INFOBEANS TECHNOLOGIES DMCC
DUBAI - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

AUDITOR'S REPORT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

INFOBEANS TECHNOLOGIES DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates
As at December 31, 2023

Table of Contents

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Director of INFOBEANS TECHNOLOGIES DMCC, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, is pleased to present his report along with the audited statements of the company for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Principal activities:
The main activities of the Company as per service license are information technology consultants, internet consultancy, company systems consultancies, web-design, software house, and data entry services.

Financial Results:
The company has reported a net profit of AED 467,517/- for the year ended December 31, 2023 as compared to net profit of AED 419,336/- in the year ended December 31, 2022. The revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023 was AED 10,355,163/- compared to AED 9,003,431/- in the year ended December 31, 2022.

Financial Summary:

Particulars	**31.12.2023**	31.12.2022
	AED	AED
Revenue	**10,355,163**	9,003,431
Gross profit	**2,517,108**	2,359,000
Total comprehensive profit for the year	**467,517**	419,336

Auditors:
M/s. Acuvat Auditing were appointed as auditors of the company for the year ended 31.12.2023. M/s. Acuvat Auditing are eligible for re-appointment and have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Director's Responsibilities Statement:
The applicable requirements require the management to prepare the financial statements for each financial year which presents fairly in all material respects, the financial position of the company and its financial performance for the year then ended.

The audited financial statements for the year under review, have been prepared in conformity and in compliance with the relevant statutory requirements and other governing laws. The director confirms that sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of proper and adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the company and enables him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of applicable statute. So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware, and the director has taken all the steps in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information. The director also confirms that appropriate accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently in order that the financial statements reflect fairly the form and substance of the transactions carried out during the year under review and reasonably present the company's financial conditions and results of its operations.

On behalf of INFOBEANS TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Director
August 26, 2024

Independent Auditor's Report

To,
The Shareholder of
INFOBEANS TECHNOLOGIES DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of INFOBEANS TECHNOLOGIES DMCC, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in shareholder's equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of INFOBEANS TECHNOLOGIES DMCC, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, as at December 31, 2023 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 International Ethics Standards board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matter

The financial statements of the company for the year ended December 31, 2022 which were shown as comparatives, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on July 27, 2023.

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 and their preparation in compliance with applicable provisions of the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority (DMCC) 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.

Independent Auditor's Report *(Continued)*

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements *(Continued)*

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

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

• Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

• Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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.

• 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further, we report that:

i) we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;

ii) the financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority (DMCC);

اكوفات لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.Box: 385183
Acuvat
DUBAI - U.A.E.
ACUVAT AUDITING

Independent Auditor's Report *(Continued)*

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements *(Continued)*

iii) the financial information included in the Director's report, in so far as it relates to these financial statements, is consistent with the books of account of the Company;

iv) based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the company has contravened during the financial year ended December 31, 2023 any of the applicable provisions of the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority (DMCC) or company's Articles of Association, which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at December 31, 2023.

اكوفات لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.Box: 385183
Acuvat
DUBAI - U.A.E.
ACUVAT AUDITING

Ahmad Juma Saif Obaid Al Suwaidi
Acuvat Auditing
Chartered Accountants
Reg. No. (923)

Dubai – United Arab Emirates
September 30, 2024

INFOBEANS TECHNOLOGIES DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2023

	Notes	**31.12.2023**	31.12.2022
		AED	AED
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	**1,529,997**	1,334,358
Accounts Receivable	7	**1,304,743**	1,289,657
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments and other receivables	8	**690,956**	117,259
Due from Related Party	9	**1,015,938**	-
Total Current Assets		**4,541,634**	2,741,274
Non-Current Assets			
Total Non-Current Assets		**-**	-
Total Assets		**4,541,634**	2,741,274
Current liabilities			
Accounts and Other Payables	10	**795,398**	82,534
Due to Related Party	9	**2,418,123**	1,798,144
Total Current Liabilities		**3,213,521**	1,880,678
Non-Current Liabilities			
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**-**	-
Total Liabilities		**3,213,521**	1,880,678
Shareholder's Equity			
Share Capital	11	**200,000**	200,000
Retained Earnings	12	**1,128,113**	660,596
Total Shareholder's Equity		**1,328,113**	860,596
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity		**4,541,634**	2,741,274

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

The report of the auditor's is set out on the page 2 to 4.

The financial statements on pages 5 to 23 were approved and signed by the authorized signatory on August 26, 2024:

Director
August 26, 2024

INFOBEANS TECHNOLOGIES DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Notes	**31.12.2023**	31.12.2022
		AED	AED
Revenue	13	**10,355,163**	9,003,431
Cost of Revenue	14	**(7,838,055)**	(6,644,431)
Gross profit		**2,517,108**	2,359,000
Other Income	19	**3,345**	-
Operating Expenses			
General and Administration Expenses	16	**(165,027)**	(182,662)
Salary, Employee Benefits & Welfare	17	**(1,876,019)**	(1,757,002)
Finance Cost	18	**(5,111)**	-
Foreign exchange (loss) - Net		**(6,779)**	-
Total comprehensive profit for the year		**467,517**	419,336

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

The report of the auditor's is set out on the page 2 to 4.

The financial statements on pages 5 to 23 were approved and signed by the authorized signatory on August 26, 2024:

Director
August 26, 2024

INFOBEANS TECHNOLOGIES DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2023

	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
	AED	AED
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Total comprehensive profit for the year	**467,517**	419,336
Adjustments for:		
Net cash flows before changes in operating assets & liabilities	**467,517**	419,336
(Increase)/decrease in current assets		
Accounts Receivable	**(15,086)**	(218,115)
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments and other receivables	**(573,697)**	124,659
Due from Related Party	**(1,015,938)**	
Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities		
Accounts and Other Payables	**712,864**	53,063
Due to Related Party	**619,979**	-
Net cash from operating activities	**195,639**	378,943
Cash flow from Investing activities		
Net cash from investing activities	**-**	-
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net cash from financing activities	**-**	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**195,639**	378,943
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	**1,334,358**	955,415
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	**1,529,997**	1,334,358
Represented by:		
Cash in hand	**1,000**	1,000
Cash at banks	**1,528,997**	1,333,358
	1,529,997	1,334,358

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

The report of the auditor's is set out on the page 2 to 4.

INFOBEANS TECHNOLOGIES DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity
For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Share Capital AED	Retained Earnings AED	Total AED
Changes in Shareholder's Equity:			
Balance as on January 01, 2022	200,000	241,260	441,260
Net profit for the year	-	419,336	419,336
Balance as on December 31, 2022	200,000	660,596	860,596
Balance as on January 01, 2023	**200,000**	**660,596**	**860,596**
Net profit for the year	**-**	**467,517**	**467,517**
Balance as on December 31, 2023	**200,000**	**1,128,113**	**1,328,113**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the auditor's is set out on the page 2 to 4.

INFOBEANS TECHNOLOGIES DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023

1 Legal status and business activity:

1.1 INFOBEANS TECHNOLOGIES DMCC (the Company) was incorporated on January 11, 2016 as a Free Zone Company and operates in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, under the service license number DMCC-164995 and registration number DMCC48840 issued by the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority (DMCC), Government of Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

1.2 The main activities of the Company as per service license are information technology consultants, internet consultancy, company systems consultancies, web-design, software house, and data entry services.

1.3 The Company is located at Unit No: I5-PF-173, Detached Retail I5, Plot No: JLT-PH1-RET-I5, Jumeirah Lakes Towers, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

1.4 The management and control are vested with Manish Malpani.

1.5 These financial statements incorporate the operating results of license No. DMCC-164995 issued by the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority (DMCC), United Arab Emirates.

Implementation of UAE Corporation Tax Law and application of IAS 12 Income Taxes

On 9 December 2022 UAE Federal Decree-Law no 47 of 2022 was published setting in place a general corporate income tax for the first time. The profit threshold of AED 375,000 at which the 9% tax will apply was set in place by Cabinet Decision No 116 of 2022 which was published on 16 January 2023 and at this point the tax law was considered enacted and substantively enacted for accounting purposes. While current taxes are not payable on profits generated before the Company's financial year commencing on 1 January 2024, the existence of an enacted tax law results in the need to immediately record deferred taxes on assets and liabilities where the carrying amount differs from the tax base.

Based on the assessment, the Company has noted no potential deferred tax impact for the year ended 31 December 2023. The Company will continue to assess the expected impact, and continue to evaluate its interpretation in light of the Decisions and related guidance.

2 Share capital

Authorised, issued and paid up capital of the Company is AED 200,000 divided into 200 shares of AED 1,000 each, fully paid.
The shareholding pattern as at the end of reporting year is as below:

	Name	**Country of Incorporation**	**% Holding**	**Capital (AED)**
1	INFOBEANS TECHNLOGIES LIMITED, India	India	100%	200,000
	Total		**100%**	**200,000**

Notes *(Continued)*

3 Basis of preparation

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the interpretation issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with the IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. There are no areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.
These financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirham ("AED"), which is the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest AED 1/-, except when otherwise indicated.

4 Statement of compliance

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared based on Going Concern basis.

While preparing the financial statements, management makes an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Financial Statements are prepared on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of Company's accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements.

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

New and revised IFRSs applicable as on January 01, 2023

The following new and revised IFRS became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The application of these revised IFRS has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

Notes *(continued)*

Statement of compliance *(continued)*

New and revised IFRSs applicable as on January 01, 2023 *(continued)*

- Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in accounting estimates and errors;
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 relating to disclosure of material accounting policies; and
- Amendment to IAS 12 Income Taxes relating to deferred taxes related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction.
- IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts

New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The Company has not early adopted the following new and revised standards that have been issued but are not yet effective. The management is in the process of assessing the impact of the new requirements.

New and revised IFRS	**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
IFRS S1 - General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	01 January, 2024
IFRS S2 - Climate Related Disclosures	01 January, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* relating to classification of liabilities as current or non-current	01 January, 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16 *Leases* relating to lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction	01 January, 2024
Amendments to IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* relating to Lack of Exchangeability	01 January, 2025
Amendment to IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* relating to treatment of sale or contribution of assets from investors	Effective date deferred indefinitely

New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective *(Continued)*

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the company's financial statements for the period of initial application and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments may have no material impact on the financial statements of the company in the period of initial application.

Notes *(continued)*

5 Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies applied by the Company are consistent with the previous year:

5.1 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:
• Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
• Held primarily for the purpose of sale;
• Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period or;
• Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when:
• It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
• It is held primarily for the purpose of sale;
• It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or;
• There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

5.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Cost includes the purchase price and directly associated costs of bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Maintenance and repairs, replacements and improvements of minor importance are expensed as incurred. In situations, where it is clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property, plant and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditure is capitalised.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss.

No Assets were maintained by the company during the reporting year.

Notes *(continued)*

Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

5.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell the value in use. for the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash - generating units). Prior impairments of non-financial assets are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

5.4 Financial assets

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

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

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

To determine their classification and measurement category, IFRS 9 requires all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the entity’s business model for managing the assets and the instruments’ contractual cash flow characteristics.

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objectives and in order to generate contractual cash flows. That is, whether the Company’s objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of ‘Sell’ business model and measured at FVPL. The Company’s business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios.

A financial asset is derecognized either when: the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired; or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but has transferred control of the financial asset. Where the Company has retained control, it shall continue to recognize the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Notes *(Continued)*

Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

Financial assets *(continued)*

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified in the financial statements into the following categories upon initial recognition:
-Financial assets at amortized cost

Subsequent Measurement
Financial assets at amortized cost
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:
- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective yield method adjusted for impairment losses if any. Gains and losses are recognized in statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost consist of accounts and other receivables (excluding Advance to suppliers and prepayments) and bank balances and cash.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

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

5.6 Accounts and other receivables
Accounts receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within less than a year and therefore are all classified as current. Accounts and other receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financial components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the Accounts receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Accounts and other receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Impairment losses on deposit and other receivables are presented as a separate line item in statement of comprehensive income. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Notes *(continued)*

Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

5.7 Bank balances and cash

Bank balances and cash comprise cash in hand and at banks, and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

5.8 Provision for employees end of service benefit

Provision for end of service benefits and other benefits is made in accordance with the requirements of the applicable law of the UAE. Employees are entitled to benefits based on minimum length of service and final basic salary. Employee end of service benefit is payable on termination or completion of the term of employment. The provision relating to end of service benefits is disclosed as a non-current liability.

5.9 Accounts and other payables

Accounts payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Accounts and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

5.10 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

5.11 Leases

The Company does not have any lease contracts with lease term of more than 12 months but the amount is no impact of IFRS 16.

Payments associated with short-term leases, i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less, and leases of low-value assets, i.e., items that are considered insignificant for the statement of financial position as a whole, are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss.

Extension or termination option is not included in property lease in the Company. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated)

Notes *(continued)*

Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

5.12 Revenue recognition

Sale of services

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

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

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

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

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

e) Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation at a point in time or over time.

5.13 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency (“AED”) at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to AED at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

5.14 Common control transactions

Transactions under the common control of the Shareholders are accounted for using the cost model under book value accounting whereby the assets and liabilities are recognised at their carry value. Any gain/ loss arising is recognised directly in equity.

INFOBEANS TECHNOLOGIES DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023

6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Balance as at, 31.12.2023 AED	Balance as at, 31.12.2022 AED
Cash in hand	**1,000**	1,000
Cash at banks	**1,528,997**	1,333,358
	1,529,997	1,334,358

Bank balance is taken based on bank statement only.

7 Accounts Receivable

	Balance as at, 31.12.2023 AED	Balance as at, 31.12.2022 AED
Accounts receivable	**1,304,743**	1,289,657
	1,304,743	1,289,657

	Balance as at, 31.12.2023 AED
Ageing of Accounts Receivable:	
Up to 30 days	**1,176,936**
30 to 60 days	**41,263**
60 to 90 days	**25,105**
90 to 180 days	**61,439**
more than 180 days	**-**
	1,304,743

8 Advances, Deposits, Prepayments and other receivables

	Balance as at, 31.12.2023 AED	Balance as at, 31.12.2022 AED
Prepayments	**375,430**	18,891
Deposits	**15,791**	75,652
Advances and other receivables	**4,000**	22,716
Unbilled Revenue	**295,735**	-
	690,956	117,259

9 Related party transactions

The Company, in the normal course of business, carries out transactions with shareholder, other business enterprises that fall within the definition of a related party contained in International Accounting Standard 24. These transactions comprise of purchase and sale of goods, transfer of funds and recharge of expenses in the normal course of business. The terms of such transactions are mutually agreed by the management of

Related party transactions *(continued)*

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

Due from related party

	Balance as at, 31.12.2023 AED	Balance as at, 31.12.2022 AED
Infobeans Technologies LLC*	**940,457**	-
Eternal Solutions Private Limited - Dubai Branch	**75,481**	-
	1,015,938	-

* The amount for the item 'InfoBeans Technologies LLC' includes both accounts receivables and an advance paid to supplier.

Due to related party

	Balance as at, 31.12.2023 AED	Balance as at, 31.12.2022 AED
InfoBeans Technologies Limited, India	**1,803,816**	1,773,154
InfoBeans Cloudtech, India	**-**	24,990
InfoBeans Cloudtech LTD, Dubai	**68,809**	-
Infobeans Technologies Ltd, Chennai	**69,968**	-
Infobeans Technologies Ltd. SEZ Indore Unit	**34,610**	-
Infobeans Technologies Ltd, STPI Pune	**440,920**	-
	2,418,123	1,798,144

Amount due from related party and amounts due to parties are receivable and payable, respectively, on demand and are non-interest bearing.

10 Accounts and Other Payables

	Balance as at, 31.12.2023 AED	Balance as at, 31.12.2022 AED
Accounts payable	**278,621**	-
Duties and Taxes	**95,969**	82,534
Unearned revenue	**395,809**	-
Other payables	**24,999**	-
	795,398	82,534

INFOBEANS TECHNOLOGIES DMCC
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023

11 Share Capital

	Balance as at, 31.12.2023 AED	Balance as at, 31.12.2022 AED
200 shares of AED 1000 each	**200,000**	200,000
	200,000	200,000

12 Retained Earnings

	Balance as at, 31.12.2023 AED	Balance as at, 31.12.2022 AED
Opening balance January 01	**660,596**	241,260
Net profit for the year	**467,517**	419,336
Closing balance December 31	**1,128,113**	660,596

13 Revenue

	For the year ended, 31.12.2023 AED	For the year ended, 31.12.2022 AED
Revenue from service	**10,355,163**	9,003,431
	10,355,163	9,003,431

Note: The company's revenue is derived from income generated through software development and support. This is the primary focus of the company's business activities.

14 Cost of Revenue

	For the year ended, 31.12.2023 AED	For the year ended, 31.12.2022 AED
Direct Expense	**7,838,055**	6,644,431
	7,838,055	6,644,431

15 Other Income

	For the year ended, 31.12.2023 AED	For the year ended, 31.12.2022 AED
Accounts payable written off	**3,345**	-
	3,345	-

16 General and Administration Expenses

	For the year ended, 31.12.2023 AED	For the year ended, 31.12.2022 AED
Rent	**61,529**	57,110
Legal, professional, and license fees	**50,601**	10,852
Insurance	**22,202**	63,119
Communication	**10,974**	12,696
Other administrative expenses	**19,721**	38,885
	165,027	182,662

17 Salary, Employee Benefits & Welfare

	For the year ended, 31.12.2023 AED	For the year ended, 31.12.2022 AED
Salaries and Other Benefits	**1,876,019**	1,757,002
	1,876,019	1,757,002

18 Finance Cost

	For the year ended, 31.12.2023 AED	For the year ended, 31.12.2022 AED
Bank Charges	**5,111**	-
	5,111	-

19 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments by categories:

	Balance as at, 31.12.2023 AED	Balance as at, 31.12.2022 AED
Financial Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**1,529,997**	1,334,358
Accounts Receivable	**1,304,743**	1,289,657
	2,834,740	2,624,015

Financial Instruments *(continued)*

	Balance as at,	Balance as at,
	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
	AED	AED
Financial Liabilities:		
Accounts and Other Payables	**795,398**	82,534
	795,398	82,534

20 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in financial statements approximate their fair values. Fair value is determined on the basis of objective evidence at each reporting date. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanges or a liability can be settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

21 Financial risk management

The company finances its operations through mix of equity and working capital with a view to maintaining an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimize risk. The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks (credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk). The overall risk management is carried out by the finance department in line with policies approved by directors.

21.1 Credit risk and concentration of credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the company bank accounts are placed with high credit quality financial institutions.

For trade receivables, credit quality of customers is assessed taking into consideration, their financial position and previous dealings and on that basis, individual credit limits are set. Moreover, the management regularly monitors and reviews clients credit exposure. trade and other receivables are stated net of allowance for doubtful recoveries.
Due to company long standing relations with counter parties and after giving due consideration to their financial standing, the management does not expect non performance by these counter parties on their obligations to the company.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
	AED	AED
Accounts Receivable	**1,304,743**	1,289,657
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**1,529,997**	1,334,358
	2,834,740	2,624,015

Financial risk management *(continued)*

21.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The company approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company manages liquidity risk by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

31 December, 2023

	Carrying amount AED	**Contractual cash flows AED**	**1 year or less AED**	**More than 1 year AED**
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Accounts and Other Payables	**795,398**	**795,398**	**795,398**	**-**
	795,398	**795,398**	**795,398**	**-**

31 December, 2022

	Carrying amount AED	Contractual cash flows AED	1 year or less AED	More than 1 year AED
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Accounts and Other Payables	82,534	82,534	82,534	-
	82,534	82,534	82,534	-

21.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices will affect the company income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing returns.

a) Interest rate risk

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

Financial risk management *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

b) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises mainly from future commercial transactions or receivables and payables that exist due to transactions in foreign currencies.

The company manages its exposure to currency risk through continues monitoring of expected/forecast committed and non-committed foreign currency payments and receipts, exposure to currency risk is measured and appropriate steps are taken to ensure that such exposure is minimized and while optimizing return.

c) Equity price risk

Trading and investing in equity securities give rise to equity price risk. As at the reporting date, company is not exposed to any equity price risk.

22 Management of Capital

The company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure that the company continues as a going concern and to provide Shareholder's with a rate of return on their investments commensurate with the level of risk assumed.

Capital comprises equity funds as presented in the statement of financial position together with amounts due to / due from related parties. Debt comprises total amounts owing to third parties, net of cash and cash equivalents.

The Company is subject to imposed capital requirements as per provisions of the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority (DMCC). The company has complied with all the capital requirements to which it is subject.

Funds received from related parties new of funds provided to related parties are retained in the business according to the business requirements and maintain capital at desired levels.

23 Contingent liability and capital commitments

Except for the on-going business obligations which are under normal course of business against which no loss is expected, there has been no other known contingent liability or capital commitment on company's account as of statement of financial position date.

24 Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified / regrouped, wherever necessary to conform to the presentation adopted in these financial statements.