Blue Star International FZCO
Dubai Airport Free Zone
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Report and consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022

Blue Star International FZCO

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Shareholder
Blue Star International FZCO
Dubai Airport Free Zone
Dubai
United Arab Emirates

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **Blue Star International FZCO** (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31a March 2022, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS and the provision of the Dubai Airport Free Zone implementing regulation No.1/98 issued pursuant to the law No.2 of 1996, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Cont'd…

Akbar Ahmad (1141), Cynthia Corby (995), Georges Najem (809), Mohammad Jallad (1164), Mohammad Khamees Al Tah (717), Musa Ramahi (872), Mutasem M. Dajani (726), Obada Alkowatly (1056), Rama Padmanabha Acharya (701) and Samir Madbak (386) are registered practicing auditors with the UAE Ministry of Economy.

Deloitte.

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Shareholder of Blue Star International FZCO (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA's, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Also, in our opinion, the Group has maintained proper books of accounts. We obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary for our audit. There were no contraventions during the year of the provisions of the Dubai Airport Free Zone Implementing Regulations No. 1/98 issued pursuant to the Law No. 2 of 1996, as amended which might have materially affected the financial position of the Group or the results of its financial performance.

Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)

Akbar Ahmad
Registration No. 1141
3 August 2022
Dubai
United Arab Emirates

Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	**297**	546
Capital work-in-progress		**-**	10
Intangible assets	7	**23**	53
Right-of-use assets	8	**1,488**	2,007
Investment in joint venture	9	**10,680**	10,225
Other non-current assets	10	**119**	-
Total non-current assets		**12,607**	12,841
Current assets			
Inventories	11	**207**	-
Trade and other receivables	12	**44,508**	21,929
Other current assets	14	**2,480**	1,074
Cash and cash equivalents	13	**479**	3,120
Total current assets		**47,674**	26,123
Total assets		**60,281**	38,964
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	15	**5,350**	5,350
Retained earnings		**6,767**	1,996
Foreign currency translation reserve		**(372)**	(275)
Total equity		**11,745**	7,071
Non-current liabilities			
Bank borrowings	16	**-**	1,205
Provisions	17	**645**	460
Lease liabilities	8	**1,126**	1,352
Total non-current liabilities		**1,771**	3,017
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	**40,840**	25,085
Bank borrowings	16	**3,622**	1,743
Provisions	17	**1,758**	1,318
Lease liabilities	8	**545**	730
Total current liabilities		**46,765**	28,876
Total equity and liabilities		**60,281**	38,964

Dawood Bin Ozair

Director
Dawood Bin Ozair

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

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Sales		**163,127**	117,035
Cost of sales		**(143,555)**	(104,463)
Gross profit		**19,572**	12,572
Employee benefits expense	20	**(11,282)**	(7,461)
Other expenses	21	**(3,919)**	(3,205)
Depreciation and amortization expense	6, 7 & 8	**(886)**	(1,118)
Finance costs	22	**(545)**	(604)
Other income	23	**1,279**	1,739
Share of profit of joint venture	9	**552**	1,300
Profit for the year		**4,771**	3,223
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation reserve		**(97)**	148
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(97)**	148
Total comprehensive income for the year		**4,674**	3,371

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

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Share capital AED'000	Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses) AED'000	Foreign currency translation reserve AED'000	Total AED'000
As at 31 March 2020	5,350	(1,227)	(423)	3,700
Profit for the year	-	3,223	-	3,223
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	148	148
As at 31 March 2021	5,350	1,996	(275)	7,071
Profit for the year	-	4,771	-	4,771
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(97)	(97)
As at 31 March 2022	**5,350**	**6,767**	**(372)**	**11,745**

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		**4,771**	3,223
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation and amortisation	6, 7 & 8	**886**	1,118
Provision for employees' end of service indemnity	17 (a)	**191**	152
Share of profit of joint venture	9	**(552)**	(1,300)
Finance cost	22	**545**	604
Write back of liabilities no longer required		**(694)**	(951)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes		**5,147**	2,846
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		**(22,786)**	4,398
Increase in other current and non-current assets		**(1,525)**	(912)
Increase in trade and other payables		**16,450**	2,332
Increase in provisions		**440**	436
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		**(2,274)**	9,100
Employees' end of service indemnity paid	17 (a)	**(6)**	(17)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		**(2,280)**	9,083
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment, intangibles and capital work-in-progress	6 & 7	**(79)**	(25)
Redemption of preference shares		**-**	1,792
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		**(79)**	1,767
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds/(repayments) of bank borrowings		**674**	(7,014)
Repayment of lease liabilities	8	**(411)**	(597)
Finance cost paid	22	**(545)**	(604)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(282)**	(8,215)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(2,641)**	2,635
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**3,120**	485
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13	**479**	3,120

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

Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	Interest accrued	Cash flows	Non-cash changes	As at 31 March 2021
Long term borrowings	-	-	(1,205.00)		1,205.00
Short term borrowings (bank borrowings)	3,622.00	-	1,879.00	-	1,743.00
Lease liabilities	1,671.00	94.00	(505.00)	-	2,082.00

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	Interest accrued	Cash flows	Non-cash changes	As at 31 March 2020
Long term borrowings	1,205.00		(1,607.00)		2,812.00
Short term borrowings	1,743.00		(5,407.00)		7,150.00
Lease liabilities	2,082.00	(75.00)	(523.00)	1,116.00	1,564.00

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

1. Group and operations

Blue Star International FZCO (the "Company") was formed as a Free Zone Group with limited liability pursuant to law No. 25 of 2009 and Implementing Regulations issued there under by Dubai Airport Free Zone Authority (DAFZA), Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and its subsidiaries (herein after referred to as the "Group"). The registered office of the Group is at P.O. Box 293719, Dubai, UAE. The Group is wholly owned by Blue Star Limited (the Parent Group), an entity incorporated in India.

The Group has incorporated subsidiary Blue Star Systems and Solutions LLC on 15 August 2018 in which it has 100% beneficial interest. The registered office of subsidiary is at Showroom No 5, Al Garhoud Airport, PO Box No 239869, Dubai, UAE, having principal activities of trading of air-conditioners and spare parts of air conditioners, refrigerators and electronic appliances, maintenance of air-conditioning, ventilations and air filtration systems.

The group has incorporated another subsidiary BSL AC&R (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. on 29 August 2020 in which it has 100% beneficial interest. The Company is a private limited liability company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. Its registered office is located at 101 Thomson Road, #14-02/03 United Square, Singapore 307591. The principal activity of the Company is that of provision and supply of air-conditioning, ventilation, air filtration system services.

Blue Star International FZCO had 49% interest in Blue Star M & E Engineering (Sdn) Bhd, a joint venture involved in the field of mechanical, electrical and plumbing contracting which include operation and maintenance of heating, ventilation and air conditioning in Malaysia. During the year, interest in said joint venture was transferred to BSL AC&R (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

The principal activities of the Group are trading of air-conditioners and spare parts of air conditioners, refrigerators and electronic appliances, maintenance of air-conditioning, ventilations and air filtration systems.

2. Going concern

The Group's working capital surplus as at 31 March 2022 is AED 909,000 (2021: working capital deficit AED 2,753,000).

Note 24 sets out the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing the Group's financial risks including capital management and provides details of the Group's exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and interest rate risk from financial instruments.

Management has made an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that the Group has adequate financial resources including the financial support from the shareholders to continue in business for the foreseeable future. The Parent Group has confirmed in writing to provide or arrange for financial support necessary for the continuation of the operations of the Group and to enable it to meet its obligation as they fall due in the foreseeable future.

Given that the Parent Company has committed to provide the required financial support, management is not aware of any other material uncertainties that may cast a significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on going concern basis.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary if the Group is unable to continue as a going concern.

3. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

3.1 New and amended IFRS applied with no material effect on the consolidated financial statements

In the current year, the Group has applied the below amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the Board that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2021. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements:

New and revised IFRSs	***Effective for annual periods beginning on or after***
Amendment to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments - Disclosures*, IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* and IFRS 16 *Leases* - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2	1 January 2021
The amendments introduce a practical expedient for modifications required by the reform, clarify that hedge accounting is not discontinued solely because of the IBOR reform, and introduce disclosures that allow users to understand the nature and extent of risks arising from the IBOR reform to which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages those risks as well as the entity's progress in transitioning from IBORs to alternative benchmark rates, and how the entity is managing this transition.	

3.2 New and amended IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

The Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

New and revised IFRSs	***Effective for annual periods beginning on or after***
Amendments to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* - Reference to the Conceptual Framework	1 January 2022
The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date.	
Finally, the amendments add an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.	

3. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) (continued)

3.2 New and amended IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

The Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

New and revised IFRSs	***Effective for annual periods beginning on or after***
Amendments to IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use* The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories. The amendments are applied retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the consolidated financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments. The entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract* The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour or materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The amendments apply to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Comparatives are not restated. Instead, the entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the date of initial application.	1 January 2022

3. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) (continued)

3.2 New and amended IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted (continued)

New and revised IFRSs	***Effective for annual periods beginning on or after***
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020 *Cycle* - Amendments to IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards,* IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments,* IFRS 16 *Leases* and IAS 41 *Agriculture.*	1 January 2022
The *Annual Improvements* include amendments to four Standards.	
IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	1 January 2022
The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendment, a subsidiary that uses the exemption in paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 can now also elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS Standards, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that uses the exemption in paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1.	
IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*	1 January 2022
The amendment clarifies that in applying the '10 per cent' test to assess whether to derecognise a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.	
The amendment is applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date the entity first applies the amendment.	
IFRS 16 *Leases*	1 January 2022
The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements. As the amendment to IFRS 16 only regards an illustrative example, no effective date is stated.	
IAS 41 *Agriculture*	1 January 2022
The amendment removes the requirement in IAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in IAS 41 with the requirements of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates and enables preparers to determine whether to use pretax or post-tax cash flows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement.	
The amendment is applied prospectively, i.e. for fair value measurements on or after the date an entity initially applies the amendment.	

3. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) (continued)

3.2 New and amended IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted (continued)

New and revised IFRSs	***Effective for annual periods beginning on or after***
Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
The amendments to IAS 1 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 entity 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.	
IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*	1 January 2023
IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts*.	
IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach.	
The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.	
In June 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 17 to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendments defer the date of initial application of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. At the same time, the IASB issued Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4) that extends the fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.	

3. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) (continued)

3.2 New and amended IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted (continued)

New and revised IFRSs	***Effective for annual periods beginning on or after***
IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*	1 January 2023
IFRS 17 must be applied retrospectively unless impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied. For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application.	
Amendments to IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011)* relating to the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from and investor to its associate or joint venture.	Effective date deferred indefinitely. Adoption is still permitted.

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Group's consolidated financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments, may have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group in the year of initial application.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below:

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and the applicable provisions of Implementing Regulations of DAFZA and the UAE Laws. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The functional currency of the Group is United States Dollars ("USD"). Management uses United Arab Emirates Dirhams ("AED") for controlling and monitoring the performance and financial position of the Group and accordingly the consolidated financial statements are presented in AED and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands (AED'000), except when otherwise indicated. As AED is currently pegged to USD, there are no exchange differences on translation from functional currency to presentation currency.

Subsidiaries

The Parent consolidates the financial statements of all subsidiaries it controls. Financial statements of Group entities are consolidated on a line by line basis. If a subsidiary of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for similar transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group entity's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies. All intragroup assets, liabilities, equity, income, expense, cash flows and unrealised gains / losses relating to transactions between Group entities are eliminated on consolidation.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

Investments in joint ventures

The Group's interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method, after initially recognising investment at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the Group's share in profit or loss of the joint venture after the date of acquisition.

Revenue recognition

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

- Step 1 Identify the contract with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for each of those rights and obligations.
- Step 2 Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation in a contract is a promise to transfer a good or service to the customer.
- Step 3 Determine the transaction price: Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods and 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 Group will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.
- Step 5 Recognise revenue as and when the Group satisfies a performance obligation.

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers (other than rental revenue), including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies with respect to ancillary revenue:

Revenue	***Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms***	***Revenue recognition under IFRS 15***
Sale of goods	Risk and rewards transfer to the customer upon transfer of goods to the customer. Invoices are generated on delivery of the equipment and revenue is recognised at that point in time. Invoices are usually payable within 90 days.	Revenue is recognised when the control of the goods has been transferred to the customer, being at the point of the goods are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the customer's specific location.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue	***Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms***	***Revenue recognition under IFRS 15***
Project Revenue	The Group provides equipment installation, contracting and maintenance services. Invoices are usually payable within 90 days from certification by the customer.	The Group recognizes service revenue by reference to the stage of completion. The Group has preliminarily assessed that the services are satisfied over time given that the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group and there is no alternative use for the asset to the Group. Consequently, the Group would continue to recognize revenue for these service contracts over time rather than at a point of time. The stage of completion is measured by reference to contract cost incurred to date against total estimated contract costs. No profit is taken until the outcome of the contract can be reliably estimated. Where the outcome of the contract cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Provision is made in full for all losses expected to arise on completion of the contracts entered into at the reporting date, regardless of the stage of completion and whether or not work has commenced on these contracts.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Costs comprise of all costs incurred to bring the assets to their location and working condition up to the date the assets are put to their intended use. When significant components of plant and equipment are replaced separately, the Group depreciates them based on the useful lives of the components.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Machinery	3 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years or life based on lease period, whichever is lower
Furniture and fixtures	3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Vehicles	5 years
Computers	3 years

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition/disposal of an asset is included in profit or loss.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The useful lives of intangible assets are as mentioned below:

Software	3 years

Impairment of non - financial assets

Property and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined for the individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss

Employee benefits

The Group provides end of service benefits to its expatriate employees. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

Provision for employees' end-of-service indemnity is made in accordance with the U.A.E. Labor Law and is based on current remuneration and cumulative years of service at the reporting date.

Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets (other than financial assets 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 recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss (except for debt investments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (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 debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash and balances with banks in current accounts.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. These are recognised initially at cost plus directly attributable transaction costs, if any, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method less provision for impairment (also referred to as ‘loss allowance’), if any.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in trade and other receivables as well as on financial guarantee contracts, if any. 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 Group always recognises lifetime 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) for trade and other receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group'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.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's core operations.

Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred.

ECL are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD). The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation. EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group derives the EAD from the current exposure to the financial instruments and potential changes to the current amounts allowed under the contract including amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. The LGD represents expected loss conditional on default, its expected value when realised and the time value of money.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The Group expects to apply the simplified approach to recognise lifetime expected credit losses for its trade receivables as permitted by IFRS 9. Accordingly, trade receivables which are not credit impaired and which do not have significant financing component is categorised under stage 2 and lifetime ECL is recognised.

Objective evidence that debt instrument is impaired includes whether any payment of principal or profit is overdue by more than 90 days or there are any known difficulties in the cash flows including the sustainability of the counterparty's business plan, credit rating downgrades, breach of original terms of the contract, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, deterioration in the value of collateral etc. The Group assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists on an individual basis for each individually significant asset and collectively for others not deemed individually significant.

Loss allowances for ECL are presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial assets for AC.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises 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 Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

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

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the 'other income'/'other expenses' line item in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship. For those which are designated as a hedging instrument for a hedge of foreign currency risk foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

When the Group exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with the substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Group accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate is at least 10 percent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between: (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of the cash flows after modification should be recognised in profit or loss as the modification gain or loss within other gains and losses.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is current when it is:

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

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 date of the statement of financial position.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Cash dividends

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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Warranty provisions

The estimated liability for product warranties is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using management estimates regarding possible future incidence based on corrective actions on product failures. The timing of outflows will vary as and when warranty claims arise.

Lease

The Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises 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 Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

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.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

The Group as lessee (continued)

The Group 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 Group did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

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 Group 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.

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

The Group applies IAS36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for an identified impairment loss as described in the ‘Property 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 recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line ‘Other expenses’ in the statement of profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Establishment has not used this practical expedient.

Foreign currencies

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in profit or loss. Foreign currency denominated non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are not retranslated.

5. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainties

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, management made the following judgement that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Impact of COVID-19

In January 2020, the World Health Organization ("WHO") announced a global health emergency due to the outbreak of coronavirus ("COVID-19"). In March 2020, based on the rapid increase in exposure and infections across the world WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic. The pandemic nature of this disease necessitated global travel restrictions and lockdowns in most countries of the world including the UAE, causing global disruption to business and economic activities.

The Group has closely monitored the situation to manage the impact on its operations and financial performance and has considered the impact of COVID-19 in the calculation of the recoverable amounts of its non-financial assets and the estimated credit loss allowances relating to its financial assets. Further, the Group is regularly monitoring its trading and relevant cash flows using revised assumptions and incorporating downside scenarios in the assessment of its liquidity needs. Based on the Group's assessment no liquidity concerns have been identified.

The unprecedented nature of the pandemic, the high degree of uncertainty related to its evolution, duration and impact on the economy in general and the Group's business in particular, require a continuous re-assessment of the Group's critical judgements and estimates. The Group will continue to monitor the situation and keep re-assessing and adjusting its critical judgements and estimates, as necessary.

Revenue recognition

Management has considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue of the performance obligations at a point of time at which a customer obtained control of a promised goods or services as set out in IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. Based on the acceptance by the customer of the liability for the goods sold, management is satisfied that the customer obtains control of a promised goods or services.

Key sources of estimation uncertainties

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

5. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainties (continued)

Expected credit loss calculation

The Group applies the Expected credit loss model (ECL) in accordance with IFRS 9. The Group incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. Incorporating forward-looking information increases the degree of judgement required as to how changes in these macro-economic factors will affect ECLs. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

Useful lives of property and equipment

The Group's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

Warranties

The Group generally offers warranties for its manufactured products. The Group provides warranties to customers on the performance of their products for a period of 1 to 5 years. The warranty provision was calculated based on the prior years' experience of actual costs incurred, recent trends and current best estimates of the expenditure required to settle the Group's obligation.

Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

6. Property and equipment

	Leasehold improvements AED'000	Equipment AED'000	Furniture and fixtures AED'000	Office equipment AED'000	Vehicles AED'000	Computers AED'000	Total AED'000
Cost							
At 1 April 2020	661	298	157	194	356	150	1,816
Additions	-	-	-	13	-	12	25
Adjustment/reclassification	(23)	(6)	-	(3)	(3)	-	(35)
At 31 March 2021	638	292	157	204	353	162	1,806
Additions	-	6	35	3	-	45	89
At 31 March 2022	**638**	**298**	**192**	**207**	**353**	**207**	**1,895**
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 April 2020	287	97	120	123	137	68	832
Charge for the year	176	60	26	58	67	42	428
At 31 March 2021	462	157	146	181	204	110	1,260
Charge for the year	91	79	46	16	67	39	338
At 31 March 2022	**553**	**236**	**192**	**197**	**271**	**149**	**1,598**
Carrying amount							
At 31 March 2022	**85**	**62**	**-**	**10**	**82**	**58**	**297**
At 31 March 2021	176	135	11	23	149	52	546

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

7. Intangible assets

	Software AED'000
Cost	
At 1 April 2020	89
Additions	4
At 31 March 2021	93
Additions	-
At 31 March 2022	**93**
Amortisation and impairment	
At 31 March 2020	10
Charge for the year	30
At 31 March 2021	40
Charge for the year	30
At 31 March 2022	**70**
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	**23**
At 31 March 2021	53

8. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Right-of-use assets

	Leasehold buildings AED'000
Cost	
At 1 April 2020	1,833
Additions during year	1,115
At 31 March 2021	2,948
Additions during the year	-
At 31 March 2022	**2,948**
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 April 2020	281
Provided during the year	660
At 31 March 2021	941
Provided during the year	519
At 31 March 2022	**1,460**
Carrying Amount	
At 31 March 2022	**1,488**
At 31 March 2021	2.007

Lease liabilities

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
At 1 April	**2,082**	1,564
Additions	**-**	1,116
Interest expense	**94**	(75)
Payments	**(505)**	(523)
Total lease liabilities at 31 March	**1,671**	2,082

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
The lease liabilities are payable as follows:		
Within one year - (shown under current liabilities)	**545**	730
Within 1 year to 5 years - (shown under non-current liabilities)	**1,126**	1,352
	1,671	2,082

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

9. Investment in a joint venture

Blue Star M & E Engineering (Sdn) Bhd

The Group has 49% interest in Blue Star M & E Engineering (Sdn) Bhd, a joint venture involved in the field of mechanical, electrical and plumbing contracting which include operation and maintenance of heating, ventilation and air conditioning in Malaysia. The Group's interest in Blue Star M & E Engineering (Sdn) Bhd is accounted for using the equity method in the financial statements. Summarised financial information of the joint venture and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in the consolidated financial statements are set out below:

	2022	2021
	AED'000	AED'000
Calculation of total equity		
Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents and prepayments	**22,640**	29,466
Non-current assets	**5,893**	8,921
Current liabilities, including tax payable	**(12,738)**	(22,008)
Non-current liabilities, including deferred tax liabilities and long-term borrowing	**(1,365)**	(2,889)
Total Equity	**14,430**	13,490

	2022	2021
	AED'000	AED'000
Movement in carrying amount of investment in Joint Venture		
Opening balance	**10,225**	10,569
Share of profit during the year	**552**	1,300
Dividend received	**-**	-
Redemption of preference shares	**-**	(1,861)
Foreign exchange fluctuation	**(97)**	217
Group's carrying amount of the investment	**10,680**	10,225

	2022	2021
	AED'000	AED'000
Reconciliation of Equity to carrying amount of investment in Joint Venture		
Group's share in equity (49%)	**7,070**	6,610
Goodwill	**3,542**	3,542
Foreign exchange fluctuation	**68**	73
Group's carrying amount of the investment	**10,680**	10,225

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

9. Investment in a joint venture (continued)

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Calculation of Group' share of profit for the year		
Revenue	**21,783**	42,835
Cost of sales	**(16,857)**	(36,137)
Gross Profit	**4,926**	6,698
Administrative expenses, including depreciation	**(3,220)**	(3,365)
Finance costs, including interest expense	**(127)**	(117)
Profit before tax	**1,579**	3,216
Income tax expense	**(452)**	(564)
Comprehensive income for the year	**1,127**	2,652
Group's share of profit for the year (49%)	**552**	1,300

The joint venture had no other contingent liabilities or commitments as at 31 March 2022. Blue Star M & E Engineering (Sdn) Bhd cannot distribute its profits without the consent from other venture partner.

10. Other non-current assets

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Prepayments	119	-

11. Inventories

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Inventories	**207**	-
	207	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

12. Trade and other receivables

	2022 **AED'000**	2021 AED'000
Trade receivables	**43,507**	20,990
Prepayments	**682**	190
Advances to suppliers	**75**	179
Loans to employees	**78**	158
Balance with statutory authorities	**129**	329
Other deposits	**37**	36
Receivable from employee	**-**	47
	44,508	21,929

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

As at 31 March 2022 there were no impaired amounts towards trade receivables (refer Note 25 for ageing of trade receivables).

The Group measured the expected credit losses at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The ECL on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 **AED'000**	2021 AED'000
Balances with banks	**479**	3,120
	479	3,120

Balances with banks are assessed to have low credit risk of default since these banks are highly regulated by the central bank of U.A.E. Accordingly, the management of the Group estimates the loss allowance on balances with bank at the end of the reporting period at an amount equal to 12 month ECL. None of the balance with bank at the end of the reporting period are past due, and taking into account the historical default experience and the current credit ratings of the bank, the management of the Group have assessed that there is no impairment, and hence have not recorded any loss allowances on these balances.

14. Other current assets

	2022 **AED'000**	2021 AED'000
Amount due from customers * (Note 25)	2,480	1,074
	2,480	**1,074**

* Represents Contract Assets i.e. revenue in excess of billing.

15. Share capital

Equity Shares of AED 1,000 each issued, subscribed & fully paid up	**No.**	**AED'000**
Authorised, issued and fully paid up 5,350 shares of AED 1,000 each	**5,350**	**5,350**
At 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021	**5,350**	**5,350**

16. Bank borrowings

	2022 **AED'000**	2021 AED'000
Term loan from bank	**1,205**	2,812
Overdraft from bank	**2,417**	136
	3,622	2,948
Less:- non-current portion	**-**	(1,205)
Current portion	**3,622**	1,743

Term loan was obtained from a commercial bank in United Arab Emirates. It carries interest @ 3 months LIBOR plus 1.60% p.a. and is repayable in sixteen equated quarterly installments commencing from 22 February 2019. The loan is secured against irrevocable corporate guarantee issued by the Parent Company (Note 23). The installments due within 12 months from the date of statement of financial position are included under current liabilities.

Overdraft facility represents three unsecured borrowings obtained from commercial banks in United Arab Emirates, which carries interest at LIBOR plus 2.50% p.a., LIBOR plus 2.00% p.a. and 3% over 3 months EIBOR.

17. Provisions

	2022 **AED'000**	2021 AED'000
Provision for employees' end of service indemnity [Note 17 (a)]	**645**	460
Provision for leave benefits [Note 17(b)]	**1,235**	972
Provision for warranties [Note 17(c)]	**523**	346
	2,403	1,778
Less: non-current portion	**(645)**	(460)
Current portion	**1,758**	1,318

17. Provisions (continued)

a) Provision for employees' end of service indemnity

	2022 **AED'000**	2021 AED'000
At the beginning of the year	**460**	325
Charge for the year	**191**	152
Paid during the year	**(6)**	(17)
	645	460

b) Provision for leave benefits

	2022 **AED'000**	2021 AED'000
At the beginning of the year	**972**	640
Charge for the year	**295**	419
Paid during the year	**(32)**	(87)
At the end of the year	**1,235**	972

c) Provision for warranties

Provision for warranty costs in respect of products sold which are still under warranty is based on the best estimate of the expenditure that will be required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

	2022 **AED'000**	2021 AED'000
At the beginning of the year	**346**	242
Charge for the year	**179**	109
Paid during the year	**(2)**	(5)
At the end of the year	**523**	346

18. Trade and other payables

	2022 **AED'000**	2021 AED'000
Trade payables [Note 19]	**39,342**	24,043
Advances from customers	**1,498**	1,042
	40,840	25,085

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

19. Related party balances and transactions

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

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

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Blue Star Limited (Parent Company)		
Purchase of goods	**97,054**	70,792
Guarantee commission	**1**	10
Blue Star Qatar WLL (Fellow Subsidiary)		
Reimbursement of expenses	**116**	128
Blue Star M & E Engineering (Sdn) Bhd (Joint Venture)		
Sale of services	**585**	788

Compensation of key management personnel

Mr. Dawood Bin Ozair is the key management personnel of the Group. The remuneration of Director during the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 were as follows:

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Short term benefits	**1,615**	1,208
Employees end of service benefits	**443**	326
	2,058	1,534

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

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Due to related parties – Trade payables		
Shareholder and Parent Company - Blue Star Limited	**17,910**	11,914
Blue Star Qatar WLL (Fellow Subsidiary)	**57**	-
	17,967	11,914
Due from a related party – Trade receivables		
Blue Star M & E Engineering (Sdn) Bhd (Joint Venture)	**272**	174

19. Related party balances and transactions (continued)

Outstanding balances at the reporting date are unsecured, interest free and settlement generally occurs in cash. For the year ended 31 March 2022, the Group has not recorded any impairment of amounts owed by the related parties. The impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

The management of the Group estimates the allowance on due from related party balances at the end of the reporting period at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. None of the receivable balances from related parties at the end of the reporting period are past due, and taking into account the historical default experience and the future prospects of the industries in which the related parties operate, management of the Group consider that no related party balances are impaired. There has been no change in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period in assessing the allowance for balances due from related parties.

The banking facilities are secured against irrecoverable corporate guarantee issued by the Parent Company (Note 24).

20. Employee benefits expense

	2022 **AED'000**	2021 AED'000
Salaries, wages and bonus	**10,126**	6,231
Employees' end of service indemnity	**191**	152
Other employment expenses	**296**	419
Staff welfare expenses	**669**	659
	11,282	7,461

21. Other expenses

	2022 **AED'000**	2021 AED'000
Freight and forwarding charges	**473**	331
Advertising and sales promotion	**1,857**	1,422
Travelling and conveyance	**200**	68
Power and fuel	**35**	29
Legal and professional fees	**300**	108
Communication expenses	**144**	141
Insurance	**324**	339
Audit fees	**163**	118
Repairs and maintenance	**70**	66
Printing and stationery	**22**	15
License fees	**207**	367
Miscellaneous expenses	**124**	201
	3,919	3,205

22. Finance costs

	2022	2021
	AED'000	AED'000
Interest on term loan and overdrafts	**148**	207
Interest on lease liability	**94**	75
Bank charges	**303**	322
	545	604

23. Other income

	2022	2021
	AED'000	AED'000
Write back of liabilities no longer required	**691**	951
Interest Income	**3**	-
Service fee income from Joint Venture	**585**	788
	1,279	1,739

24. Commitments and contingencies

	2022	2021
	AED'000	AED'000
Corporate guarantee issued by the Parent Company	**37,548**	37,548

The Group has taken term loan from a bank which is secured against irrecoverable corporate guarantee of the Parent Company (Note 16).

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise trade payables, accrued expenses, provision for incentives and current portion of provisions, interest bearing loans and borrowings and other payables. The Group's financial assets comprises trade receivables, bank balances and balance with statutory authorities.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks.

The main risks arising from these financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. The Group's financial risk management processes and policies relating to these risks are discussed in detail below:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the borrowings.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for borrowings at the reporting date. The analysis is prepared assuming that these amounts outstanding at the reporting date were outstanding throughout the year. A 100 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/lower and all other variables held constant, the Group's profit for the period end 31 March 2022 would increase/(decrease) by AED 6,700 (previous year loss for the period end 31 March 2021 would increase/(decrease) by AED 34,150). There is no direct impact on the Group's equity other than the impact resulting from the effect on the loss for the year.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The Group is exposed to credit risk on the following financial assets:

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Trade receivables	**43,325**	20,990
Other current assets	**2,480**	1,074
Due from a related party	**272**	174
Loans to / receivables from employee	**78**	205
Other deposits	**37**	36

	Neither past due nor impaired AED'000	**Less than 1 year AED'000**	**More than 1 year AED'000**	**Expected credit losses AED'000**	**Total AED'000**
31 March 2022					
Trade receivables	**40,903**	**2,271**	**61**	**-**	**43,235**
Other current assets	**-**	**2,480**	**-**	**-**	**2,480**
Due from a related party	**128**	**144**	**-**	**-**	**272**
Loans to/ receivables from employee	**-**	**78**	**-**	**-**	**78**
Other deposits	**37**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

	Neither past due nor impaired AED'000	Less than 1 year AED'000	More than 1 year AED'000	Expected credit losses AED'000	Total AED'000
31 March 2021					
Trade receivables	19,458	1,532	-	-	20,990
Other current assets	-	1,074	-	-	1,074
Due from a related party	-	174	-	-	174
Loans to/ receivables from employee	-	205	-	-	205
Other deposits	36	-	-	-	36

Credit risks related to trade receivables are managed subject to the Group's policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established by management for all customers based on internal assessment of the credit quality of customers. Outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored. The requirement for impairment is analysed at each reporting date on an individual basis.

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group, and arises principally from the Group's trade and other receivables, due from related parties and bank balances. The Group controls credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties and assessing creditworthiness of counterparties on a routine and regular basis.

Credit risk

The Group's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	*Description*	*Basis for recognizing expected credit losses*
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts	12 month ECL
Doubtful	Amount is more than 90 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired
In default	Amount is more than 365 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Establishment has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The Group writes off a trade receivable 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, or when the trade receivables are over two years past due, whichever occurs earlier. None of the trade receivables that have been written off is subject to enforcement activities.

Management believes that the concentration of credit risk is mitigated by high credit worthiness and financial stability of its customer. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are reputable international banks and is highly regulated by the central banks of the respective countries.

Trade and other receivables, amounts due from related parties and balances with banks are not secured by any collateral. The amount that best represents maximum credit risk exposure on financial assets at the end of the reporting period, in the event counterparties fail to perform their obligations generally approximates their carrying value.

The tables below detail the credit quality of the Group's financial assets as well as the Groups' maximum exposure to credit risk:

31 March 2022	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount AED'000	Loss allowance AED'000	Net carrying amount AED'000
Trade receivables	Lifetime ECL	43,507	-	43,507
Loans to/ receivable from employee	12-month ECL	78	-	78
Other deposits	12-month ECL	37	-	37
Other receivables	12-month ECL	2,480	-	2,480
Bank balances	12-month ECL	479	-	479
Total		**46,581**	**-**	**46,581**
31 March 2021				
Trade receivables	Lifetime ECL	20,990	-	20,990
Loans to/ receivable from employee	12-month ECL	205	-	205
Other deposits	12-month ECL	36	-	36
Other receivables	12-month ECL	1,074	-	1,074
Bank balances	12-month ECL	3,120	-	3,120
Total		**25,425**	**-**	**25,425**

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter-parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentration of credit risk indicates the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographic location. Management believes that the concentration of credit risk is mitigated by high credit worthiness and financial stability of its customer.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Out of total trade receivable, AED 7,209,012 (2021: AED 1,412,770) is secured by letter of credit, AED 28,108,091 (2021: AED 13,324,685) is covered through credit insurance, AED 504,014 (2021: AED 183,531) is covered through Post Dated Cheques and AED 7,686,149 (2021: AED 6,068,789) is on open credit.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

The Group limits its liquidity risk by retaining sufficient funds generated from operations. The Group's terms of sales require amounts to be paid within an average of 90 days from the date of sale. Trade payables are normally settled within 60 to 180 days from the date of purchase.

The table below summaries the maturities of the Group's undiscounted financial liabilities at 31 March 2022, based on contractual payment dates and current market interest rates.

	Less than 1 year AED'000	More than 1 year AED'000	Total AED'000
At 31 March 2022			
Trade payables - non-interest bearing instruments	39,342	-	39,342
Borrowings - Interest bearing instruments*	3,622	-	3,622
Total	**42,964**	**-**	**42,964**
At 31 March 2021			
Trade and other payables – non-interest-bearing instruments	24,043	-	24,043
Borrowings - Interest bearing instruments*	1,743	1,205	2,948
Total	**25,786**	**1,205**	**26,991**

*Effective Interest rate of borrowing is at 3 months LIBOR plus 1.60% p.a.

As on 31 March 2022, overall utilized banking facility is AED 2,416,712 (2021: AED 9,651,927).

Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

**Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)**

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

The Group's currency transactions are principally in AED and United States Dollars (USD). The Group's statement of financial position is not affected significantly by movements in currencies, which are currently pegged to the USD.

As at reporting date, there are no significant foreign currency risks with respect to the Group's financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

Capital management

The Group's objective for capital management is to maximize shareholder wealth, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Group. The Group determines the capital management requirement based on annual operating plans and long term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through optimum mix of borrowed and owned funds.

The Group's adjusted net debt and equity position is as follows:

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Borrowings	**3,622**	2,948
Cash and cash equivalents	**(479)**	(3,120)
Net debt	**3,143**	(172)
Equity	**11,661**	7,071
Equity and net debt	**14,804**	6,899
Gearing ratio	**21.23%**	-2.49%

26. Disclosure in connection with Revenue from Contract with Customers

Disaggregation of revenue:

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 by offerings and contract-type. The Group believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

26. Disclosure in connection with Revenue from Contract with Customers (continued)

Revenue by type of contracts

	31 March 2022			31 March 2021		
	At a point in time AED'000	**Over a period of time AED'000**	**Total AED'000**	At a point in time AED'000	Over a period of time AED'000	Total AED'000
Electro mechanical projects and commercial air conditioning systems	**151,394**	**11,733**	**163,127**	111,658	5,377	117,035

27. Approval of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on 3 August 2022.