

BLUE STAR QATAR W.L.L

Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

BLUE STAR QATAR W.L.L
DOHA – QATAR

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

BLUE STAR QATAR W.L.L

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the year ended March 31, 2025

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QR. 99 – 8

RN: 725/AM/FY2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Partners
Blue Star - Qatar W.L.L.
Doha - Qatar

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Blue Star - Qatar W.L.L. (the "Company") 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 and statement cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Company's financial statements in the State of Qatar, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies' Law and the Company's articles of association, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA's, 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 risk, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further, as required by the Qatar Commercial Companies' Law, we report the following:

- We are also of the opinion that proper books of account were maintained by the Company and the physical inventory verification has been duly carried out.
- We obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information given to us, no contraventions of the applicable provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies' Law and the Company's Articles of Association were committed during the year which would materially affect the Company's financial position or its financial performance.

Doha -Qatar
April 30, 2025

For Deloitte & Touche
Qatar Branch



Midhat Salha
Partner
License No. 257

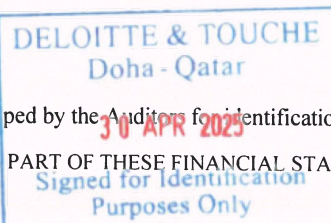
BLUE STAR QATAR W.L.L
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at March 31, 2025

	Notes	2025 QR.	2024 QR.
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	5	231,372	398,141
Right-of-use assets	6	--	332,411
Retention receivables	7	2,184,574	9,095,715
Total non-current assets		2,415,946	9,826,267
Current assets			
Inventories	8	457,962	1,258,866
Retention receivables	7	13,627,441	11,078,688
Due from a related party	9	--	25,775
Trade and other receivables	10	6,770,461	9,465,969
Contract assets		5,398,643	15,374,866
Cash and cash equivalents	11	5,344,680	5,743,763
Total current assets		31,599,187	42,947,927
Total assets		34,015,133	52,774,194
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	12	200,000	200,000
Legal reserve	13	100,000	100,000
Retained earnings		22,044,757	21,702,285
Total equity		22,344,757	22,002,285
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	14	--	49,689
Employee's end of service benefits	15	1,567,487	2,114,622
Total non-current liabilities		1,567,487	2,164,311
Current liabilities			
Retention payables	16	912,894	694,589
Trade and other payables	17	6,018,437	16,704,915
Contract liabilities		74,653	1,955,328
Lease liabilities	14	--	282,722
Due to a related party	9	75,295	758,319
Tax payable	18	77,694	375,278
Bank overdraft	11	628,346	--
Borrowings	19	2,315,570	7,836,447
Total current liabilities		10,102,889	28,607,598
Total liabilities		11,670,376	30,771,909
Total equity and liabilities		34,015,133	52,774,194

Mr. M.V.P Raju
General Manager

This statement has been prepared by the Company and stamped by the Auditors for identification purposes only.

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



30/4/25

BLUE STAR QATAR W.L.L**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

For the year ended March 31, 2025

	Notes	2025 QR.	2024 QR.
Revenue	20	28,999,771	53,407,886
Direct costs	21	(23,126,725)	(48,162,441)
Gross profit		5,873,046	5,245,445
Other income		484,651	353,007
General and administrative expenses	22	(5,859,797)	(10,716,213)
Finance costs		(132,887)	(122,734)
Profit / (loss) before tax		365,013	(5,240,495)
Income tax expense	18	(22,541)	(383,924)
Net profit / (loss) for the year		342,472	(5,624,419)
Other comprehensive income for the year		--	--
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		342,472	(5,624,419)



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THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BLUE STAR QATAR W.L.L**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

For the year ended March 31, 2025

	Capital QR.	Legal reserve QR.	Retained earnings QR.	Total QR.
Balance at April 1, 2023	200,000	100,000	27,326,704	27,626,704
Total comprehensive loss for the year	--	--	(5,624,419)	(5,624,419)
At March 31, 2024	200,000	100,000	21,702,285	22,002,285
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	--	342,472	342,472
Balance at March 31, 2025	200,000	100,000	22,044,757	22,344,757



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THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BLUE STAR QATAR W.L.L**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

For the year ended March 31, 2025

	Notes	2025 QR.	2024 QR.
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit/ (loss) before tax		365,013	(5,240,495)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation of property plant and equipment	5	168,485	240,138
Amortization of right-of-use assets	6	143,124	351,988
Provision for expected credit loss	7,10	--	7,828,652
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	15	314,722	339,501
Gain on disposal of property plant and equipment		(18,450)	--
Cancellation of lease		(10,713)	--
Finance cost		132,887	122,734
Operating profit before working capital changes		1,095,068	3,642,518
<i>Movements in working capital:</i>			
Trade and other receivable	10	2,695,508	24,597,038
Contract Assets		9,976,223	(15,247,141)
Amount due from a related party	9	25,775	45,385
Inventories	8	800,904	(252,798)
Trade payables and accruals	17	(10,686,478)	(17,222,069)
Contract liability		(1,880,675)	1,955,328
Amount due to a related party	9	(683,024)	(778,750)
Retention receivables	7	4,362,388	810,767
Retention payables	16	218,306	(1,940,196)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		5,923,995	(4,389,918)
Income tax paid	18	(320,125)	(1,012,786)
Employees' end of service benefits paid	15	(861,857)	(164,797)
Interest expense paid on lease liabilities		(17,589)	(13,049)
Finance cost paid		(115,298)	(109,685)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		4,609,126	(5,690,235)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Purchase of property and equipment		(3,850)	(98,366)
Proceeds from disposal of assets		20,584	--
Net cash used in investing activity		16,734	(98,366)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
(Repayment)/ proceed from borrowings	19	(5,520,877)	3,079,187
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	14	(132,411)	(356,951)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		(5,653,288)	2,722,236
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,027,428)	(3,066,365)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		5,743,763	8,810,128
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	4,716,335	5,743,763

This statement has been prepared by the Company and stamped by the Auditors for identification purposes only.

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



1. INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

Blue Star – Qatar W.L.L (the “Company”) is a limited liability company in the State of Qatar and was registered with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry under the Commercial Registration no. 34775 on February 12, 2007, in accordance with the Qatar Commercial Companies’ Law and the terms of its Articles of Association. The Company’s registered principal business place is in the State of Qatar.

The Company is engaged in the business of designing, engineering, installation and maintenance of Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing (MEP) contracts and all works related to heating ventilation and air conditioning systems.

The address of the Company’s registered office is P.O. Box 47242, Doha, Qatar.

The name of the ultimate parent company is Blue Star Ltd.

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

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following new and amended IFRS Accounting Standards recently issued by the IASB and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) interpretations effective as of January 1, 2024:

2.1 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards and interpretations 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 IASB that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after January 1, 2024. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

<u>New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
<i>Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements -Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	January 1, 2024
<p>The amendments 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.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS) (CONTINUED)

2.1 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards and interpretations that are effective for the current year (continued)

<u>New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
<i>Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants</i>	January 1, 2024
<p>The amendments specify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or non-current). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (e.g. a covenant based on the entity's financial position at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date).</p>	
<i>Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures—Supplier Finance Arrangements</i>	January 1, 2024.
<p>The amendments add a disclosure objective to IAS 7 stating that an entity 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 entity's liabilities and cash flows.</p>	
<i>Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback</i>	January 1, 2024.
<p>The amendments to IFRS 16 add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers 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.</p>	
<p>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 entity first applied IFRS 16.</p>	

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS) (CONTINUED)

2.2 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

The Company has not early adopted the following new and amended standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective.

New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards

**Effective for
annual periods
beginning on or after**

Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates titled Lack of Exchangeability

January 1, 2025. Earlier application is permitted

The amendments specify how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable, and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

The amendments state that a currency is exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations.

When a currency is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at that date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions.

The amendments do not specify how an entity estimates the spot exchange rate to meet that objective. An entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.

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

January 1, 2026. Earlier application is permitted

These amendments:

- clarify the requirements for the timing 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;
- clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
- add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and
- make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS) (CONTINUED)

2.2 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted (continued)

<u>New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
<p><i>IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statement</i></p> <p>IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 and IFRS 7. Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33 Earnings per Share.</p> <p>IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss • provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements • improve aggregation and disaggregation. <p>Management anticipates that the application of this standard will have an impact on the financial statements in future periods.</p>	January 1, 2027. Earlier application is permitted
<p><i>IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures</i></p> <p>IFRS 19 permits an eligible subsidiary to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in its financial statements. A subsidiary is eligible for the reduced disclosures if it does not have public accountability and its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.</p> <p>An entity is only permitted to apply IFRS 19 if, at the end of the reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is a subsidiary (this includes an intermediate parent) • it does not have public accountability, and • its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards. <p>Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Company's financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments as highlighted in previous paragraphs, may have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.</p>	January 1, 2027. Earlier application is permitted

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION**Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the applicable provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies' Law and the Company's Articles of Association.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis.

The financial statements are presented in Qatari Riyal, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

The principal accounting policies are set out below:

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Costs include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is immediately derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated based on the estimated useful lives of the applicable assets on a straight-line basis commencing when the assets are ready for their intended use. The estimated useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at each reporting date, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on prospective basis.

Following are the rates of depreciation used based on the estimated useful lives of the related assets:

Tools and machineries	6 years
Computer and software	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 6 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Impairment of tangible and assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**Impairment of tangible and assets (continued)**

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position 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 some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the 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.

Employees' end of service benefits

A provision is made for employees' end of service benefits which is payable on completion of employment. The provision is calculated in accordance with Qatari Labour Law based on employees' salary and accumulated period of service as at the reporting date.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after taking an allowance for any slow moving or obsolete items. Cost comprises the purchase price, import duties, transportation handling and other direct costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**Financial instruments**

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

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

Financial assets

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

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

*Classification of financial assets**Debt instruments designated at amortised cost*

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

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

(i) Amortised cost and 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.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), 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) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**Financial instruments (continued)****Financial assets (continued)***Amortised cost and effective interest method (continued)*

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Company recognises interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit impaired.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "finance income - interest income" line item.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

Specifically:

- For financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the 'Other gains and losses' line item.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and contract assets. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

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

For all other financial instruments, the Company 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 Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**Financial instruments (continued)****Financial assets (continued)***Impairment of financial assets (continued)*

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.

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company 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 Company'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 Company's core operations.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- An actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- Significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor, or the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortised cost;
- Existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- An actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor; or
- An actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Company presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

- The financial instrument has a low risk of default;
- The debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; or
- Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there are no past due amounts.

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

(ii) Definition of default

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- When there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- Information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company) Irrespective of the above analysis, the Company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

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

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**Financial instruments (continued)****Financial assets (continued)***Impairment of financial assets (continued)*(iv) Write-off policy

The Company fully provide for or writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in separate profit or loss.

(v) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

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

If the Company has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which the simplified approach was used.

The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company 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 Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to 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.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity

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 Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company'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 Company's own equity instruments.

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

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 gains and losses' line item in profit or loss.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or counter party.

Revenue recognition

Revenue for construction and service contracts is measured at an amount that reflects the considerations, to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods and services to customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is adjusted for expected discounts and volume discounts, which are estimated based on the historical data or forecast and projections. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over goods and services to its customers.

Contract assets and liabilities

The Company has determined that contract assets and liabilities are to be recognised at the performance obligation level and not at the contract level and both contract assets and liabilities are to be presented separately in the financial statements. The Company classifies its contract assets and liabilities as current and non-current based on the timing and pattern of flow of economic benefits.

Transaction price

Management has assessed that the major contracts include clauses for delay penalties, material cost fluctuation, free issue materials and early achievement bonus which will be assessed at every reporting period to be included in the transaction price as per IFRS 15. The Company has also received advances for its projects, which were assessed, and management concluded that these do not meet the criteria of significant financing component.

Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

The Company is required to allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation. For contracts that have more than one performance obligation, the entity is required to allocate the transaction price between the identified performance obligations under the contracts on a relative standalone selling price basis.

Leases*The Company as lessee*

The Company assesses whether contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company 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 Company 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 Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Leases (continued)

The Company as lessee (continued)

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

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.

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

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

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- a lease contract is modified, and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The Company 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 Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

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

The Company applies IAS36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for an identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, plant and equipment' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are 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.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Leases (continued)

The Company as lessee (continued)

As a practical expedient, IFRS16 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 Company has not used this practical expedient.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax provisions as prescribed by the Qatar Income Tax Law No. 24 of 2018.

Deferred tax

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except as otherwise stated in the Standards.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Events after the reporting date

The financial statements are adjusted to reflect events that occurred between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue, provided they give evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date. Any post year-end events that are non-adjusting are discussed on the financial statements when material.

4. CRITICAL JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Future events may occur which will cause the assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in estimates are reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

Contract revenue

Management considers recognizing revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met, otherwise revenue will be recognized at a point in time:

- a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs;
- b) the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- c) the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Contract variations

Contract variations are recognised as revenues only to the extent that it is probable that they will not result in a significant reversal of revenue in subsequent periods. Management considers prior experience, application of contract terms and the relationship with the customers in making their judgement.

Contract claims

Contract claims are recognised as revenue only when management believes that only to the extent that it is probable that they will not result in a significant reversal of revenue in subsequent periods.

Management reviews the judgment related to these contract claims periodically, and adjustments are made in the future periods, if assessments indicate that such adjustments are appropriate.

4. CRITICAL JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)**Critical judgements (continued)***Judgements in determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations*

For construction contracts, the Company recognises revenue over time as it performs continuous transfer of control of goods to the customers. Because customers simultaneously receive and the control transfer takes place over time, revenue is also recognised based on the extent of transfer/completion of transfer of each performance obligation. In determining the method for measuring progress for these POs, we have considered the nature of these goods as well as the nature of its performance.

Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how Companies of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

Significant increase in credit risk

ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward looking information. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Company has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

Contracts warranty period

Management's estimate of the provision for contracts warranty is based on historical fact patterns and is applied as a percentage of revenue. This process requires monitoring of financial and operational controls. Management is of the opinion that the provision for contracts warranty is fairly stated.

Going concern

The Company's management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

4. CRITICAL JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Estimates

The key assumptions concerning the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty at the financial position date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Calculation of loss allowance

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

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

Discounting of lease payments

The lease payments are discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate ("IBR"). Management has applied judgments and estimates to determine the IBR at the commencement of lease.

Input method

The input method is measured by reference to the estimate of proportion of work performed to date using actual costs incurred to date to the total estimated cost for the project, which management considers the most appropriate measure to estimate the input method.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

The Company's management assess whether there is an indication that tangible and intangible assets have suffered impairment in accordance with accounting policies stated in note 3. The recoverable amount of an asset is determined based on value-in-use method. This method uses estimated cash flow projections over the estimated useful life of the asset discounted using market rates.

Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The costs of items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a systematic basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Management has determined the estimated useful lives of each asset and/ or category of assets based on the following factors:

- Expected usage of the assets,
- Expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational and environmental factors; and
- Legal or similar limits on the use of the assets.

Management has not made estimates of residual values for any items of property, plant and equipment at the end of their useful lives as these have been deemed to be insignificant.

4. CRITICAL JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Estimates (continued)

Estimation of future costs to be incurred on contracts

In certain cases, the Company may have incurred certain contract costs that relate to future activity on the contract. Such contract costs are recognized as an asset provided it is probable that they will be recovered. Such costs are classified within the statement of financial position as construction work in progress.

The estimation of future budgeted costs requires management to adopt a high level of judgment and estimation about future events as well as expectations of future price movements of materials and services. This process requires active monitoring of financial and operational controls and accurate cost control and reporting. Management is of the opinion that the future budgeted construction costs is fairly stated.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. Adjustments to reduce the cost of inventory to its realizable value are made at the product Company level for estimated excess, obsolescence or impaired balances. Factors influencing these adjustments include changes in demand, product pricing, physical deterioration and quality issues. Based on the above factors, the Company estimates the provision for slow moving and obsolete items at the end of each year.

BLUE STAR QATAR W.L.L**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the year ended March 31, 2025

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Tools and machineries	Computer and software	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Total
	QR.	QR.	QR.	QR.	QR.
<i>Cost:</i>					
At April 1, 2023	1,179,901	1,070,600	512,332	2,046,351	4,809,184
Additions	77,653	20,713	--	--	98,366
Disposals	--	--	--	(150,497)	(150,497)
At March 31, 2024	1,257,554	1,091,313	512,332	1,895,854	4,757,053
Additions	3,850	--	--	--	3,850
Disposals	(167,544)	(30,983)	(65,946)	(132,500)	(396,973)
At March 31, 2025	1,093,860	1,060,330	446,386	1,763,354	4,363,930
<i>Accumulated depreciation:</i>					
At April 1, 2023	964,790	988,230	512,332	1,803,919	4,269,271
Charge of the year	73,487	76,885	--	89,767	240,139
Disposals	--	--	--	(150,497)	(150,497)
At March 31, 2024	1,038,277	1,065,115	512,332	1,743,189	4,358,913
Charge of the year	68,314	17,910	--	82,260	168,485
Disposals	(165,410)	(30,983)	(65,946)	(132,500)	(394,839)
At March 31, 2025	941,181	1,052,042	446,386	1,692,949	4,132,559
<i>Net carrying amounts:</i>					
At March 31, 2025	152,676	8,293	--	70,399	231,372
At March 31, 2024	219,277	26,199	--	152,665	398,141

BLUE STAR QATAR W.L.L**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the year ended March 31, 2025

6. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Right-of-use assets	
	QR.	
<i>Cost:</i>		
At April 1, 2023		911,756
Additions		569,847
Disposal		(911,756)
At March 31, 2024		569,847
Cancellation of lease		(189,287)
At March 31, 2025		380,560
<i>Accumulated depreciation:</i>		
At April 1, 2023		797,204
Charge of the year		351,988
Disposal		(911,756)
At March 31, 2024		237,436
Charge of the year		143,124
At March 31, 2025		380,560
<i>Net carrying amounts:</i>		
At March 31, 2025		--
At March 31, 2024		332,411
<u>Amounts recognised in profit and loss:</u>		
	2025	2024
	QR.	QR.
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets - Indirect	--	114,552
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets - direct	143,124	237,436
Interest expense on lease liabilities	17,589	13,049

7. RETENTION RECEIVABLES

	2025	2024
	QR.	QR.
Retention receivable	26,116,841	30,479,229
Expected credit loss allowance	(10,304,827)	(10,304,827)
	15,812,015	20,174,402
Presented in the statement of financial position as follow:		
	2025	2024
	QR.	QR.
Current	13,627,441	11,078,688
Non- current	2,184,574	9,095,715

7. RETENTION RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Movements in the allowance for impairment of retention receivable is as follows:

	<u>2025</u> <u>QR.</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>QR.</u>
At April 1,	10,304,827	4,453,823
Increase in loss allowance during the year	--	5,851,004
At March 31,	<u>10,304,827</u>	<u>10,304,827</u>

Retention receivables represent amounts retained by the customers ranging from 5% to 10% of billings and are collectible upon completion of the contracts.

The Company measures the loss allowance for retention receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) using the simplified approach. The expected credit losses on retention receivables are estimated in 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.

The Company writes off a retention receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, and when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings.

In determining the recoverability of a retention receivables, the Company considers any change in the credit quality of the retention receivables from the date the amount was initially withheld from invoices up to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated.

8. INVENTORIES

	<u>2025</u> <u>QR.</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>QR.</u>
Air conditioners and chillers	419,329	583,535
Goods in Transit	--	675,331
Project WIP	38,633	--
	<u>457,962</u>	<u>1,258,866</u>

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent associated companies, the shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Company, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties.

(a) Due from a related party

	<u>Nature of relationship</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>QR.</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>QR.</u>
Blue Star International FZCO-Dubai	Affiliate	--	25,775

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)
Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with the related parties are made at prices approved by management. Outstanding balances at the end of the year are unsecured, interest free and the settlement occurs in cash. Balances due from related parties for companies under common control are current with an outstanding period of less than 90 days. Accordingly, no loss allowance has been considered on these balances.

(b) Due to a related party

	Nature of relationship	2025 QR.	2024 QR.
Blue Star Ltd	Parent company	75,295	758,319

(c) Transactions with related parties

	2025 QR.	2024 QR.
Purchases	1,034,335	1,973,047
Sales	390,789	280,104
Agency fees	289,953	534,079

(d) Compensation to key management personnel

	2025 QR.	2024 QR.
Short-term benefits	1,095,400	1,029,200
Long-term benefits	56,100	70,032

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025 QR.	2024 QR.
Trade receivables	15,597,768	18,283,391
Expected credit loss allowance	(8,962,739)	(8,962,739)
Net trade receivables	6,635,030	9,320,652
Advances to suppliers	63,972	72,759
Prepayments and other receivables	71,459	72,558
	6,770,461	9,465,969

The Company measures the loss allowance for accounts receivable at an amount equal to lifetime ECL using the simplified approach. The expected credit losses on accounts receivable are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of 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.

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

The average credit period is 60 days. No interest is charged on the overdue balances.

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for accounts receivables in accordance with the simplified approach set out in IFRS 9:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>QR.</u>	<u>QR.</u>
Balance April 1,	8,962,739	6,985,091
Loss allowance	--	1,977,648
Balance as at March 31,	<u>8,962,739</u>	<u>8,962,739</u>

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>QR.</u>	<u>QR.</u>
Cash in hand	21,967	39,641
Current accounts	1,322,713	1,704,122
Short-term deposits with banks (ii)	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>5,344,680</u>	<u>5,743,763</u>

Cash and cash equivalent for cash flow purposes:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>QR</u>	<u>QR</u>
Cash and bank balances (Note 11)	5,344,680	5,743,763
Less: bank overdrafts*	(628,346)	--
	<u>4,716,334</u>	<u>5,743,763</u>

* Bank overdrafts are repayable on demand carrying the interest rate ranges from 6.6% to 7.1%.

Notes:

- (i) Balances with banks are assessed to have low credit risk of default since these banks are highly regulated by the central banks of the respective countries. Accordingly, management of the Company estimates the loss allowance on balances with banks at the end of the reporting period at an amount equal to 12 months ECL. None of the balances with banks 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, management of the Company have assessed that the impairment is not significant, and hence have not recorded any loss allowances on these balances.
- (ii) Short-term deposits with banks earn an effective interest rate ranging from 4.2% to 4.5%. (2024: 5% to 5.1%. per annum.

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For the year ended March 31, 2025

12. SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital of the Company consists of 100 shares (2024: 100 shares) with a nominal value of QR 2,000 per share (2024: QR 2,000 per share), aggregating to QR 200,000 as at March 31, 2025 (QR 200,000 as at March 31, 2024), and is allocated as follows:

<i>Shareholder</i>	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Profit sharing %</i>	2025 QR.	2024 QR.
Blue Star Limited	49	49%	95%	98,000	98,000
Al Malki Trading and Contracting Company W.L.L.	51	51%	5%	102,000	102,000
	<u>100</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

13. LEGAL RESERVE

Under the provisions of the Qatar Commercial Companies' Law, an amount equivalent to 10% of the Company's net profit before appropriation is required to be transferred to a legal reserve account until such time the reserve account equals to 50% of the share capital of the Company. This reserve is not normally available for distribution, except in the circumstances stipulated in the above Law.

14. LEASE LIABILITIES

	2025 QR.	2024 QR.
As at April 1,	332,411	119,515
Additions during the year	--	569,847
Payment made during the year	(150,000)	(370,000)
Cancellation of lease	(200,000)	--
Interest accrued during the year	17,589	13,049
As at March 31,	<u>--</u>	<u>332,411</u>

Presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2025 QR.	2024 QR.
Current	--	282,722
Non-current	--	49,689
	<u>--</u>	<u>332,411</u>
Maturity analysis -undiscounted		
Not later than 1 year	--	300,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	--	50,000
		<u>350,000</u>

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For the year ended March 31, 2025

15. EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>QR.</u>	<u>QR.</u>
As at April 1,	2,114,622	1,939,918
Charge for the year	314,722	339,501
Payments made during the year	<u>(861,857)</u>	<u>(164,797)</u>
As at March 31,	<u>1,567,485</u>	<u>2,114,622</u>

16. RETENTION PAYABLES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>QR.</u>	<u>QR.</u>
Retention payables	<u>912,894</u>	<u>694,589</u>

17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>QR.</u>	<u>QR.</u>
Trade payables	2,248,206	9,352,161
Accruals	2,618,439	4,809,062
Advance from customers	1,114,106	2,299,061
Other payables	<u>37,686</u>	<u>244,631</u>
	<u>6,018,437</u>	<u>16,704,915</u>

18. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Income tax is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Qatar Income Tax Law number 24 of 2018. The following table shows the determination of the income tax charge for the period.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>QR.</u>	<u>QR.</u>
Balance at April 1,	375,278	1,004,140
Charge for the year	22,541	383,924
Amount paid during the year	<u>(320,125)</u>	<u>(1,012,786)</u>
Balance at March 31,	<u>77,694</u>	<u>375,278</u>

18. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONTINUED)

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>QR.</u>	<u>QR.</u>
Profit/ (loss) before tax	365,013	(5,240,495)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Accounting depreciation and amortization	168,485	145,640
Tax depreciation	(161,310)	(592,126)
Non-deductible provisions	969,405	9,772,937
Other adjustments	(1,104,314)	(578,293)
Taxable income	<u>237,279</u>	<u>3,507,663</u>
Taxable income @ 95%	<u>225,415</u>	<u>3,332,280</u>
Income tax @ 10%	22,541	333,228
Income tax for prior year*	--	50,696
	<u>22,541</u>	<u>383,924</u>

In the financial year ended March 31, 2024, the General Tax Authority (“GTA”) issued income tax assessment for the financial year 2018-2019, requiring the Company to pay additional taxes and penalties of QR. 101,392. This includes additional taxes of QR. 50,696 resulting from certain disallowed expenses and related tax penalty of QR. 50,696. After receiving the assessment, the Company settled the additional taxes but submitted a formal objection and thereafter appealed for the waiver of the late payment penalty under the provision of Income Tax Law. During the year, the Company received the waiver for 50% penalty and paid the 50% amounting to QR. 25,348 and cleared the assessment for 2018-19.

19. BORROWINGS

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>QR.</u>	<u>QR.</u>
Loans against trust receipts (i)	<u>2,315,570</u>	<u>7,836,447</u>

(i) Loans against trust receipts cover the release of goods in relation to letters of credit issued by or import bills for collection handled by banks. These loans are secured against project proceeds under the contracts financed by the banks and bears market interest rates.

20. REVENUE

The Company derives its revenue from following revenue streams:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>QR.</u>	<u>QR.</u>
Disaggregation of revenue – over time		
Contracting revenue	26,812,073	50,898,299
Disaggregation of revenue – at a point in time		
Sale of air conditioners and chillers	<u>2,187,697</u>	<u>2,509,587</u>
	<u>28,999,771</u>	<u>53,407,886</u>

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21. DIRECT COSTS

Gross profit for the year is arrived after charging the below mentioned major direct cost relating to:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>QR.</u>	<u>QR.</u>
Project material cost	6,009,544	14,748,000
Salaries and other staff benefits	7,390,406	19,545,181
Other contract costs	4,820,400	6,093,312
Agency fees	289,979	534,676
Sub-contractors' costs	3,604,765	5,263,700
Cost of goods sold (air conditioners and chiller)	1,011,632	1,977,572
	<u>23,126,725</u>	<u>48,162,441</u>

22. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>QR.</u>	<u>QR.</u>
Provision for expected credit loss	--	7,828,652
Staff costs	4,525,721	1,615,582
Depreciation expenses	168,485	240,138
Amortization of right of use assets	--	114,552
Legal and professional charges	449,836	335,888
Vehicle expenses	142,657	75,537
Insurance expenses	10,309	10,735
Travelling expenses	29,140	51,478
Fines and penalties	25,348	
Other general and administration costs	508,301	443,651
	<u>5,859,797</u>	<u>10,716,213</u>

23. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>QR.</u>	<u>QR.</u>
Credit related contingencies:		
Letters of credit	1,548,486	3,835,385
Letters of guarantee	21,959,338	28,145,930
	<u>23,507,825</u>	<u>31,981,315</u>

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS*Material accounting policies*

Details of material accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition for the basis of measurement in respect of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements.

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade payables, retention payables, lease liabilities, borrowings, due to a related party and accruals. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage the Company's cash flows and its operating activities. The Company has various financial assets such as trade receivables, contract assets, retention receivables, due from a related party and cash and cash equivalents, which arise directly from operations.

The main risk arising from Company's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company's exposure to credit risk is concentrated in one party, the Qatar Railways Company. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by Management and also by receiving advance payments. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, relating to its financial assets (other receivables, amounts due from a related party and bank balances), is represented by the carrying amount of these financial assets. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

In order to minimise credit risk, the Company has tasked its management to develop and maintain the Company's credit risk grading to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the management uses other publicly available financial information and the Company's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

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

Category	Description	Basis for recognising
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts	12-month ECL
Doubtful	When there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired
In default	When there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that there is a severe financial difficulty and the Company has no realistic prospect of recovery	Amount is written off

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The tables below detail the credit quality of the Company's financial assets and contract assets, as well as the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grades:

March 31, 2025	Notes	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross Carrying QR.	Loss allowance QR.	Net carrying Amount QR.
Trade receivables	10	Lifetime ECL	15,597,768	(8,962,739)	6,635,030
Contract assets	10	Lifetime ECL	5,398,643	--	5,398,643
Retention receivables	7	Lifetime ECL	26,116,841	(10,304,827)	15,812,015
Cash and cash equivalents	11	Lifetime ECL	5,322,713	--	5,322,713
March 31, 2024	Notes	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross Carrying QR.	Loss allowance QR.	Net carrying Amount QR.
Trade receivables	10	Lifetime ECL	18,283,391	(8,962,739)	9,320,652
Contract assets	10	Lifetime ECL	15,374,866	--	15,374,866
Due from a related party	9	Lifetime ECL	25,775	--	25,775
Retention receivables	7	Lifetime ECL	30,479,229	(10,304,827)	20,174,402
Cash and cash equivalents	11	Lifetime ECL	5,704,122	--	5,704,122

- (i) For accounts receivable, retention receivables and due from related parties, the Company has applied the simplified approach in IFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Company determines the expected credit losses on these items by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of these assets is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix.
- (ii) The loss allowance provision as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is determined as follows; the expected credit losses below also incorporate forward looking information:

March 31, 2025	Trade receivables – days past due						Total QR.
	Up to 30 days QR.	31 – 60 days QR.	61-90 days QR.	91-180 Days QR.	181-365 days QR.	Over 365 days QR.	
Loss rate	--	--	--	--	--	99%	55%
Gross carrying amount of trade receivables	5,345,180	492,112	--	991,343	34,559	8,733,565	15,597,759
Lifetime ECL	--	--	--	--	--	8,647,715	8,647,715
	5,345,180	492,112	--	991,343	34,559	85,850	6,635,030
March 31, 2024	Trade receivables – days past due						Total QR.
	Up to 30 days QR.	31 – 60 days QR.	61-90 days QR.	91-180 Days QR.	181-365 days QR.	Over 365 days QR.	
Loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%	93%	100%	49%
Gross carrying amount of trade receivables	8,991,152	199,028	--	225,566	1,772,837	7,094,808	18,283,391
Lifetime ECL	--	--	--	(225,566)	(1,642,365)	(7,094,808)	(8,962,739)
	8,991,152	199,028	--	--	130,472	--	9,320,652

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Credit risk (continued)

Note:

Unimpaired receivables are expected, on the basis of past experience, to be fully recoverable. It is not the practice of the Company to obtain collateral over receivables and the entire financial assets are, therefore, unsecured.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Company will not be able to settle its financial obligations as they fall due. Management confirms that cash and liquidity sources are sufficiently available to cover future obligations of the Company.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

At March 31, 2025	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Total
	QR.	QR.	QR.	QR.
Trade payables	2,248,206	2,248,206	--	2,248,206
Accruals	2,618,439	2,618,439	--	2,618,439
Other payables	37,686	37,686	--	37,686
Amounts due to a related party	75,295	75,295	--	75,295
Retention payables	912,894	912,894	--	912,894
Bank overdraft	628,346	628,346	--	628,346
Borrowings	2,315,570	2,315,570	--	2,315,570
	8,836,436	8,836,436	--	8,836,436

At March 31, 2024	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Total
	QR.	QR.	QR.	QR.
Trade payables	9,352,161	9,352,161	--	9,352,161
Accruals	4,809,062	4,809,062	--	4,809,062
Other payables	244,631	244,631	--	244,631
Amounts due to a related party	758,319	758,319	--	758,319
Retention payables	694,589	694,589	--	694,589
Borrowings	7,836,447	7,836,447	--	7,836,447
Lease liabilities	350,000	300,000	50,000	350,000
	24,045,209	23,995,209	50,000	24,045,209

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**Market risk**

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

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which activities are denominated and the respective functional currency of the Company. The functional currency of the Company is the Qatari Riyal.

Management is of the opinion that the Company's exposure to currency risk is minimal as the Company's transactions in foreign currencies will be denominated in Qatari Riyals and in US Dollars, against which the Qatari Riyal is pegged.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as it borrows funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its short-term deposits with banks. Assuming that the Company maintained same level of its short-term deposits for one year, a 50bps increase or decrease in the interest rate will result in an increase or decrease of QR 20,000 (2024: QR 20,000) in the net profit for the year.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on one of its loans with banks which have floating interest rate. Assuming that the Company maintained same level of its loan for one year, a 50bps increase or decrease in the interest rate will result in a decrease or increase of QR 14,720 (2024: QR 39,182) in the net profit for the year. However, the Company's loans have not been constant during 2025 and 2024.

Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to its shareholders through the optimization of invested capital.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity comprising issued share capital, legal reserve and retained earnings. Management reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, Management considers the cost of capital and associated risks.

26. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The below table detail changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes.

	At April 1, 2024	Financing cash flows	Non-cash changes (i)	At March 31, 2025
	QR.	QR.	QR.	QR.
Lease liabilities	332,411	(132,411)	(200,000)	--
Borrowings	7,836,447	(5,520,877)	--	2,315,570
	At April 1, 2023	Financing cash flows	Non-cash changes(i)	At March 31, 2024
	QR.	QR.	QR.	QR.
Lease liabilities	119,515	(356,951)	569,847	332,411
Borrowings	4,757,260	3,079,187	--	7,836,447

(i) Non-cash changes include cancellation/addition to lease liabilities.

27. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved by the management and authorized for issue on April 30, 2025.