
	Repaid during the year			(878,915)	-
				704,930	1,583,845
	Current portion of term loan			704,930	-
	Non-current portion of term loan			-	1,583,845
	Loan taken from the M/s. Aarvi Encon ltd with interest @10% and is repayable within 12 months as on financial year end.				



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
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	2025	2024
13 Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	2,300,819	1,020,914
Provisions	233,693	2,000
Advance from customers	19,491	19,491
Duties and taxes (Net)	34,392	10,789
Other payables	27,484	31,764
	<u>2,615,879</u>	<u>1,084,958</u>
14 Revenue		
Sales	10,764,515	11,393,931
	<u>10,764,515</u>	<u>11,393,931</u>
*Sales are generated from the license activity of business consultancy services.		
15 Direct costs		
Cost of sales:		
Professional fees	5,110,403	6,840,870
Reimbursement expenses	1,658,831	1,439,256
Salary overseas	1,565,242	1,218,785
Travel expenses - project	293,050	177,967
Service charges - project	44,716	107,350
Staff insurance	1,584	4,476
	<u>8,673,826</u>	<u>9,788,704</u>
16 Other income		
Interest income	237,007	-
	<u>237,007</u>	<u>-</u>
17 Administrative expenses		
Rent, legal, visa and professional	164,257	84,715
Doubtful debts (net)	26,973	837
Accounting fees	24,000	24,000
Travelling and fuel expenses	16,686	41,318
Audit fees	10,250	8,000
Office expenses	2,114	1,873
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	436	436
	<u>244,716</u>	<u>161,179</u>
18 Finance costs		
Interest on borrowings	121,085	122,784
Bank charges	17,812	25,161
Echange difference	14,602	17,572
	<u>153,499</u>	<u>165,517</u>
19 Income tax expense		
Current tax	139,903	-
	<u>139,903</u>	<u>-</u>

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
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	2025	2024
19 Income tax expense (continued)		
Reconciliation of accounting income		
Accounting profit before tax (PBT)	1,929,481	-
Tax on Accounting profit at 9%	173,653	-
Less: Tax effect of standard exemption	(33,750)	-
Total Tax	139,903	-
Income Tax expense reported in Profit and loss	139,903	-
Effective tax rate	7%	-

On December 09, 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released Federal Decree - Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Business (Corporate Tax law or the Law) to enact a Federal corporate tax (Corporate Tax) regime in the UAE. The Corporate tax regime is applicable to Tax Periods commencing on or after June 01, 2023 (where the Tax Period is generally aligned with the financial accounting period).

The UAE CT Law shall apply to the Company with effect from April 01, 2024. The UAE CT Law is subject to further clarification by supplemental Decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the UAE (Decisions). Such Decisions, and other interpretive guidance of the UAE Federal Tax Authority, are required to fully evaluate the impact of the UAE CT Law on the Company.

The Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 116 of 2022 specifies the threshold of income over which the 9% tax rate would apply and accordingly, the Law is now considered to be substantively enacted from the perspective of IAS -12 Income Taxes. A rate of 9% will apply to taxable income exceeding AED 375,000 and a rate of 0% will apply to taxable income not exceeding AED 375,000 and a rate of 0% on qualifying income of free zone entities.

As the entity's accounting year ends on March 31, the first tax period will be period from April 01, 2024 to March 31, 2025, with the respective tax return to be filed on or before December 31, 2025.

20 Commitments and contingencies

Capital expenditure commitments

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

21 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 Company's profile concerning exposure to financial risks identified below continues to be consistent.

Capital risk management

The capital is being managed by the Company in such a way that it is able to continue as a going concern while maximizing returns to investor. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.

The capital structure of the Company consists of debt, which includes cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company; comprising of share capital, statutory reserve, retained earnings and shareholders' current account as disclosed in the statement of changes in equity.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
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21 Financial and other risk management (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return. The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest risk.

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 Company 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 Company by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. However, significant revenue is generated by dealing with entities related to the Company, for whom the credit risk is assessed below.

	2025	2024
	AED	AED
Cash and cash equivalents	804,669	3,562,684
Trade receivables	5,690,763	4,112,996
	<u>6,495,432</u>	<u>7,675,680</u>

The Company 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.

Credit risks related to receivables are managed subject to the Company'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 Company does not hold collateral as security.

Foreign currency risk

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



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
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21 Financial and other risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities at maturity date.

The Company manages the liquidity risk through risk management framework for the Company'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 Company'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 Company may be required to pay.

<u>As at March 31, 2025</u>	<u>With in one year</u>	<u>More than one year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Measured at amortised cost:			
Accounts and other payables	2,615,879	-	2,615,879
Borrowings	704,930	-	704,930
	<u>3,320,809</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,320,809</u>
As at March 31, 2024	<u>With in one year</u>	<u>More than one year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Measured at amortised cost:			
Accounts and other payables	1,084,958	-	1,084,958
Borrowings	1,583,845	-	1,583,845
	<u>2,668,803</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,668,803</u>

22 Comparative information

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

23 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.

24 All the figures are rounded to nearest AED.


Manager
May 21, 2025

