NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES L.L.C
DUBAI, U.A.E.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 MARCH 2025

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DIRECTORS' REPORT
31 MARCH 2025

The Directors have pleasure in submitting this report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Review of business

The principal activity of the Company is Data Classification & Analysis Services, Education & Training Computer Software, Data Management & Cyber Security Services, IT Infrastructure, Information Technology Network Services, Computer Systems & Communication Equipment Software Design and Cloud Service & Datacenters Providers.

Business Operations Review

The table below summarized results

Particulars	**2025**	2024
	AED	AED
Revenue	**26,901,934**	22,745,912
Gross Profit	**14,789,338**	17,457,041
Net Profit	**1,309,918**	202,250
Gross Profit Ratio	**54.97%**	76.75%
Net Profit Ratio	**4.87%**	0.89%

Events since the end of the period

There are no significant events since the end of the financial year and the date of this report, which is likely to affect substantially the result of the operations or the financial position of the Company.

Shareholders and their interests

A list of shareholders and their interest in the share capital of the Company as at 31 March, 2025 was:

Name	**Share of AED 1,000 each**
M/s Newgen Software Technologies Limited (Indian Company)	3000

Major banks and financial institutions

Citi Bank

Auditors

The auditors, M/s. Nadeem and Umendra Chartered Accountants are appointed to carry out independent audit for the year.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY

30 April, 2025

Independent auditor's report

To,
Shareholder
NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLIGES L.L.C
United Arab Emirates

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLIGES L.L.C**, - United Arab Emirates ("Entity") 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 ended **March 31, 2025**, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at **March 31, 2025**, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended **March 31, 2025** in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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, 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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.

NUFCA DUBAI - U.A.E. NADEEM & UMENDRA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Independent auditor's report on NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLIGES L.L.C (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 Entity's 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with management and 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the U.A.E. Federal Commercial Companies Law No. 32 of 2021, we further confirm that,

1. We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for our audit.
2. The financial statements have been prepared and comply in all material respects with the applicable provisions of the U.A.E. Federal Commercial Companies Law No. 32 of 2021, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Entity.
3. Proper books of accounts have been maintained by the Entity.
4. The contents of the Directors' report which relates to the financial statements are in agreement with the Entity's books of account.
5. The Entity has not made any investments in share and stocks during the year ended **March 31, 2025**.
6. The financial statements reflects the disclosures relating to material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted.
7. Based on the information that has been made available to us nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Entity has contravened, during the financial year ended, any of the applicable provisions of the U.A.E Federal Commercial Companies Law No. 32 of 2021, or the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Entity, which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as of **March 31, 2025**.

Umendra Chaturvedi
Managing Partner
Regn. No. 759
Nadeem and Umendra Chartered Accountants
Dubai - United Arab Emirates
30 April, 2025

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NADEEM & UMENDRA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES L.L.C
DUBAI, U.A.E.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2025 AED	2024 AED
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipments	5	**20,291**	5,629
		20,291	5,629
CURRENT ASSETS			
Accounts receivables	6	**14,152,662**	3,413,484
Prepayments and other receivables	7	**365,863**	123,956
Cash and cash equivalents	8	**1,885,885**	4,935,083
		16,404,410	8,472,523
TOTAL ASSETS		**16,424,701**	8,478,152
EQUITY FUNDS			
Share capital	9	**3,000,000**	3,000,000
Retained earnings		**1,526,610**	216,692
		4,526,610	3,216,692
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee end of benefits service		**296,185**	24,833
		296,185	24,833
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts and other payables	11	**3,402,715**	1,728,430
Due to related party	12	**8,199,191**	3,508,197
		11,601,906	5,236,627
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**16,424,701**	8,478,152

The accounting policies and notes on page 7 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Auditors' report is set forth on page 2 and 2A

Approved by the Directors on 30 April, 2025.

For NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLIGES L.L.C

AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES L.L.C
DUBAI, U.A.E.

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

	Note	2025 AED	2024 AED
REVENUE	13	**26,901,934**	22,745,912
Cost of sales	14	**(12,112,596)**	(17,457,041)
GROSS PROFIT		**14,789,338**	5,288,871
Administrative expenses	15	**(13,231,858)**	(5,096,870)
OPERATING PROFIT		**1,557,480**	192,001
Finance costs	16	**(155,098)**	(20,150)
Other income	17	**-**	30,399
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE TAX		**1,402,382**	202,250
Corporate tax expense	18	**(92,464)**	-
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR AFTER TAX		**1,309,918**	202,250

The accounting policies and notes on page 7 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Auditors' report is set forth on page 2 and 2A

Approved by the Directors on 30 April, 2025.

For NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLIGES L.L.C

AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES L.L.C
DUBAI, U.A.E.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Share Capital AED	Retained earnings AED	Total AED
As at 1 April 2023	3,000,000	14,442	3,014,442
Profit for the year	-	202,250	202,250
As at 31 March 2024	**3,000,000**	**216,692**	**3,216,692**
Profit for the year	-	1,309,918	1,309,918
As at 31 March 2025	**3,000,000**	**1,526,610**	**4,526,610**

The accounting policies and notes on page 7 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES L.L.C
DUBAI, U.A.E.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2025 AED	2024 AED
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		**1,309,918**	202,250
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation for the year	5	**6,914**	1,379
Provision for gratuity		**271,352**	24,833
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**1,588,184**	228,462
(Increase) in accounts receivables		**(10,739,178)**	(2,964,276)
(Increase) in other receivables		**(241,907)**	(53,914)
Increase in accounts and other payables		**1,674,285**	112,473
Increase in due to related party		**4,690,994**	2,763,369
Net cash from operating activities (A)		**(3,027,622)**	86,114
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipments		**(21,576)**	(7,008)
Net cash (used in) operating activities (B)		**(21,576)**	(7,008)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B)		**(3,049,198)**	79,106
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**4,935,083**	4,855,977
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	8	**1,885,885**	4,935,083

The accounting policies and notes on page 7 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

1 LEGAL STATUS AND ACTIVITY

a) **NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES L.L.C** was initially registered in Dubai on 15 June, 2022 as a Limited Liability Company - Single Owner under the U.A.E. Federal Commercial Company Law. The registered address of the Company is Office No. 82, Unique World Business Center Branch, AL Karama, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

b) The principal activity of the Company is Data Classification & Analysis Services, Education & Training Computer Software, Data Management & Cyber Security Services, IT Infrastructure, Information Technology Network Services, Computer Systems & Communication Equipment Software Design and Cloud Service & Datacenters Providers.

c) The Company is controlled and managed by Mr. Prashant Sahai Kamleshwar Sahai, an Indian national.

2 SHAREHOLDING

Name	Number of shares	Total AED
M/s Newgen Software Technologies Limited (Indian Company)	3000	3,000,000
	3,000	**3,000,000**

3 NEW STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS

3.1 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year

In the current year, the Company has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting 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 financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures—Supplier Finance Arrangements

The amendments add a disclosure objective to IAS 7 stating that an Company is required to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the Company's liabilities and cash flows. In addition, IFRS 7 was amended to add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the requirements to disclose information about an Company's exposure to concentration of liquidity risk.

The term 'supplier finance arrangements' is not defined. Instead, the amendments describe the characteristics of an arrangement for which an Company would be required to provide the information.

To meet the disclosure objective, an Company will be required to disclose in aggregate for its supplier finance arrangements:

- The terms and conditions of the arrangements
- The carrying amount, and associated line items presented in the Company's statement of financial position. of the liabilities that are part of the arrangements
- The carrying amount, and associated line items for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers
- Ranges of payment due dates for both those financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement and comparable trade payables that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement
- Liquidity risk information

The amendments, which contain specific transition reliefs for the first annual reporting period in which an Company applies the amendments, are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

3 NEW STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS (CONTINUED)

3.1 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year

Amendment to IFRS 16 Leases—Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendments to IFRS 16 add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' such that the seller-lessee does not recognise a gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee, after the commencement date. The amendments do not affect the gain or loss recognised by the seller-lessee relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. Without these new requirements, a seller-lessee may have recognised a gain on the right of use it retains solely because of a remeasurement of the lease liability (for example, following a lease modification or change in the lease term) applying the general requirements in IFRS 16. This could have been particularly the case in a leaseback that includes variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate. As part of the amendments, the IASB amended an Illustrative Example in IFRS 16 and added a new example to illustrate the subsequent measurement of a right-of-use asset and lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction with variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate. The illustrative examples also clarify that the liability, that arises from a sale and leaseback transaction that qualifies as a sale applying IFRS 15, is a lease liability. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted. If a seller-lessee applies the amendments for an earlier period, it is required to disclose that fact. A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application, which is defined as the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the Company first applied IFRS 16.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements—Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendments to IAS 1 published in January 2020 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an Company will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services. The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with early application permitted. The IASB has aligned the effective date with the 2022 amendments to IAS 1. If an Company applies the 2020 amendments for an earlier period, it is also required to apply the 2022 amendments early. The directors of the parent Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

3.2 New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

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

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

3 NEW STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS (CONTINUED)

3.2 New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective (Continued)

Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability

In August 2023, the IASB amended IAS 21 to add requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not. Prior to these amendments, IAS 21 set out the exchange rate to use when exchangeability is temporarily lacking, but not what to do when lack of exchangeability is not temporary.

These new requirements will apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early application is permitted (subject to any endorsement process). Refer to Filling the gap in currency accounting: new IFRS requirements for lack of exchangeability for further details.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. These amendments:

(a) clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
(b) clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
(c) add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and
(d) update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. These amendments:

(a) clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
(b) clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
(c) add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and
(d) update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The amendments in (b) are most relevant to financial institutions, but the amendments in (a), (c) and (d) are relevant to all entities.

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with early application permitted subject to any endorsement process.

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

3 NEW STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS (CONTINUED)

3.2 New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective (Continued)

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'

This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, which replaces IAS 1, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss.

The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

- the structure of the statement of profit or loss with defined subtotals;
- requirement to determine the most useful structure summary for presenting expenses in the statement of profit or loss
- required disclosures in a single note within the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
- enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general

IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures'

This new standard works alongside other IFRS Accounting Standards. An eligible subsidiary applies the requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards except for the disclosure requirements; and it applies instead the reduced disclosure requirements in IFRS 19. IFRS 19's reduced disclosure requirements balance the information needs of the users of eligible subsidiaries' financial statements with cost savings for preparers. IFRS 19 is a voluntary standard for eligible subsidiaries.

A subsidiary is eligible if:

- it does not have public accountability; and
- it has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued or adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the requirements of U.A.E. Federal Commercial Companies Law No. 32 of 2021, as amended.

b) Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The fair / net realizable value concept of measurement of assets and liabilities has also been applied wherever applicable under

c) Presentation currency

These financial statements have been expressed in AED, which is the functional domicile currency of the Company.

The figures have been rounded off to the nearest 1/- AED..

d) Summary of Significant accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies adopted and which have been consistently applied are as follows:

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Summary of Significant accounting Policies (Continued)

i) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services after excluding discounts, if any.

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in IFRS 15:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4 : Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation at a point in time or over a period.

Revenue is recognised when or as a performance obligation in the contract with customer is satisfied, i.e., when the "control" of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

A performance obligation is a promise to transfer a distinct goods or service (or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer) to the customer that is explicitly stated in the contract and implied in the Group's customary business practices.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customers, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as taxes. If the amount of consideration varies due to discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, incentives, penalties or other similar items, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled based on the expected value or the most likely outcome. If the contract with customer contains more than one performance obligation, the amount of consideration is allocated to each performance obligation based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of the goods or services promised in the contract.

The revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

ii) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into UAE Dirham at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transactions. However, for reporting purposes, every figure is translated in UAE Dirham.

Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into UAE Dirham at the rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date.

Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Summary of Significant accounting Policies (Continued)

iii) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a realizable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

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

iv) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and balance in bank current accounts .

v) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs comprise direct materials plus freight and handling charges. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

vi) Other income

Other income is recognised on accrual basis when the Company's entitlement to the revenue is established.

vii) Current versus non-current classification

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

a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle.
b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period. or,
d) 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 the normal operating cycle.

It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.

It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period. or,

There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

viii) Short term leases

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of office premises that have a term of 12 months or less or for leases of low value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Summary of Significant accounting Policies (Continued)

ix) 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 Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

x) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required, or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised but disclosed in the notes to the accounts. When a change in the probability of an outflow occurs so that outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as provision.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. When an inflow is virtually certain, an asset is recognised.

xi) Value added tax (VAT)

Value added tax (VAT) is charged on supply of goods and services in the United Arab Emirates and recovered on purchases of goods and services locally purchased. Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT except for when it is not recoverable. The net amount of VAT recoverable from or payable to taxation authority is included as part of current asset or current liability.

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Summary of Significant accounting Policies (Continued)

xii) Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the acquisition/installation price and any attributable cost of bringing the plant and equipment to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditures related to an item of plant and equipment are added to its gross value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

The residual values, useful life, and methods of depreciation of plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using the Straight Line Method basis so as to write off the original cost of the asset less its estimated residual value over the estimated useful life.

xiv) Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or as incurred.

xv) Employee benefits

Employee benefits are expenses as the related services is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation ca be estimated reliably.

xiii) Income Taxes

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable 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. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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 parent Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Summary of Significant accounting Policies (Continued)

xiii) Income Taxes (Continued)

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 liabilities are generally recognised 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, a deferred tax liability is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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.

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.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company 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 Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

xiv) Financial instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and certain contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The details of new significant accounting policies are set out below.

a. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A contract receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

xiv) Financial instruments (continued)

b. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; FVOCI - debt investment; FVOCI - equity investment; or FVTPL, Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL: (i) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and (ii) 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.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets - Business model assessment

The Company makes as assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets; how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management; the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed; how the managers of the business are compensated - e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for de-recognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets. Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

xiv) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

Financial assets - Business model assessment (continued)

Financial assets - Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs [(e.g. liquidity risk and administrative cost), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

Financial assets- Subsequent measurement and gains losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On DE recognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCl are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI are never reclassified to profit or loss.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instrument by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Derivatives Financial Instruments

All derivatives in scope of IFRS 9, including those linked to unquoted equity investments, are measured at fair value. Value changes are recognized in profit or loss unless the company has elected to apply hedge accounting by designating the derivative as a hedging instrument in an eligible hedging

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

xiv) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

c. De-recognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On de-recognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

d. Off setting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

e. Impairment

Financial instruments and contract assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt investments measured at FVCI, and contract assets. The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial statement) has not increased significantly since initial recognition which are measured at 12-months ECLs. Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

xiv) Financial instruments (continued)

e. Impairment (continued)

Financial instruments and contract assets (continued)

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 365 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or the financial asset is more than 365 days past due. The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of investment grade.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e., the difference between the cash flows due to the company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data such as significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer; breach of contract such as default or being more than 365 days past due; the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise; it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognized in

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

xiv) Financial instruments (continued)

f. Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the Company has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery, the Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Financial assets not classified as at FVTPL were assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there was objective evidence of impairment. Objective evidence that financial assets were impaired included default or delinquency by a debtor; restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise; indications that a debtor or issuer would enter bankruptcy; adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers; the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties; or observable data indicating that there was a measurable decrease in the expected cash flows from a group of financial assets.

The Company considers of impairment for these assets at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets are individually assessed for impairment. Those found not to be impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet individually identified. Collective assessment is carried out by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics. In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical information on the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, and makes an adjustment if current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater of lesser than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in the profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through the profit or loss.

g. Adoption

As a result of adoption of IFRS 9, the Company has adopted consequential amendments to IAS 1: Presentation of financial statements, which require impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income. Impairment losses on other financial assets are presented under "General and administrative expenses" similar to the presentation under IAS 39, and not presented separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income due to materiality considerations.

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

5 PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENTS

	Office equipment AED	Total AED
Cost		
As at 1 April 2024	7,008	7,008
Addition during the year	21,576	21,576
As at 31 March 2025	**28,584**	**28,584**
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 1 April 2024	1,379	1,379
Charge for the year	6,914	6,914
As at 31 March 2025	**8,293**	**8,293**
Net Asset Value		
As at 31 March 2025	**20,291**	**20,291**
As at 31 March 2024	**5,629**	**5,629**

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

NEWGEN SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES L.L.C
DUBAI, U.A.E.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025	2024
	AED	AED
6 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
Accounts receivables	**14,392,191**	3,413,484
Less : Provision for doubtful debts	**(239,529)**	-
	14,152,662	3,413,484

All of the Company accounts receivable have been reviewed for indicators of impairment and none of the receivables were found to be impaired.

The age analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:

0 -90 days	13,208,841	3,352,371
91-180 days	442,855	54,648
More than 181 days	740,495	6,465
Total	**14,392,191**	**3,413,484**

Accounts receivable are non interest bearing. The Company's credit period is 30 days after which receivables are considered to be past due. Unimpaired accounts receivable are expected, on the basis of past experience, to be fully recoverable.

Subsequent position for the year end the amount of AED 1,553,695/- against accounts receivables.*

	2025	2024
7 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Prepayments	**165,752**	20,819
Advances to staff	**29,744**	-
Deposits	**27,500**	-
Deferred contract cost	**70,042**	70,042
TAX Credit	**72,825**	33,095
	365,863	123,956
8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank	**1,885,885**	4,935,083
	1,885,885	4,935,083
9 SHARE CAPITAL		
3000 Shares of AED 1,000/- each	**3,000,000**	3,000,000
	3,000,000	3,000,000
10 EMPLOYEE END OF BENEFITS SERVICE		
Opening balance	**24,833**	-
Gratuity charge for the year	**271,352**	24,833
	296,185	24,833

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

	2025 AED	2024 AED
11 ACCOUNTS AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Accounts payable	**13,946**	-
Expense payables	**129,717**	80,241
Export commission payables	**1,226,333**	300,577
Deferred revenue	**1,299,603**	1,312,734
VAT payables	**62,877**	28,321
Other payables	**463,163**	
Bonus payables	**114,612**	6,557
Corporate tax payables	**92,464**	-
	3,402,715	1,728,430

12 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over party in making financial and operating decisions.

	2025 AED	2024 AED
Due to shareholders		
Newgen Software Technologies Limited	**8,199,191**	3,508,197
	8,199,191	3,508,197

All the related party transactions represent transfer of resources at book values to / from other companies to facilitate day-to-day business operations of the Company.

	2025 AED	2024 AED
13 REVENUE		
Revenue from service (Outside U.A.E)	**26,901,934**	22,745,912
	26,901,934	22,745,912
14 COST OF SALE		
Offshore Development & Support Costs	**12,112,596**	17,457,041
	12,112,596	17,457,041
15 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Legal, professional and visa charges	**1,654,762**	1,276,585
Salary and benefits	**7,487,545**	1,072,665
Rent expenses	**227,259**	12,082
Travelling and conveyance expenses	**709,350**	25,562
Insurances expenses	**279,480**	42,607
Commission expenses	**1,128,884**	2,302,638
Back office support service cost	**221,404**	131,927
Management Support service cost	**407,384**	
Communication & utilities expenses	**208,731**	23,416
Depreciation	**6,914**	1,379
Business promotion expenses	**608,993**	202,521
Bad debts	**239,529**	-
Other expenses	**51,623**	5,488
	13,231,858	5,096,870

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

	2025 AED	2024 AED
16 FINANCE COSTS		
Bank charges	**27,076**	23,736
Foreign exchange gain/loss	**128,022**	(3,586)
	155,098	20,150
17 OTHER INCOME		
Travelling reimbursement	-	30,399
	-	30,399

18 CURRENT INCOME TAX AND DEFERRED TAX

With the introduction of corporate tax in the United Arab Emirates, the Company is subject to corporate income tax at 9% on the taxable profits. The major components of income tax expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss are:

	2025 AED
Current income tax	
Current income tax expense	**92,464**
	92,464
Deferred income tax	
Origination of temporary differences	-
	-
Total tax expense	**92,464**

Following is the reconciliation of current income tax expense and accounting profit:

Accounting profit for the year before tax	**1,402,382**
At the UAE statutory tax rate of 9% charged during the year	**126,214**
Adjustments in respect of standard deduction as per the Law*	**(33,750)**
At the effective current income tax rate of 6.59%	**92,464**

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS

18 CURRENT INCOME TAX AND DEFERRED TAX (CONTINUED)

*As per the UAE CT law, maximum standard deduction is AED 375,000. The standard deduction applicable is AED 375,000 on which tax rate at 9% amounts to AED 33,750.

As at 31 December 2024, income tax provision amounts to AED 92,464/- (31 March 2024: Nil).

For the purpose of determining income tax expense for the year, the accounting profit has been adjusted for tax purposes. Adjustments for tax purposes include items relating to both income and expense. The adjustments are based on the current understanding of the existing tax laws, regulations and practices. The Group has not identified any material risks or uncertainties in the structure from a corporate tax perspective and will continuously monitor further developments that could impact the tax profile of the Company.

19 COMPANY'S RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The management conducts and operates the business in a prudent manner, taking into account the significant risks to which the business is or could be exposed.

The primary risks to which the business is exposed comprise credit, currency and liquidity and cash flow interest rate risks.

Credit risk

Financial assets that potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk comprise principally bank balances and accounts and other receivables.

Credit risk relating to accounts receivable is managed by assessing the creditworthiness of potential customers and the potential for exposure to the market in which they operate, combined with regular monitoring and follow-up.

The Company's bank accounts are placed with high credit quality financial institutions.

Currency risk

There are no significant exchange rate risk as substantially all financial assets and liabilities are denominated in AED or US Dollars against which the UAE Dirham rate is fixed.

Fair value

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities which are required to be carried at cost or at amortized cost approximates to their carrying values.

20 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no significant events since the end of the financial year and the date of this report, which is likely to effect, substantially the result of the operations or the financial position of the Company

21 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Previous year's figures have been reclassified / re-established wherever necessary to conform to the presentation adopted in these financial statements. Figures of the Company have been rounded off to nearest AED 1/-

The accounting policies and notes on page 7 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHARTERED NUF ACCOUNTANTS