NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LIMITED
(A SINGLE SHAREHOLDER LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

BDO الدكتور محمد العمري وشركاه
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholder of
Newgen Software Technologies Company Limited
(A Single Shareholder Limited Liability Company
Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Newgen Software Technologies Company Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of 31 March 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. 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 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ("the Code") as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 March 2024, were audited by another auditor who expressed unmodified opinion on 29 April 2024.

Responsibilities of 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 IFRSs that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by SOCPA and Regulations for Companies and the Company's Articles of Association 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, 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER'S OF NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LIMITED (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 ISA that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we exercise professional judgement 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 the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, 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 internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

For Dr. Mohamed Al-Amri & Co.

Ahmad Al Jumah
Registration No. 621

د. محمد العمري وشركاه - محاسبون قانونيون
س. ت : ١٠١٠٤٣٣٩٨٢
Riyadh
Certified Public Accountants
Dr. Mohamed Al-Amri & Co.

30 April 2025
2 Dhul Qidah 1446H

NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LIMITED
(A SINGLE SHAREHOLDER LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	**2025** **SR**	2024 SR
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	5	**36,134**	13,395
Deferred tax asset	12	**119,176**	-
Total non-current assets		**155,310**	13,395
Current assets			
Trade receivables	6	**24,734,562**	6,441,229
Due from a related party	7	**2,473,021**	738,198
Advances, prepayments and other assets	8	**208,672**	72,029
Cash and cash equivalents	9	**5,186,027**	409,177
Total current assets		**32,602,282**	7,660,633
TOTAL ASSETS		**32,757,592**	7,674,028
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	1	**1,000,000**	1,000,000
Statutory reserves	10	**16,830**	16,830
Retained earnings		**1,772,771**	151,471
Total equity		**2,789,601**	1,168,301
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Employees' defined benefit liabilities		**45,714**	7,044
Current liabilities			
Due to a related party	7	**26,327,881**	4,029,422
Accrued and other liabilities	11	**3,046,582**	2,431,191
Provision for income tax	12	**547,814**	38,070
Total current liabilities		**29,922,277**	6,498,683
Total liabilities		**29,967,991**	6,505,727
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**32,757,592**	7,674,028

NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LIMITED
(A SINGLE SHAREHOLDER LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2025 SR	For the period from 20 July 2023 to 31 March 2024 SR
Revenue	13	**40,794,184**	5,524,074
Cost of revenue	14	**(34,820,651)**	(5,106,637)
Gross profit		**5,973,533**	417,437
Selling and marketing expenses	15	**(1,096,356)**	(120,760)
General and administrative expenses	16	**(2,264,936)**	(122,179)
Allowance for expected credit losses	6	**(544,389)**	-
Other (expense) / income		**(11,062)**	31,873
Profit before tax		**2,056,790**	206,371
Taxation	12	**(435,490)**	(38,070)
Profit for the year / period		**1,621,300**	168,301
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year / period		**1,621,300**	168,301

NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Share capital SR	Statutory reserves SR	Retained earning SR	Total equity SR
Issuance of share capital	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Profit for the period	-	-	168,301	168,301
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	168,301	168,301
Transfer to statutory reserves	-	16,830	(16,830)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	1,000,000	16,830	151,471	1,168,301
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**1,621,300**	**1,621,300**
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**1,621,300**	**1,621,300**
Transfer to statutory reserves	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**1,000,000**	**16,830**	**1,772,771**	**2,789,601**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2025 SR	For the period from 20 July 2023 to 31 March 2024 SR
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		**2,056,790**	206,371
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation on property and equipment	5	**11,580**	448
Employees' defined benefit liabilities		**43,070**	7,044
Allowance for expected credit losses	6	**544,389**	-
		599,039	7,492
Changes in working capital:			
Trade receivables		**(18,837,722)**	(6,441,229)
Due from a related party		**(1,734,823)**	(738,198)
Advances, prepayments and other assets		**(136,643)**	(72,029)
Due to a related party		**22,298,459**	4,029,422
Accrued and other liabilities		**615,391**	2,431,191
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		**4,860,491**	(576,980)
Tax paid	12	**(44,922)**	-
Employees' defined benefit paid		**(4,400)**	-
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) operating activities		**4,811,169**	(576,980)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Purchase of equipment	5	**(34,319)**	(13,843)
Net cash flows used in investing activity		**(34,319)**	(13,843)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Issuance of share capital		**-**	1,000,000
Net cash flows generated from financing activity		**-**	1,000,000
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**4,776,850**	409,177
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year / period		**409,177**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year / period		**5,186,027**	409,177

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Newgen Software Technologies Company Limited ("the Company") is a Single Shareholder Limited Liability Company operating in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under commercial registration number 1010905629 issued in Riyadh on 2 Muharram 1445H (corresponding to 20 July 2023) and operates under the Ministry of Investment license No 102104412214103 dated 14 Dhu al-Hijjah 1444H (corresponding to 3 July 2023) expiring on 11 Dhu al-Hijjah 1446H (corresponding to 8 June 2025). The share capital of the Company consists of 100,000 shares of SR 10 each.

As at 31 March the percentage of ownership of the shareholders is as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation / Nationality	2025
Newgen Software Technologies Limited - India	India	100%

The Company is involved in activities of the Systems analysis, design and programming of special software, interface and user experience design, application development, provision of management and monitoring services for communications and information networks, cybersecurity, establishment of infrastructure for hosting websites on the network, data processing services, and activities related to that, registration to provide cloud computing services.

The Company's registered office is in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs)

2.1. New and revised Standards applied with no material impact on the financial statements

In the current year, the Company has applied the below amendments to IFRS Standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are effective for an period that begins on or after 1 January 2024. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements.

IFRS	Summary	Effective date
IFRS 16	Amendment – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1 January 2024
IAS 1	Amendment – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
IAS 7 and IFRS 7	Amendment – Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024

2.2. New and revised standard issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS	Summary	Effective date
IAS 21	Amendment – Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards	Amendments/Annual improvements in IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, IAS 7	1 January 2026
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19	Disclosures – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability	1 January 2027

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these new accounting standards and amendments. The Company does not expect any standard issued by IASB that are yet to be effective to have a material impact on the Company.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance
The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA") (collectively referred to as "IFRSs as endorsed in KSA").

Basis of measurement
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for employee benefit obligations which are stated at the present value of the related liability using the projected unit credit method.

Functional and presentation currency
These financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyal, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency, rounded to the nearest Saudi Riyal, unless otherwise indicated.

Financial year
The Company's first financial period commenced from 20 July 2023 (date of incorporation) and ended on 31 March 2024 and thereafter every financial year will start from 1 April and end on 31 March.

Revenue recognition
Revenues from customer's contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties, in writing, to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services ("performance obligations") to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Group has received or expects to receive in exchange for these products or services ("transaction price"). When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

a) Sale of License

Revenue from sale of licenses for software products is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer which generally coincides with delivery of licenses to the customers, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of software sold can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing effective control over, or managerial involvement with the licenses transferred and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

b) Rendering of Services

Revenue from services rendered is recognized in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

- Software Implementation Services

The revenue from fixed price contracts for software implementation is recognized based on proportionate completion method based on hours expended, and foreseeable losses on the completion of contract, if any are recognized immediately. Efforts or costs expended have been used to determine progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Progress towards completion is measured as the ratio of costs or efforts incurred to date (representing work performed) to the estimated total costs or efforts. Estimates of transaction price and total costs or efforts are continuously monitored over the lives of the contracts and are recognized in profit or loss in the period when these estimates change or when the estimates are revised. Revenues and the estimated total costs or efforts are subject to revision as the contract progresses. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue recognition (continued)

b) Rendering of Services (continued)

- Annual Technical Services

Revenue from annual technical service and maintenance contracts is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

- Revenue from Support Services to Related Parties

The Company provides certain support and facilitation services to related parties, revenue is recognized based on cost plus mark-up basis.

Expenses
Selling and distribution expenses principally comprise of costs incurred in the distribution and marketing of the Company's products and services. All other expenses are classified as general and administrative expenses.

General and administrative expenses include direct and indirect costs not specifically part of cost of revenues. Allocations between general and administrative expenses, selling and distribution expenses and cost of revenues, when required, are made on a consistent basis.

Foreign currencies
In preparing the financial statements of entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) 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 and exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that exchange differences 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.

Employee benefits

<u>Employees' defined benefit liabilities</u>
The employees' defined benefit liability is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss when the plan's amendment or curtailment occurs, or when the Company recognizes related restructuring costs.

or termination benefits, if earlier. Gains or losses on settlement of employees defined benefit liabilities are recognized when the settlement occurs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- re-measurement.

Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Employee benefits (continued)

Short-term employee benefits
A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, air tickets and sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. The liability is recorded at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Retirement benefits
Retirement benefits made to funded defined contribution plans in respect of its Saudi employees are expensed when incurred.

Current tax and deferred tax

The Company is subject to the regulations of Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority ("ZATCA") in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Income tax is charged to the statement of profit or loss on an accrual basis. The income tax is computed on the foreign shareholder's share in the adjusted net income. Additional amounts, if any, that may become due on finalization of an assessment are accounted for in the year in which assessment is finalized. Total income tax comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax
The current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that future taxable profits will probably be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans of the Company and the reversal of temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from how the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Withholding tax
The Company withholds taxes on certain transactions with non-resident parties in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, including dividend payments to the non-resident shareholders, as required under Saudi Arabian Income Tax Law.

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

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

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items including borrowing costs. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment. Where major components of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

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 Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Disposal of an asset is recognized when significant risks and rewards incidental to ownership have been transferred to the buyer. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within 'Other income' in the statement of profit or loss.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income using the straight-line method whereby the cost of an operating asset less its estimated residual value is written off over its estimated useful life. Depreciation on additions is charged from the month in which the asset is available for use and on disposals up to the month of disposal. The depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually. The following useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

	Years
Laptops and IT equipments	3

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank balances, short-term deposits, demand deposits, and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash and cash equivalents are subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets
All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognized financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

a) Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortized cost:

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

Amortized cost and effective interest method:
The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.

Currently, the Company carries cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables at amortized cost.

b) Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- 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.

Currently, the Company do not possess any debt instrument classified as FVTOCI.

c) Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI:
On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Currently, the Company do not possess any equity instruments designated as FVTOCI.

d) By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Currently, the Company does not possess any financial assets classified as FVTPL.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

<u>Impairment of financial assets</u>

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognizes lifetime ECL for trade and other receivables using simplified approach. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions, and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

<u>(i) Definition of default:</u>
The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 60 - 180 past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

<u>(ii) Credit-impaired financial assets:</u>
A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

<u>(iii) Write-off policy:</u>
The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

<u>Impairment of financial assets (continued)</u>

<u>*(iv) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses:*</u>
The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in statement of profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

<u>*De-recognition of financial assets*</u>
The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateral borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity

<u>*Classification as debt or equity*</u>
Debt and equity instruments 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.

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 Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities
All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized 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 amortized cost of a financial liability.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity (continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

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

Provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company 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 reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

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.

Contingencies
Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Liabilities which are probable are recorded in the statement of financial position under trade payables and other liabilities. A contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Leases

The Company as lessee
The Company assesses whether contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognizes 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. For these leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

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 Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (continued)

The Company as lessee (continued)

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

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- 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 presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.

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

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revise discount rate is used).

- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The Company made certain adjustments during the current period presented in respect of lease contracts' modifications negotiated with lessors.

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.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use of asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (continued)

The Company as lessee (continued)

The right-of-use of assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for an identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, plant and equipment' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the statement of profit or loss.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

These estimates and assumptions are based upon experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and are used to judge the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised or in the revision period and future periods if the changed estimates affect both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies
The management of the Company has made no critical accounting judgements which can significantly affect the amounts recognized in the financial statements and, at the end of the reporting period.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty
The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Property and equipment
The Company reviews appropriateness of the rate of depreciation, useful life and residual value used in the calculation of depreciation. Further, where applicable, an estimate of recoverable amount of assets is made for possible impairment on an annual basis.

Calculation of loss allowance
When measuring ECL the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	2025 SR	2024 SR
Cost		
Balance at beginning of the year / period	**13,843**	-
Additions during the year/ period	**34,319**	13,843
Balance at the end of the year / period	**48,162**	13,843
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at beginning of the year / period	**(448)**	-
Charge for the year / period	**(11,580)**	(448)
Balance at the end of the year / period	**(12,028)**	(448)
Net book value	**36,134**	13,395

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2025 SR	2024 SR
Trade receivables	**25,278,951**	6,441,229
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	**(544,389)**	-
	24,734,562	6,441,229

Age analysis of trade receivables:

	2025 SR	2024 SR
Up to 30 days	**8,999,554**	6,441,229
More than 30 days and up to 90 days	**6,108,091**	-
More than 90 days and up to 180 days	**2,821,144**	-
More than 180 days and up to 365 days	**4,458,245**	-
365 days and above	**2,891,917**	-
	25,278,951	6,441,229

Movement of allowance for expected credit losses

	2025 SR	2024 SR
Charge for the year / period	**544,389**	-
Balance at the end of the year / period	**544,389**	-

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties include the Company's shareholders, associate and affiliate companies and their shareholders, board of directors, key management personnel and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. During the year, the Company transacted with the following related party:

Name	**Relationship**
Newgen Software Technologies Limited – India	Shareholder

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

The significant transactions and the related approximate amounts are as follows:

Name of the related party	Relationship	Brief description of transaction	2025 SR	For the period 20 July 2023 to 31 March 2024 SR
Newgen Software Technologies Limited - India	Shareholder	Offshore development cost	**31,164,197**	**4,420,802**
		Management support service cost	**741,765**	**82,405**
		Back-office support cost	**275,119**	**131,090**
		Employee transfer fee	**100,800**	**106,199**
		Revenue	**(3,973,021)**	**(738,198)**
		Payment received	**(2,238,198)**	**-**
		Payment paid	**9,233,422**	**-**

Prices and terms of payments for above transactions are approved by the management. Purchases were made at market price discounted to reflect the quantity of goods purchased and the relationships between the parties.

Due from a related party

	2025 SR	2024 SR
Newgen Software Technologies Limited - India	**2,473,021**	738,198

Due to a related party

	2025 SR	2024 SR
Newgen Software Technologies Limited - India	**26,327,881**	4,029,422

The amounts due to related parties are not subject to interest, are unsecured and do not have specific repayments dates. However, these are expected to be settled within twelve months from the end of the reporting period.

8. ADVANCES, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS

	2025 SR	2024 SR
Prepayments	**150,351**	72,029
Security deposit	**49,654**	-
Advance to employee	**8,667**	-
	208,672	72,029

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025 SR	2024 SR
Cash at banks	**5,186,027**	409,177
	5,186,027	409,177

Cash and cash equivalents are subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 and the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

10. STATUTORY RESERVE

The new Companies Law does not require setting aside a statutory reserve. However, the Company has maintained the statutory reserve appearing in these financial statements which represents an appropriation of profit in prior year until the reserve equals 30% of the share capital as per the requirements of the old Companies Law. This reserve is not available for dividend distribution to the shareholder of the Company.

11. ACCRUED AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2025 SR	2024 SR
VAT Payable	**1,233,500**	816,066
Export commission payable	**427,500**	-
Unearned revenue	**175,481**	785,400
Withholding tax payable	**750,000**	715,002
Employee related accruals	**355,382**	104,423
Other payables	**104,719**	10,300
	3,046,582	2,431,191

12. TAXATION

12.1 Movement in the tax provision is as follows:

	2025 SR	2024 SR
Balance at the beginning of the year / period	**38,070**	-
Provision for the year / period	**547,814**	38,070
Under provision for prior year / period	**6,852**	-
Payment for the year/ period	**(44,922)**	-
Balance at the end of the year / period	**547,814**	38,070

12.2 Income tax components consist of the following:

	2025 SR	For the period 20 July 2023 to 31 March 2024 SR
Current tax expense	**547,814**	38,070
Under provision for prior year / period	**6,852**	-
Deferred tax income	**(119,176)**	-
	435,490	38,070

12.3 Income tax expense for the period:

	2025 SR	For the period 20 July 2023 to 31 March 2024 SR
Adjusted net income comprises the following:		
Profit before income tax	**2,056,790**	206,371
Allowance for expected credit losses	**544,389**	**-**
Employees' defined benefit liabilities- net	**38,670**	7,044
Depreciation differences on property and equipment	**5,776**	(1,283)
Other adjustments	**93,448**	(21,781)
Adjustment to net profit	**682,283**	(16,020)
Adjusted net profit	**2,739,073**	190,351
Provision for income tax at 20%	**547,814**	38,070

12.4 Deferred tax income for the period:

Deferred tax is calculated using a rate of 20% in respect of all tax losses and temporary differences giving rise to deferred tax assets where management believes, it is probable that these assets will be recovered. The movement on the deferred tax asset is as shown below.

Details of the deferred tax asset and amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss is mentioned below:

	2025 SR		
	Temporary differences	**(Charged)/ credited to statement of profit or loss at 20%**	**Deferred tax asset as 31 March 2025**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**544,389**	**108,878**	**108,878**
Employees' defined benefit liabilities	**45,714**	**9,143**	**9,143**
Depreciation on property and equipment	**5,776**	**1,155**	**1,155**
		119,176	**119,176**

13. REVENUE

	2025 SR	For the period 20 July 2023 to 31 March 2024 SR
Sale of products - softwares	**12,543,600**	4,785,876
Sale of services		
- Software implementation	**23,928,042**	-
- Support service to a related party	**3,973,021**	738,198
- Annual maintenance contracts	**349,521**	-
	40,794,184	5,524,074

14. COST OF REVENUE

	2025 SR	For the period 20 July 2023 to 31 March 2024 SR
Offshore development cost (note 7)	**31,164,197**	4,420,802
Salaries and other benefits	**2,176,076**	194,039
Management support service cost (note 7)	**509,964**	66,954
Travel and transportation	**234,091**	19,417
Back-office support cost (note 7)	**189,144**	106,511
Employee transfer fee (note 7)	**100,800**	106,199
Depreciation on property and equipment (note 5)	**7,900**	363
Others	**438,479**	192,352
	34,820,651	5,106,637

15. SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES

	2025 SR	For the period 20 July 2023 to 31 March 2024 SR
Sales commission	**1,073,204**	-
Advertising and marketing exhibitions	**23,152**	120,760
	1,096,356	120,760

16. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025 SR	For the period 20 July 2023 to 31 March 2024 SR
Salaries and other benefits	**1,675,022**	31,561
Management support service cost (note 7)	**231,801**	15,451
Back-office support cost (note 7)	**85,975**	24,579
Rates and taxes	**62,421**	12,596
Legal and professional service fee	**97,112**	30,321
Rent expense	**62,068**	-
Communication charges	**16,871**	6,592
Travel and transportation	**13,791**	-
Depreciation on property and equipment (note 5)	**3,680**	85
Others	**16,195**	994
	2,264,936	122,179

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables and due to related parties. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management regularly review the policies and procedures to ensure that all the financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Company does not engage into any hedging activities.
The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

a) Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: commission rate risk, currency risk, and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk.

Commission risk
Commission rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in the market commission rates. In the absence of commission bearing assets or liabilities, the Company is not subject to commission rate risk. The Company manages its exposure to commission rate risk by continuously monitoring movements in commission rates. Short term deposit placed with commercial banks are at fixed rate.

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company deals mainly in foreign currencies like US Dollars. As the Saudi Riyal is pegged to the US Dollars, the Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk.

Commodity risk
The Company is exposed to the impact of market fluctuations of the price of various inputs to production. From time to time, the Company manages some elements of commodity price risk through the use of fixed price contracts.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company's gross maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	2025	2024
	SR	SR
Trade receivables (note 6)	**25,278,951**	6,441,229
Due from a related party (note 7)	**2,473,021**	738,198
Security deposit (note 8)	**49,654**	-
Cash and cash equivalents (note 9)	**5,186,027**	409,177
	32,987,653	7,588,604

<u>*Trade receivables*</u>

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. The Company performs credit-vetting procedures which are reviewed and updated on an ongoing basis before granting credit to its customers. The Company hold collateral or other credit enhancements in the form of letter of credit from its customer to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.

Credit approvals and other monitoring procedures are also in place to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. Furthermore, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each trade receivable on an individual basis at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate loss allowance is made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management of the Company considers that the Company's credit risk is significantly reduced. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of trade receivable.

<u>*Cash and cash equivalents*</u>

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. The Company seeks to manage its credit risk with respect to banks by only dealing with reputable banks.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to realize financial assets quickly at an amount close to its fair value. Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring on a regular basis that sufficient funds are available through committed credit facilities to meet any future commitments as well as close monitoring of cash inflows and outflows from operations.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

	Within 1 year	**Above 1 years**	**Total**
	SR	**SR**	**SR**
31 March 2025			
Due to a related party (note 7)	**26,327,881**	**-**	**26,327,881**
Accrued and other liabilities (note 11)	**887,601**	**-**	**887,601**
	27,215,482	**-**	**27,215,482**

	Within 1 year	Above 1 years	Total
	SR	SR	SR
31 March 2024			
Due to a related party (note 7)	4,029,422	-	4,029,422
Accrued and other liabilities (note 11)	114,723	-	114,723
	4,144,145	-	4,144,145

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maximize the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company's management manage the Company's capital structure and make adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. The capital structure is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Based on recommendations of the management, the Company balances its overall capital structure through the payments of dividends and new share issues.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity comprising share capital and retained earnings/ accumulated losses.

18. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. As the Company's financial instruments are compiled under the historical cost convention, differences can arise between the book values and fair value estimates. Management believes that the fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values due to their short-term maturities.

19. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

As at 31 March 2025, there were no contingencies and commitments.

20. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no other events subsequent to 31 March 2025 and occurring before the date of the approval of the financial statements report that are expected to have a significant impact on these financial statements.

21. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

During the year ended 31 March 2025, certain prior period amounts in the financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the presentation in the current year.

22. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the management of the Company and authorized for issue on 30 April 2025.