AURIONPRO SOLUTIONS W.L.L.

(A Limited Liability Company)

MANAMA - BAHRAIN

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

AURIONPRO SOLUTIONS W.L.L.

(A Limited Liability Company)

MANAMA - BAHRAIN

I N D E X

AURIONPRO SOLUTIONS W.L.L.

(A Limited Liability Company)

Manama - Bahrain

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

Commercial Registration No. 60228

Shareholder

AurionPro Solutions Ltd.

Registered Office

Building No. 162
Road 3403, Block 634
Maameer
Kingdom of Bahrain

Banker

Ahli United Bank B.S.C.

Auditors

Saif Al Bawab, Reg. No. 144
Partner
Talal Abu-Ghazaleh & Co. International
P. O. Box 990,
Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain

AURIONPRO SOLUTIONS W.L.L.

(A Limited Liability Company)

Manama - Bahrain

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Director present their Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activities of the company are computer consultancy and computer facilities management activities.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

"The Company has impacted COVID-19 Pandemic year, the outbreak of Corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic has caused significant disturbances leading to slowdown of economic activities Post prolonged pandemic and its after effects the company's business was adversely impacted, consequently, there was change in business outlook in the regions the Company is operating. In the wake of this the COVID-19 Pandemic has adversely impacted the business globally and also impacted business of the Companies, our clients and service providers and resulted in delay in receivables as well as honouring contracts by service providers to whom we have given advances to the Vendors of the Company.

Pandemic caused the business of our Customers has affected adversely. The Company has already taken all required corrective and necessary actions to recover amount. In the uncertainty of recovery of receivables in the post COVID 19 Pandemic situation, the Company has accordingly written off the account receivables in the wake of Post COVID-19 Pandemic situation in its books of accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2023, though the Company will continue to pursue the recovery.

The Company has also received request for a price escalation and consequent further payment for the development of the software, which the Company was not in the position to accept. Presently, the vendors have been incapable of completing the development work and delivering the software with the required specifications for the projects and are further incapacitated in performing further work on the same. Looking at the current situation, though the company will try and see if the incomplete development work can fetch some value. The Company has accordingly written off these Software Development Vendor advances in its books of accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2023, though the Company will continue to pursue the recovery".

RESULTS AND ACCUMULATED LOSSES

Loss for the year amounted to BD 10,890,045 compared to BD 36,129 profit in the previous year. Movement in the accumulated losses during the year ended March 31, 2023 is as follows:

	BD
Balance as at April 1, 2022	**5,447,927**
Loss for the year	**(10,890,045)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(5,442,118)**

AUDITORS

A resolution proposing the appointment of Talal Abu-Ghazaleh & Co. International as the auditors of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024 and authorising the Director to fix their remuneration will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

Approved and signed by the Director

Amit

Amit Rameshchandra Sheth
(Director)

May 23, 2023

Independent Auditor's Report

The Shareholder
Aurionpro Solutions W.L.L.
(A Limited Liability Company)
Manama - Kingdom of Bahrain

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Disclaimer of Opinion

We do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements of AurionPro Solutions W.L.L. (A Limited Liability Company) because of the significance of the matters described in the basis of disclaimer opinion section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion.

We were engaged to audit the accompanying financial statements of AurionPro Solutions W.L.L. (A Limited Liability Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023, and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in Shareholder's equity, and statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2023 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

We were unable to determine the fair value of the advances for computer software as disclosed in note 6 to the financial statements and consequently we were unable to identify any impairment loss to be recognised. Any adjustments to this figure would have a consequential effect on the profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2023 and accumulated losses as at March 31, 2023.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Flat/Shop No. 111, Building 1002,
Road/Street 5121, Block 351
Tel.: +973 17 550 003
Fax: +973 17 550 049
P.O.Box: 990 Manama, kingdom of Bahrain
tagi.com
tagco-bahrain@tagi.com
محل ١١١، مبنى ١٠٠٢
طريق ٥١٢١، مجمع ٣٥١
هاتف: ٠٠٣ ٥٥٠ ١٧ ٩٧٣+
فاكس: ٠٤٩ ٥٥٠ ١٧ ٩٧٣+
ص.ب: ٩٩٠ المنامة، مملكة البحرين

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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 responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. However, because of the significance of matters described in the Basis of Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law, we report that:

(1) except as reported in Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion, the Company has maintained proper accounting records and the financial statements are in agreement therewith;

(2) the financial information included in the Director's report is consistent with the financial statements;

(3) except as reported in Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion, satisfactory explanations and information have been provided to us by the management in response to all our requests; and

(4) based on the explanations and information provided to us, we are not aware of significant violations of the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law, or the terms of the Company's memorandum and articles of association, having occurred during the year ended March 31, 2023 that might have had a material adverse effect on the business of the Company or on its financial position.

TALAL ABU-GHAZALEH & CO. INTERNATIONAL

TAGI

Saif Al Bawab, Reg. No. 144

Partner

May 23, 2023

Manama - Kingdom of Bahrain

AURIONPRO SOLUTIONS W.L.L.
(A Limited Liability Company)
Manama - Bahrain

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

EXHIBIT A

	Note	2023 BD	2022 BD
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	-	1,025
Advance for computer software	6	**1,834,709**	5,985,459
Total Non-Current Assets		**1,834,709**	5,986,484
Current Assets			
Advances and other receivables	7	-	9,194,177
Accounts receivable	8	-	511,984
Cash and cash equivalents	9	**23,756**	3,926
Total Current Assets		**23,756**	9,710,087
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,858,465**	15,696,571
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholder's Equity			
Capital	10	**6,284,800**	6,284,800
Statutory reserve	11	**943,763**	943,763
(Accumulated losses)/retained earnings		**(5,442,118)**	5,447,927
Total Shareholder's Equity - Exhibit C		**1,786,445**	12,676,490
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employees' terminal benefits	12	-	18,209
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	18,209
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	13	-	25,466
Accruals and other payables	14	**7,700**	35,384
Due to related parties	15	**64,320**	2,941,022
Total Current Liabilities		**72,020**	3,001,872
Total Liabilities		**72,020**	3,020,081
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,858,465**	15,696,571

These financial statements were approved for issue on May 23, 2023 by the Director:

Amit

Amit Rameshchandra Sheth
(Director)

The Accompanying Notes 1 To 23 Constitute An Integral Part of These Financial Statements.

AURIONPRO SOLUTIONS W.L.L.

(A Limited Liability Company)

Manama - Bahrain

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

EXHIBIT B

	Note	2023 BD	2022 BD
Revenue	16	**10,775**	31,470
Cost of revenue	17	**(1,870)**	(714)
Gross profit		**8,905**	30,756
Other income	18	**3,008,178**	35,852
General and administration expenses	19	**(6,029)**	(4,649)
Depreciation	5	**(158)**	(187)
Impairment of supplier and computer software advances		**(13,383,982)**	-
Impairment allowance for accounts receivables		**(516,959)**	(25,643)
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE YEAR - EXHIBIT C		**(10,890,045)**	36,129
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**(10,890,045)**	36,129

These financial statements were approved for issue on May 23, 2023 by the Director:

Amit

Amit Rameshchandra Sheth
(Director)

The Accompanying Notes 1 To 23 Constitute An Integral Part of These Financial Statements.

AURIONPRO SOLUTIONS W.L.L.

(A Limited Liability Company)

Manama - Bahrain

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

EXHIBIT C

	Capital BD	Statutory Reserve BD	Retained Earnings/ Accumulated Losses BD	Total BD
Shareholder's Equity, March 31, 2021	6,284,800	940,150	5,415,411	12,640,361
Profit for the year 2021-2022 - Exhibit B	-	-	36,129	36,129
Transferred to statutory reserve	-	3,613	(3,613)	-
Shareholder's Equity, March 31, 2022 - Exhibit A	6,284,800	943,763	5,447,927	12,676,490
Loss for the year 2022-2023 - Exhibit B	-	-	**(10,890,045)**	**(10,890,045)**
Shareholder's Equity, March 31, 2023 - Exhibit A	**6,284,800**	**943,763**	**(5,442,118)**	**1,786,445**

The Accompanying Notes 1 To 23 Constitute An Integral Part of These Financial Statements.

AURIONPRO SOLUTIONS W.L.L.

(A Limited Liability Company)

Manama - Bahrain

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

EXHIBIT D

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**BD**	BD
(Loss)/Profit for the year	**(10,890,045)**	36,129
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation	**158**	187
Property, plant and equipment written off	**867**	-
Impairment of supplier and computer software advances	**13,383,982**	-
Impairment allowance for accounts receivables	**516,959**	25,643
Accounts payables and advances written back	**(19,326)**	(4,833)
Accruals and other payables written back	**(12,292)**	(31,019)
Related party balance written back	**(2,941,022)**	-
Reversal of provision for employees' payable and benefits	**(35,538)**	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**3,743**	26,107
(Increase)/Decrease in accounts receivable	**(4,975)**	51,772
(Increase) in prepayments and other receivables	**(39,055)**	(16,297)
(Decrease) in accounts payables	**(7,265)**	(12,207)
Increase/(Decrease) in accruals and other payables	**3,062**	(63,850)
Increase in due to related parties	**64,320**	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	**19,830**	(14,475)
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**19,830**	(14,475)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	**3,926**	18,401
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR - NOTE 9	**23,756**	3,926

The Accompanying Notes 1 To 23 Constitute An Integral Part of These Financial Statements.

1. STATUS AND ACTIVITIES:

AurionPro Solution W.L.L. (hereinafter referred to as the **"*Company* "**) is a Limited Liability Company registered in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The Company operates under commercial registration number 60228 dated March 21, 2006.

The principal activities of the company are computer consultancy and computer facilities management activities.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS:

New and amended standards effective for the annual reporting period commencing January 1, 2022:

- Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3) - The amendments update an outdated reference to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS 3 without significantly changing the requirements in the standard. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.
- Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16) - The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.
- Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37) - The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020. The pronouncement contains amendments to four International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as result of the IASB's annual improvements project. Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020 makes amendments to the following standards IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

New and amended IFRS, issued but not yet effective:

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts- IFRS 17 requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfillment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts as of January 1, 2023. Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- Amendments to IFRS 17 - Amends IFRS 17 to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts was published in 2017.
- Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4) - The amendment changes the fixed expiry date for the temporary exemption in IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts from applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, so that entities would be required to apply IFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

- Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 — Comparative Information (Amendment to IFRS 17) - The amendment permits entities that first apply IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 at the same time to present comparative information about a financial asset as if the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 had been applied to that financial asset before. An entity that elects to apply the amendment applies it when it first applies IFRS 17.
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1) - The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) - The amendments require that an entity discloses its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. Further amendments explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy. Examples of when an accounting policy is likely to be material are added. To support the amendment, the Board has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) - The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) - The amendments clarify that the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions in which equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- Amendments to IFRS 16, Leases - Lease liability in a sale and leaseback. An amendment that explains how a seller - lessee subsequently measures a sale and a leaseback. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.
- IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" - The effective date of this amendment has been deferred indefinitely until further notice. Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28): Narrow scope amendment address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 (2011), in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The application of these amendments is not expected to result in a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

The management anticipates that the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations in future periods will have no material financial impact on the financial statements of the Company.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the Bahrain Commercial Companies' Law, and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements:

(a) Accounting Convention:

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are initially recognized at their cost being their purchase price plus any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

After initial recognition, the property, plant and equipment are carried, in the statement of financial position, at their cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. The depreciation charge for each period is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis and assuming no salvage value, which reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Company over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

		Useful lives
Computer Equipment	-	6-7 years
Furniture and Fixtures and other equipments	-	4 years

Expenditures for major additions and improvements are capitalized, while maintenance and repairs which do not enhance the economic lives of the assets, its capacity or reducing substantially operating costs are charged to expense when incurred. On the subsequent derecognition (sale or retirement) of the property, plant and equipment, the resultant gain or loss, being the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount, is included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in the circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, impairments losses are calculated in accordance with Note 3(c).

(c) Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets:

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. 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, being the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of asset's fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. The asset's fair value is the amount for which that asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in arm's length transaction. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of income 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.

(d) Advance for Computer Software:

Advance for computer software are initially recognized of their cost being their purchase price plus any other direct cost.

(e) Provisions:

Provisions are present obligations (legal or constructive) resulted from past events, the settlement of the obligations is probable and the amount of those obligations can be estimated reliably. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the each reporting period, that is, the amount that the Company would rationally pay to settle the obligation at the end of reporting period or to transfer it to a third party.

Provisions are reviewed and adjusted at the end of the reporting period. If outflows to settle the provisions are no longer probable, provision amount is reversed and recorded as income. Provisions are only used for the purpose for which they were originally recognized.

(f) Financial Instruments:

Financial Instruments - A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments are either financial assets or financial liabilities.

Effective interest method - The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial assets - A Financial assets is any asset that is: cash, an equity instrument of another entity, or a debt instrument of another entity (a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the entity, or a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments).

Cash and cash equivalents - For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits where cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

i) Initial measurement - Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at 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 party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

ii) Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments - Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are: Amortised cost, FVOCI and FVTPL.

Amortized cost - Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the assets are derecognized or impaired, and through amortization process.

iii) Impairment of financial assets - The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables and contract assets, amounts due from related parties, and on other receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated 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 other receivables, 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.

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.

The Company presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 360 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 by reference to pre-determined criteria applied to that financial instrument.

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.

iv) Derecognition - A financial asset is derecognized where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities - Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

i) Initial recognition and measurement - All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

ii) Subsequent measurement - After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized, and through the amortization process.

iii) Derecognition - A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

Trade payables and accruals

Trade payables and accruals are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied and have been either invoiced or formally agreed with the suppliers or not. Payables and accrued expenses are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently stated at amortized cost. The difference between the proceeds and the amount payable is recognized over the period of the payable using the effective interest method.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the Company intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(g) Employees' Terminal Benefits:

Provision is made for amounts payable under the Bahrain Labour Law applicable to employees' accumulated periods of service at the end of the reporting period.

(h) Revenue:

Revenue is measured based on the 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.

Revenue is recognized when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognized is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

Revenue represent the total invoiced value of software products sold or consultancy services rendered during the year.

Revenue from sale of rights for software products for subsequent resale, licensing and marketing for a fixed fee under a non cancelable contract which permits the licensee to exploit the rights freely and the licensor has no remaining obligations to perform is in substance treated as sale and hence the revenue arising thereon has been recognized when the license is granted regardless of whether the license is time based or not.

(i) Foreign Currencies:

The financial statements are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency). In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date (closing rate). Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements shall be recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

(j) Contingent Liabilities:

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations depending on whether some uncertain future events occur, or they are present obligations but payments are not probable or the amounts cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements.

(k) Related Parties:

Related parties are considered to be related because they have the ability to exercise control over the Company or to exercise significant influence or joint control over the Company's financial and operating decisions. Further, parties are considered related to the Company when the Company has the ability to exercise control, significant influence, or joint control over the financial and operating decisions of those parties.

Transactions with related parties, normally, comprise of transfer of resources, services, or obligations between the parties. At the end of each reporting period, the related parties' receivables are stated at amortized cost.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY:

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Impairment of financial assets - The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset

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

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 on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

The reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the year is as follows:

	Computer & Equipments	Furniture, Fixtures & Other equipments	**2023 Total**	2022 Total
COST:	BD	BD	**BD**	BD
At April 1,	126,524	737	**127,261**	127,261
Written off during the year	(126,524)	(737)	**(127,261)**	-
At March 31,	-	-	-	127,261
DEPRECIATION:				
At April 1,	125,543	693	**126,236**	126,049
Charge for the year	147	11	**158**	187
Relating to written off	(125,690)	(704)	**(126,394)**	-
At March 31,	-	-	-	126,236
NET CARRYING AMOUNTS:				
At March 31, 2023 - Exhibit A	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2022 - Exhibit A	1,110	102	-	1,025

6. ADVANCES FOR COMPUTER SOFTWARE:

This item consist of the following:

	2023 BD	2022 BD
Opening balance	**5,985,459**	5,985,459
Impairment loss recorded in profit or loss	**(4,150,750)**	-
Closing balance - Exhibit A	**1,834,709**	5,985,459

7. ADVANCES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES:

This item consists of the following:

	2023 BD	2022 BD
Advance paid to suppliers	-	9,177,880
Other receivables	-	16,297
Total - Exhibit A	-	9,194,177

Movement of impairment allowance is as follows:

	2023 BD	2022 BD
Amount recognised in profit or loss	**9,233,232**	-
Amount written off during the year	**(9,233,232)**	-
Closing balance	-	-

8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:

Accounts receivable are of short duration and stated at their net realizable value after deducting the impairment allowance as follows:

	2023 BD	2022 BD
Trade debtors	-	701,984
Impairment allowance	-	(190,000)
Net - Exhibit A	-	511,984

Movement of impairment allowance is as follows:

	2023 BD	2022 BD
Opening balance	**190,000**	190,000
Amount recognised in profit or loss	**516,959**	25,643
Amount written off during the year	**(706,959)**	(25,643)
Closing balance	-	190,000

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:

This item consists of the following:

	2023 BD	2022 BD
Cash on hand	**41**	41
Unrestricted checking accounts with banks	**23,715**	3,885
Total - Exhibit A	**23,756**	3,926

10. CAPITAL:

Capital comprises of authorized, issued and paid-up 62,848 shares of BD 100 per share, alloted as follows:

		Unregistered		
	Share Percentage	**No. of Shares**	**2023 BD**	**2022 BD**
Trejara Solutions Limited	**100%**	**62,848**	**6,284,800**	**6,284,800**
Total - Exhibit A	**100%**	**62,848**	**6,284,800**	**6,284,800**

During the year 2020, the company had increased its capital from BD 1,784,800 to BD 6,284,800 by issuing 45,000 new shares. The legal formalities relating to the change in the capital was completed by February 26, 2023.

		Registered		
	Share Percentage	**No. of Shares**	**2023 BD**	2022 BD
Aurion Pro Solutions Ltd	**100%**	**62,848**	**6,284,800**	1,784,800
Total	**100%**	**62,848**	**6,284,800**	1,784,800

During the year 2017 -2018, the Board of Directors of Aurionpro Solutions Limited had decided to demerge it's certain non-core business such as consulting, Interactive customer communication, supply chain logistic ("demerged business") as per scheme of arrangement to "Trejhara Solutions Limited". Pursuant to provisions of the Companies Act,2013 India, the Aurionpro had obtained Board, Shareholders and National Company Law Tribunal approval for demerger and transferred demerged business to Trejhara Solutions Limited as per approved scheme of arrangement. Accordingly, 100% Shares in Aurionpro Solutions W.L.L., Bahrain has been transferred to Trejhara Solutions Limited. However the legal formalities relating to the registration of shares in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Bahrain are still pending.

11. STATUTORY RESERVE:

Under the provisions of Bahrain Commercial Companies' Law, an amount equivalent to 10% of the Company's profit before appropriations shall be transferred to a non-distributable reserve account. The deduction could be suspended when the statutory reserve balance reaches an amount equal to 50% of the Company's capital.

12. EMPLOYEES' TERMINAL BENEFITS:

This item consists of the following:	**2023 BD**	2022 BD
Opening balance	**18,209**	18,209
Reversal of provision for employee benefits	**(18,209)**	-
Closing balance - Exhibit A	**-**	18,209

13. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:

This item consists of the following:	**2023 BD**	2022 BD
Accounts payable	**-**	25,466
Total - Exhibit A	**-**	25,466

14. ACCRUALS AND OTHER PAYABLES:

This item consists of the following:	**2023 BD**	2022 BD
Accrued Expenses	**1,790**	1,700
Provision for staff benefits	-	11,048
Payable to employee	-	6,281
VAT payable	**3,482**	2,938
Other payable	**2,428**	13,417
Total - Exhibit A	**7,700**	35,384

15. DUE TO RELATED PARTIES:

Represents transactions with companies in which the Shareholder has an interest. These balances have arisen out of normal transactions in the ordinary course of business. Prices and terms of payments attached to these transactions are approved by the management.

Due to related parties

	2023 BD	2022 BD
Trejhara Solutions Ltd.	-	251,133
Trejhara Pte. Ltd.	-	2,689,889
Intelvision Software LLC.	**64,320**	-
Total - Exhibit A	**64,320**	2,941,022

16. REVENUE

This item consists of the following:	**2023 BD**	2022 BD
Revenue	**10,775**	31,470
Total - Exhibit B	**10,775**	31,470

17. COST OF REVENUE

This item consists of the following:	**2023 BD**	2022 BD
Software consultancy fees/ Purchase Cost	**1,870**	714
Total - Exhibit B	**1,870**	714

18. OTHER INCOME

This item consists of the following:	**2023 BD**	2022 BD
Reversal of provision for employees' payable and benefits	**35,538**	-
Accounts payables and advances written back	**19,326**	4,833
Accruals and other payables written back	**12,292**	31,019
Related party balance written back	**2,941,022**	-
Total - Exhibit B	**3,008,178**	35,852

19. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES:

This item consists of the following:	**2023 BD**	2022 BD
Rent	**-**	990
Travelling expenses	**708**	736
Consultancy charges	**1,700**	1,910
Electricity & water charges	**-**	622
Property, plant and equipment written off	**867**	-
Miscellaneous expenses	**2,754**	391
Total - Exhibit B	**6,029**	4,649

20. RISK MANAGEMENT:

The Company monitors and manages the financial risks relating to its business and operations. These risks include: capital risk, currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by diversifying the sources of its capital. It maintains timely reports about its risk management function and monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

a) Capital Risk:

Regularly, the Company reviews its capital structure which, includes debt and equity securities and considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of the capital. It manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

b) Foreign Currency risk:

The Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, which imposes sort of risk due to fluctuations in exchange rates during the year. The Company maintains policies and procedures to manage the exchange rate risk exposure.

The Company does not use any derivative financial instruments to hedge the risk. The currency risk attached to financial instruments denomination in United States Dollars is minimal because of the stability of United States Dollar's exchange rate in relation to Bahraini Dinars.

c) Credit risk:

Credit risk is defined as inability to collect financial instruments which may result in losses to the Company. As of the reporting date, the Company had maintained recognized financial instruments that are exposed to credit risk.

The recognized financial instruments that subject the Company to credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents.

The management believes that the credit risk concentration attached to cash and cash equivalents is insignificant as the banks in which cash are placed, maintain an acceptable credit standing and capital base. Previously, the Company had not experienced any material losses from its cash and cash equivalents maintained with these banks.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account the value of any collateral obtained.

d) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments.

The Company maintains adequate reserves by monitoring its cash flows and matching them with maturity dates of the financial assets and liabilities.

Financial instruments excluding cash and bank balances and advance for computer software that expose the Company to liquidity risk along with the timing of their collection and settlement are as follows:

	2023		
	Mature within one year	Total	2022
Assets	BD	BD	BD
Accounts receivable	-	-	511,984
Advances and Other receivables	-	-	9,194,177
Total	-	-	9,706,161
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	-	-	(25,466)
Accruals and other payables	(7,700)	(7,700)	(35,384)
Due to related parties	(64,320)	(64,320)	(2,941,022)
Total	(72,020)	(72,020)	(3,001,872)
Net financial position	(72,020)	(72,020)	6,704,289

21. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets, financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments.

Financial assets consists of bank balances and cash, accounts receivables and other receivables.

Financial liabilities consists of accounts payable, accruals and other payables and due to related parties.

The management assessed that bank and cash, accounts receivables, accounts payables, related parties and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The fair value of financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying value as of the reporting date.

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

There were no significant events subsequent to March 31, 2023 and occurring before the date of signing the financial statements that would have a significant effect on these financial statements.

23. GENERAL:

a) Prior year's comparative figures have been reclassified wherever necessary for the purpose of comparison.

b) The figures in the financial statements are rounded-off to the nearest Bahraini Dinar (BD).