WIPRO GULF LLC

Financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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Commercial registration number	1092545
Members	Wipro IT Services UK Societas Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV
Registered office	P O Box 137 Postal code 102 Muscat Sultanate of Oman
Banker	Sohar International Bank, Oman
Auditors	BDO LLC Suites 601 & 602 Pent House, Beach one Bldg. Way number 2601, Shatti Al Qurum PO Box 1176, PC 112, Ruwi Muscat Sultanate of Oman

Members submit their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company are system analysis, designing and programming of special programs, development of computer network and maintenance and design of websites.

Basis of preparation of accounts

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards and the Commercial Companies Law and Regulations of the Sultanate of Oman.

Results and appropriations

The results of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024 are set out on page 6 of the financial statements.

Auditors

The financial statements have been audited by BDO LLC who offer themselves for re-appointment.

On behalf of Wipro Gulf LLC

Sd/-
Syed Ibrahim Niazy Syed Valiyulla
(Authorised signatory)
Date: 30 May 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WIPRO GULF LLC

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wipro Gulf LLC (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in members' equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Members' 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.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Commercial Companies Law and Regulations of the Sultanate of Oman, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
WIPRO GULF LLC (CONTINUED)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with 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. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We report that, the financial statements of the Company as at, and for the year ended 31 March 2024, in all material respects, comply with the applicable provisions of the Commercial Companies Law and Regulations of the Sultanate of Oman.

Sd/-

Muscat
BDO LLC

Date: 30 May 2024

WIPRO GULF LLC
Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024
(Expressed in Omani Rial)

	Notes	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Equipment and furniture	6	18,224	36,447
Total non-current assets		18,224	36,447
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	942,812	1,132,363
Cash and bank balances	8	725,499	717,543
Total current assets		1,668,311	1,849,906
Total assets		**1,686,535**	**1,886,353**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	9	150,000	150,000
Legal reserve	21	50,000	50,000
Actuarial gain		60,058	88,247
Retained earnings		100,280	63,632
Total capital and reserves		360,338	351,879
Non-current liabilities			
Employees' benefit liabilities	10	4,185	3,158
Total non-current liabilities		4,185	3,158
Current liabilities			
Employees' benefit liabilities	10	34,709	22,808
Trade and other payables	11	1,287,303	1,284,825
Provision for expected losses	12	-	223,683
Total current liabilities		1,322,012	1,531,316
Total liabilities		1,326,197	1,534,474
Total equity and liabilities		**1,686,535**	**1,886,353**

The financial statements, as set out on pages 5 to 29, were approved and authorised for issue by the members on 30 May 2024 and signed on their behalf by:

Sd/-
Syed Ibrahim Niazy Syed Valiyulla
Authorised Manager

Date: 30 May 2024

WIPRO GULF LLC

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Expressed in Omani Rial)

	Notes	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Revenue from contracts with customers	17	1,560,901	1,863,912
Direct costs	13	(1,535,423)	(2,569,745)
Gross profit(loss)		25,478	(705,834)
Expected credit losses allowance	7	(788)	(24,877)
Reversal of / (provision for) expected losses on contracts in progress	12	223,683	(223,683)
Other income	18	89	28,200
		248,462	(926,194)
Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	14	(66,844)	(53,926)
Business promotion expenses	15	(133)	(12,289)
Foreign exchange losses, net		(1,214)	(6,093)
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	5	-	(9,053)
Depreciation	6	(18,212)	(14,460)
Profit/(loss) from operations		162,059	(1,022,015)
Finance costs	16 & 19	(125,411)	(481)
Profit/(loss) before tax for the year		36,648	(1,022,496)
Income tax	20	-	(35,664)
Net profit/(loss) for the year		36,648	(1,058,160)
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Actuarial (loss)/gain	10	(28,189)	5,738
Total other comprehensive (loss)/ income		(28,189)	5,738
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**8,459**	**(1,052,422)**

WIPRO GULF LLC
Statement of changes in members' equity for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Expressed in Omani Rial)

	Share capital	Legal reserve	Actuarial gain	Retained earnings	Total
At 1 April 2022	150,000	50,000	82,509	1,121,792	1,404,301
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,058,160)	(1,058,160)
Other comprehensive income:					
Actuarial gain	-	-	5,738	-	5,738
Total comprehensive income	-	-	5,738	(1,058,160)	(1,052,422)
At 31 March 2023	150,000	50,000	88,247	63,632	351,879
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	36,648	36,648
Other comprehensive income:					
Actuarial loss	-	-	(28,189)	-	(28,189)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(28,189)	36,648	8,459
At 31 March 2024	**150,000**	**50,000**	**60,058**	**100,280**	**360,338**

WIPRO GULF LLC
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Expressed in Omani Rial)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Operating activities			
Profit / (loss) before tax for the year		36,648	(1,022,496)
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	18	(89)	(25,584)
Covid-19 rent concession	18	-	(2,616)
Depreciation	6	18,212	14,460
Loss on disposal of equipment and furniture		11	-
Amortisation	5	-	9,053
Finance costs	16	125,411	481
Reversal of employees' benefit liabilities	10	(14)	(976)
(Reversal of) / provision for expected losses	12	(223,683)	223,683
		(43,504)	(803,995)
Inventories		-	110,001
Trade and other receivables		189,551	15,224
Trade and other payables		2,478	716,934
Cash generated from operations		148,525	38,164
Employees benefit liabilities paid	10	(15,247)	(22,957)
Net cash generated from operating activities		133,278	15,207
Investing activities			
Purchase of equipment and furniture	6	-	(34,525)
Interest income received	18	89	25,584
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		89	(8,941)
Financing activities			
Finance costs paid	16 & 19	(125,411)	(481)
Payment of lease liabilities-principal	5	-	(6,366)
Net cash used in financing activities		(125,411)	(6,847)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		7,956	(581)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		717,543	718,124
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	8	725,499	717,543

1 Legal status and activities

Wipro Gulf LLC ("the Company") is a limited liability company registered with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Commercial Companies Law, of the Sultanate of Oman. The registered address of the company is at P.O.Box 137, Postal code 102, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman. The Company is a subsidiary of Wipro IT Services UK Societas incorporated in the United Kingdom. Wipro Limited, incorporated in India is the ultimate holding company.

The principal activities of the Company include system analysis, designing and programming of special programs, development of computer network and maintenance and design of websites.

2 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Interpretations (collectively IFRS Accounting Standards) and the applicable provisions of the Commercial Companies Law (CCL) and Regulations (CCR) of the Sultanate of Oman.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and going concern assumption. The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with IFRS that requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

Functional currency

The financial statements are presented in Rial Omani (RO), which is the functional and reporting currency of the Company.

Changes in accounting policies

Standards, amendments and interpretations effective and adopted from 1 April 2023

The following new standards, amendment to existing standards or interpretations to various IFRS Accounting Standards are mandatorily effective for the reporting period beginning on or after 1 April 2023:

Standard or Interpretation	Title
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts
Amendments to IAS 1	Disclosure of Accounting Policies
Amendments to IAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates
Amendments to IAS 12	Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction
Amendments to IAS 12	International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (effective immediately upon the issue of the amendments and retrospectively).

IFRS 17: Insurance contracts

IFRS 17 was issued by the IASB in 2017 and replaces IFRS 4 for annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

IFRS 17 introduces an internationally consistent approach to the accounting for insurance contracts. Prior to IFRS 17, significant diversity has existed worldwide relating to the accounting for and disclosure of insurance contracts, with IFRS 4 permitting many previous accounting approaches to be followed.

Since IFRS 17 applies to all insurance contracts issued by an entity, its adoption may have an effect on non-insurers.

The Company carried out an assessment of its contracts and operations and concluded that the adoption of IFRS 17 has had no effect on the financial statements of the Company.

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

Changes in accounting policies (continued)

a) Standards, amendments and interpretations effective and adopted from 1 April 2023 (continued)

Amendments to IAS 1: Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements)

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2. The amendments aim to make accounting policy disclosures more informative by replacing the requirement to disclose 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. The amendments also provide guidance under what circumstance, the accounting policy information is likely to be considered material and therefore requiring disclosure.

These amendments have no effect on the measurement or presentation of any items in the financial statements of the Company but affect the disclosure of accounting policies of the Company.

Amendments to IAS 8: Definition of Accounting Estimates (Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors)

The amendments to IAS 8, which added the definition of accounting estimates, clarify that the effects of a change in an input or measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates, unless resulting from the correction of prior period errors. These amendments clarify how entities make the distinction between changes in accounting estimate, changes in accounting policy and prior period errors.

These amendments had no effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to IAS 12: Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12, which clarify whether the initial recognition exemption applies to certain transactions that result in both an asset and a liability being recognised simultaneously (e.g. a lease in the scope of IFRS 16). The amendments introduce an additional criterion for the initial recognition exemption, whereby the exemption does not apply to the initial recognition of an asset or liability which at the time of the transaction, gives rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

These amendments had no effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to IAS 12: Income Taxes: International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules

In December 2021, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) released a draft legislative framework for a global minimum tax that is expected to be used by individual jurisdictions. The goal of the framework is to reduce the shifting of profit from one jurisdiction to another in order to reduce global tax obligations in corporate structures. In March 2022, the OECD released detailed technical guidance on Pillar Two of the rules.

Stakeholders raised concerns with the IASB about the potential implications on income tax accounting, especially accounting for deferred taxes, arising from the Pillar Two model rules. The IASB issued the final Amendments (the Amendments) International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules, in response to stakeholder concerns on 23 May 2023.

The Amendments introduce a mandatory exception to entities from the recognition and disclosure of information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two model rules. The exception is effective immediately and retrospectively. The Amendments also provide for additional disclosure requirements with respect to an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes.

Management of the Company has determined that the Company is not within the scope of OECD's Pillar Two Model Rules and the exception to the recognition and disclosure of information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes is not applicable to the Company.

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

Changes in accounting policies (continued)

b) Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The following new/amended accounting standards and interpretations have been issued by IASB that are effective in future accounting period and the Company has decided not to adopt early.

Standard or Interpretation	Title	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IFRS 16	Leases: Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 7	Statement of cash flows: Supplier finance arrangen	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Supplier finance arrangements	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of exchangeability	1 January 2025

The Company does not expect these amendments and standards issued but not yet effective, to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

3 Summary of material accounting policies information

A summary of the material accounting policies information adopted in the preparation of these financial statements is set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless

(a) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. 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 assets

The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The classification depends on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Classification

The financial assets are classified in the following measurement categories:

i. those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss); and

ii. those to be measured at amortised cost.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

3 Summary of material accounting policies information (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Measurement

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 as incurred.

The Company has classified fair value measurements on a recurring basis using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

· quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);

· inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and

· inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs (Level 3).

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company classifies debt instruments at amortised cost based on the below:

a) The asset is held within a business model with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows; and

b) The contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets. ECL are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial asset. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The ECL considers the amount and timing of payments and, hence, a credit loss arises even if the company expects to receive the payment in full but later than when contractually due. The ECL method requires assessing credit risk, default and timing of collection since initial recognition. This requires recognising allowance for ECL in profit or loss even for receivables that are newly originated or acquired.

Impairment of financial assets is measured as either 12 months ECL or lifetime ECL, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. '12 months ECL' represents the ECL resulting from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. 'Lifetime ECL' represent the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset.

3 Summary of material accounting policies information (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Trade receivables are of a short-duration, normally less than 12 months and hence the loss allowance measured as lifetime ECL does not differ from that measured as 12 months ECL. The Company uses the practical expedient in IFRS 9 for measuring ECL on trade receivables using a provision matrix based on ageing of the trade receivables.

The Company uses historical loss experience and derived loss rates based on the past twelve months and adjusts the historical loss rates to reflect the information about current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. The loss rates differ based on the ageing of the amounts that are past due and are generally higher for those with the higher ageing.

Income recognition

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial assets, interest income is recognised using the EIR, which is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

When a loan or receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original EIR of the instrument and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired financial assets is recognised using the original EIR.

Financial liabilities

The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. The classification depends on the business model for managing the financial liabilities and the contractual terms of the cash

Classification

The financial liabilities are classified in the following measurement categories:

a. Those to be measured as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; and
b. Those to be measured at amortised cost.

Measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. Financial liabilities accounted at amortised cost like borrowings are accounted at the fair value determined based on the EIR method after considering the directly attributable transaction costs.

The EIR method calculates the amortised cost of a debt instrument by allocating interest charged over the relevant EIR period. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash outflows (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the EIR, 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.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables. The Company measures financial liabilities at amortised cost.

3 Summary of material accounting policies information (continued)

(a) **Financial instruments (continued)**

Financial liabilities (continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised 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 recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets or its cash generating unit, other than financial assets, are reviewed at each statement of financial position date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other asset and groups. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use or fair value less costs to sell. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in

(c) Foreign currency transactions

RO is the functional and presentation currency of the Company. Any currency other than the functional currency is considered as a foreign currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to RO at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to RO using the closing rate at the reporting date. Gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions are recognised in profit or loss.

(d) Cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers banks balances and bank deposits with a maturity of less than three months from the date of placement to be part of cash and cash equivalents.

(e) Leases - the Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right- to- use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all these arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which the economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

(f) 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

3 Summary of material accounting policies information (continued)

(g) Provision for end-of-service benefits

In respect of Omani employees, contributions are made in accordance with the Oman Social Insurance Law and recognised as an expense in profit or loss as incurred.

For non-Omani employees, provision is made for amounts payable under the Oman Labour Law, based on the employees' accumulated periods of service at the statement of financial position date. This provision is classified as a non-current liability.

Employee entitlements to annual leave and leave passage are recognised when they accrue to employees and an accrual is made for the estimated liability arising as a result of services rendered by employees up to the statement of financial position date. These accruals are included in current liabilities.

(h) Short-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

(i) Taxation

Income tax is provided for in accordance with the fiscal regulations of the Sultanate of Oman.

Income tax on the results for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax-rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of the previous year.

Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method providing for all temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. It is calculated adopting a tax-rate that is the rate that is expected to apply to the periods when it is anticipated that the liabilities will be settled, and which is based on tax-rates (and laws) that have been enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts.

(j) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from software development, maintenance of software/hardware and related services, business process services, sale of IT and other products.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognise revenue, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, 3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognise revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

3 Summary of material accounting policies information (continued)

(j) Revenue (continued)

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Standalone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price, the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the Company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling

For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenue is recognised by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the promised products or services to be provided.

The method for recognizing revenue and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered.

Time and materials contracts

Revenue and costs relating to time and materials contracts are recognised as the related services are

Fixed-price development contracts

Revenue from fixed-price contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, are recognised using the "percentage-of-completion" method. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. If the Company is not able to reasonably measure the progress of completion, revenue is recognised only to the extent of costs incurred for which recoverability is probable. When total cost estimates exceed revenue in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates as an onerous contract provision.

A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed-price development contracts and are classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

A contract liability is an entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer. Unbilled revenue on other than fixed price development contracts are classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time.

Maintenance contracts

Revenue related to fixed-price maintenance, testing and business process services are recognised based on our right to invoice for services performed for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenue is recognised as the service is performed using the percentage of completion method. When services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period, revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the specified period unless some other method better represents the stage of completion. In certain projects, a fixed quantum of service or output units is agreed at a fixed price for a fixed term. In such contracts, revenue is recognised with respect to the actual output achieved till date as a percentage of total contractual output. Any residual service unutilised by the customer is recognised as revenue on completion of the term.

3 Summary of material accounting policies information (continued)

(j) Revenue (continued)

Products

Revenue on product sales are recognised when the customer obtains control of the specified asset.

(k) Equipment and furniture

Equipment and furniture are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical costs include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Description	**Years**
Furniture and fixtures	5
Computers	3
Office equipments	5

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Repairs and renewals are charged to profit or loss when the expenditure is incurred.

Gains and losses on disposal of furniture and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining net profit or loss.

When significant parts of furniture and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the furniture and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

(l) Determination of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on certain methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the resultant provisions and changes in fair value for the period. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying, and possibly significant, degrees of judgment and uncertainty and actual results may differ from management's estimates resulting in future changes in estimated liabilities. Management evaluates these estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

a) **Useful lives of equipment and furniture**

Depreciation is charged so as to write-off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives. The calculation of useful lives is based on management's assessment of various factors such as the operating cycles, the maintenance programs, and normal wear and tear using its best estimates.

b) **Revenue recognition**

The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labour costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, recognised revenue and profit are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. To date, the Company has not incurred a material loss on any fixed price fixed time frame contracts.

c) **Allowance for ECL**

An assessment is made at each statement of financial position date to determine whether there is objective evidence that specific financial assets maybe impaired. For individually significant amounts, this estimate is performed on an individual basis. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on historical experience adjusted appropriately for the future expectations.

d) **Contingencies**

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of such contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

e) **Going concern**

The management of the Company reviews the financial position of the Company on a periodical basis and assesses the requirement of any additional funding to meet the working capital requirements and estimated funds required to meet the liabilities as and when they become due. In addition, the members of the Company ensure that they provide adequate financial support to fund the requirements of the Company to ensure the going concern status of the Company.

f) **Taxation**

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and nature of the existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to the assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to taxable income and expenses already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of finalisation of tax assessments of the Company. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax assessments and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible Tax Authority.

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

g) Impairment reviews

IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to undertake an annual test for impairment of indefinite lived assets and, for finite lived assets, to test for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Impairment testing is an area involving management judgment, requiring inter alia an assessment as to whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows derived from such assets using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate. In calculating the net present value of the future cash flows, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters including management's expectations of:

a. Growth in earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA), calculated as adjusted operating profit before depreciation and amortisation;

b. Timing and quantum of future capital expenditure;

c. Long-term growth rates; and

d. Selection of discount rates to reflect the risks involved.

Changing the assumptions selected by management, in particular the discount rate and growth rate assumptions used in the cash flow projections, could significantly affect the Company's impairment evaluation and hence results.

5 Leases

a) Right-of-use assets

	2024	2023
At 1 April 2023	-	15,024
Less: Lease cancellation	-	(5,971)
Less: amortisation charge	-	(9,053)
At 31 March 2024	-	-

b) Lease liabilities

	2024	2023
At 1 April 2023	-	15,569
Add: interest expense (Note 16)	-	481
Less: lease payments	-	(6,847)
Less : Lease cancellation	-	(6,587)
Less: rent concession (Note 18)	-	(2,616)
At 31 March 2024	-	-
Current portion	-	-
Non-current portion	-	-

The Company had entered into a lease agreement in respect of building for an annual rent of RO 13,284 for a period of 3 years from July 2020 to June 2023, discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease was cancelled effective 31 December 2022.

During the year, the Company operated its business from premises leased from third parties. The lease agreement is for a period of less than a year. Hence, the Company has applied the exemption available in IFRS 16 relating to short-term leases.

6 Equipment and furniture

	Furniture and fixtures	Computers and office equipment	Total
2023-24			
Cost:			
At 31 March 2022	30,000	53,337	83,337
Additions during the year	-	34,525	34,525
Deletions during the year	(30,000)	(7,340)	(37,340)
At 31 March 2023	-	80,522	80,522
Deletions during the year	-	(3,893)	(3,893)
At 31 March 2024	-	76,629	76,629
Accumulated Depreciation:			
At 31 March 2022	30,000	36,907	66,907
Charge for the year	-	14,460	14,460
Deletions during the year	(30,000)	(7,292)	(37,292)
At 31 March 2023	-	44,075	44,075
Charge for the year	-	18,212	18,212
Deletions during the year	-	(3,882)	(3,882)
At 31 March 2024	-	58,405	58,405
Net book value			
At 31 March 2024	-	18,224	18,224
At 31 March 2023	-	36,447	36,447

7 Trade and other receivables

	2024	2023
Trade receivables (gross)	250,917	375,059
Less: ECL allowance	(65,509)	(64,721)
Trade receivables (net)	185,408	310,338
Unbilled revenue and contract assets (Note 17)	739,078	724,199
Prepayments	1,141	46,268
Other receivables	17,184	51,558
	942,812	1,132,363

a) Trade receivables are generally on 30 to 60 days credit terms.

b) The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

c) The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses using a lifetime ECL allowance for trade receivables and other financial assets. To measure ECL on a collective basis, trade receivables and other financial assets are grouped based on similar credit risk and ageing. The expected credit loss rates are based on the Company's historical credit losses experienced over the period of 3 to 5 years. The historical losses are then adjusted for the current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the Company's customers.

d) At 31 March 2024, the ageing analysis and lifetime ECL allowance for trade receivables is as follows:

	Upto 180 days	180 to 365 days	More than 365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	185,408	-	65,509	250,917
Loss allowance	-	-	65,509	65,509

At 31 March 2023, the ageing analysis and lifetime ECL allowance for trade receivables is as follows:

	Upto 180 days	180 to 365 days	More than 365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	306,019	6,644	62,396	375,059
Loss allowance	-	2,325	62,396	64,721

e) **Movement in expected credit loss allowance:**

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening balance	64,721	39,844
Charge during the year	788	24,877
Closing balance	65,509	64,721

8 Cash and bank balances

	2024	2023
Cash at bank	725,499	717,543
	725,499	717,543

The current account balances with banks are non-interest bearing and denominated in RO.

9 Share capital

The share capital registered with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion, is RO 150,000 (2023: RO 150,000), comprising of 150,000 shares of RO 1 each (2023: 150,000 shares of RO 1 each).

A break-down of the share capital as at 31 March 2024 and 2023 is as set out below:

	2024		2023	
	%	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**
Wipro Holdings (UK) Limited	-	-	99.90	149,850
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	99.90	149,850	-	-
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV	0.10	150	0.10	150
	100.00	150,000	100.00	150,000

Wipro holdings (UK) Limited transferred 149,850 shares to Wipro IT Services UK Societas and registered with the MOCIIP on 26 March 2024.

10 Employee benefit liabilities	**31 March 2024**	**31 March 2023**
Opening balance	25,966	55,637
Reversal for the year	(14)	(976)
Actuarial loss / (gain)	28,189	(5,738)
Paid during the year	(15,247)	(22,957)
Closing balance	38,894	25,966
Current portion	34,709	22,808
Non-current portion	4,185	3,158
	38,894	25,966

Total number of employees as at 31 March 2024 are 4 employees (2023: 15 employees).

The costs, assets and liabilities of the defined benefit schemes operated by the Company are determined using methods relying on actuarial estimates and assumptions. The Company takes advice from independent actuaries relating to the appropriateness of the assumptions. Changes in the assumptions used may have a significant effect in profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position.

Financial assumptions- Gratuity	**2023**	**2022**
Particulars		
Discount rate (per annum)	6.00%	5.50%
Salary growth rate (per annum)	2.00%	2.00%

Discount rate is the rate which is used to discount future benefit cashflows to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the valuation date. The rate is based on the prevailing market yields of high quality corporate bonds at the valuation date for the expected term of the obligation. In countries where there are no such bonds, the market yields at the valuation date on government bonds for the expected term is used.

The discount rate indicated above reflects the estimated timing and currency of benefit payments. It is based on the yields / rates available on applicable bonds as on the current valuation date.

The salary growth rate indicated above is the Company's best estimate of an increase in salary of the employees in future years, determined considering the general trend in inflation, seniority, promotions, past experience and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in employment market, etc.

10 Employee benefit liabilities (continued)

Demographic assumptions

Particulars	**2024**			**2023**		
Withdrawal rates, based on band: (per annum)	**B and B3 and Below**	**B and C**	**B and D and above**	**B and B3 and Below**	**B and C**	**B and D and above**
Upto 20 years	58.65%	29.66%	25.05%	39.07%	36.00%	27.97%
21 to 30 years	58.65%	29.66%	25.05%	39.07%	36.00%	27.97%
31 to 35 years	41.59%	29.66%	25.05%	39.03%	36.00%	27.97%
36 to 45 years	40.10%	29.66%	25.05%	31.92%	36.00%	27.97%
46 to 50 years	40.10%	36.86%	25.05%	31.92%	33.19%	27.97%
51 to 55 years	40.10%	36.86%	25.05%	31.92%	33.19%	27.97%
Above 56 years	40.10%	36.86%	25.05%	31.92%	33.19%	27.97%

	2024		**2023**	
	Decrease	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**
Discount Rate (- / + 1%)	8,075	7,840	17,993	17,634
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	1.5%	-1.5%	1.0%	-1.0%
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 1%)	7,834	8,079	17,625	17,999
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-1.5%	1.5%	-1.0%	1.0%
Attrition Rate (- / + 50%)	7,905	8,008	17,812	17,812
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-0.70%	0.70%	0.00%	0.00%
Mortality Rate (- / + 10%)	7,956	7,956	17,812	17,812
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Assumptions- Leave encashment	**2024**	**2023**
Mortality Rate (of IALM 2012-14)	100.00%	100.00%
Rate of Leave Availment (per annum):(assumed to apply in all future projection years)		
- For Direct Employees, based on rank:		
Band B3 and Below	11.25%	10.96%
Band C	6.00%	6.26%
Band D and above	5.75%	6.05%
- For Assignees / Expats, based on rank:		
Band B3 and Below	10.40%	8.18%
Band C	6.66%	5.80%
Band D and above	2.76%	1.77%
Rate of Leave Encashment during employment (per annum)	0.00%	0.00%

Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	**2024**		**2023**	
	Decrease	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**
Discount rate (- / + 1%)	3,784	3,670	8,250	8,056
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	1.50%	-1.50%	1.20%	-1.20%
Salary growth rate (- / + 1%)	3,638	3,819	8,058	8,250
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-2.40%	2.50%	-1.20%	1.20%
Attrition rate (- / + 50%)	3,626	3,781	7,986	8,238
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-2.70%	1.40%	-2.00%	1.10%
Mortality rate (- / + 10%)	3,727	3,727	8,152	8,153
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

11 Trade and other payables

	2024	2023
Trade payables	2,838	9,338
Due to related parties (Note 19)	1,202,551	1,054,723
Contract liabilities (Note 17)	1,895	92,006
Accrued expenses	45,513	48,330
Other payables	34,506	80,428
	1,287,303	1,284,825

Trade payables are generally settled within 90 days of the suppliers' invoice date.

12 Provision for expected losses

	2024	2023
Provision for expected losses	-	223,683
	-	223,683

The movement in provision for expected losses are as follows:	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance	223,683	-
Provided during the year	-	223,683
Reversal of provision	(223,683)	-
Closing balance	-	223,683

Provision for expected losses is made for all future losses that are foreseen in bringing the contracts to completion from the reporting date.

13 Direct costs

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Staff costs	225,563	456,796
Sub-contract costs (Note 19)	1,287,523	2,102,714
Miscellaneous expenses	22,337	10,235
	1,535,423	2,569,745

14 General and administrative expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Staff costs	25,199	11,360
Telephone expenses	-	2,463
Rent	4,824	1,004
Professional services	23,824	31,509
Travel expenses	-	568
Miscellaneous expenses	12,996	7,022
	66,844	53,926

15 Business promotion expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Staff costs	133	7,050
Travel expenses	-	641
Miscellaneous expenses	-	4,598
	133	12,289

16 Finance costs

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 5)	-	481
Interest on amount due to related parties (Note 19)	125,411	-
	125,411	481

17 Revenue

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from IT services	1,560,901	1,863,912
Total revenue	1,560,901	1,863,912

Revenue is recognized over a period of time from services rendered in Sultanate of Oman.

Disaggregated revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 2023 by offerings and contract-type.

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue by offerings		
IT implementation and maintenance services	1,560,901	1,863,912
Revenue by contract type		
Fixed price contracts	823,484	1,122,172
Time and materials based contracts	737,417	741,740
	1,560,901	1,863,912

Revenue by type of customer	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Government	750,688	738,459
Non-government	810,213	1,125,453
	1,560,901	1,863,912

Unbilled revenue and contract balances

The table below shows significant movements in unbilled revenue and contract assets (Note 7):	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Particulars		
Opening balance	724,199	768,843
Cost incurred and attributable profit	14,879	76,932
Progress billings	-	(121,576)
Closing balance	739,078	724,199

17 Revenue (continued)

The table below shows significant movements in contract liabilities (Note 11):

Particulars	**Year ended 31 March 2024**	**Year ended 31 March 2023**
Opening balance	(92,006)	(181,348)
Cost incurred and attributable profit	95,564	383,922
Progress billings	(5,453)	(294,580)
Closing balance	(1,895)	(92,006)

18 Other income

	Year ended 31 March 2024	**Year ended 31 March 2023**
Interest income	89	25,584
Covid-19 rent concession (Note 5)	-	2,616
	89	28,200

19 Transactions and balances with related parties

The Company, in the ordinary course of business, deals with parties, which fall within the definition of 'related parties' as contained in International Accounting Standard 24. Such transactions are entered at mutually agreed terms and approved by the Management. The balances due to related parties are unsecured, have no fixed repayment terms and have been disclosed separately in the statement of financial position.

Due to related parties (Note 11)	**2024**	**2023**
Wipro Travel Services Limited, India	1,295	436
Wipro Technologies Limited, India	1,185,552	1,038,613
Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited	15,704	15,674
	1,202,551	1,054,723

The following is a summary of significant transactions with related parties during the year:	**Year ended 31 March 2024**	**Year ended 31 March 2023**
Sub-contract charges (Note 13)	1,207,722	1,621,625
Expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of a related	(19,361)	(2,662)
Service fees charged	-	86
Expenses paid on behalf of the Company by related parties	33,725	8,051
Finance costs (Note 16)*	125,411	-
Payments	1,174,494	-

*Finance cost pertains to interest charged on amounts due to related parties.

20 Taxation

No provision for income tax has been made for the year ended 31 March 2024, as the Company has reported a net taxable loss after giving due consideration to adjustments for potential allowances and disallowances. Income tax assessments are pending from the tax year 2020. The management considers that the amount of additional taxes, if any, that may become payable in relation to the open tax years for which assessments are pending would not be material to the Company's financial position as at 31 March 2024.

a) **Income tax recognised in profit or loss:**	**2024**	**2023**
Deferred tax	-	35,664
	-	35,664

b) **Deferred tax asset**	**2024**	**2023**
Opening balance	-	35,664
Reversed during the year	-	(35,664)
Closing balance	-	-

c) Deferred tax liability of RO 9,009 (2023: RO 13,237) on the actuarial gain on gratuity as at 31 March 2024 was set-off against the deferred tax asset not recognised on tax losses.

d) Deferred tax asset of RO 247,439 (2023: RO 260,185) has not been recognised as on 31 March 2024, because of uncertainty of future taxable profits and to derive benefits therefrom, prior to expiry.

e) The following is a reconciliation of income taxes calculated on accounting profits at the applicable tax rate with the income tax expense for the year:

	2024	**2023**
Accounting profit / (loss) before tax	36,648	(1,022,496)
Tax on accounting profit before tax at 15%	5,497	(153,374)
Tax liability set-off against brought forward tax loss	(5,497)	-
Deferred tax asset not recognised	-	189,038
	-	35,664

21 Legal reserve

In accordance with the applicable provisions of the Commercial Companies Law of the Sultanate of Oman, an amount equivalent to 10 % of the Company's net profit before appropriations is required to be transferred to a non-distributable reserve until such time as a minimum of one-third of the share capital is set aside.

22 Contingent liabilities	**2024**	**2023**
Advance payment guarantees and performance bonds	-	10,000
	-	10,000

23 Financial assets and liabilities and risk management

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities carried on the statement of financial position include cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables, due to related parties and trade and other payables. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

(b) Risk management

Risk management is carried out by the Finance Department of the Company under the guidance of the senior management and Board of Directors. The senior management and Board of Directors provide significant guidance for overall risk management covering specific areas such as credit risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and investment of excess liquidity.

(c) Capital management

The primary objective of the management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and maximise members' value. The Company manages its capital structure and make adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes during the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2023.

(d) Market risk

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

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange 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.

The majority of the Company’s financial assets and financial liabilities are either denominated in Omani Rial or currencies fixed against the Omani Rial. Hence the management believes that there would not be a material impact on the profitability if these foreign currencies weaken or strengthen against the Omani Rial with all other variables held constant.

Management considers that sensitivity analysis is not necessary due to the Company's limited exposure to foreign exchange risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk

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

The Company has no liabilities which can give exposure to interest rate risk.

(iii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Company has no equity investments which can give exposure to price risk.

23 Financial assets and liabilities and risk management (continued)

(e) Credit risk

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

The Company is potentially exposed to credit risk principally on its trade receivables, unbilled revenue, contract assets and cash and bank balances (Refer note 7 and 8). The credit risk on trade receivables are subjected to credit evaluations and a provision is made for estimated irrecoverable amounts. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of provision for impaired trade receivables. The Company reduces its potential concentration of credit risk by spreading its exposure over a large number of customers. The Company's bank balances are held with high-credit quality financial institutions.

(f) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial instruments.

The Company's management monitors liquidity requirements on a regular basis and ensures that sufficient funds are available, including unutilised credit facilities with banks, to meet any future commitments. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and borrowing facilities and by continuously monitoring forecasted and actual cash flows.

At the end of the reporting period, the contractual maturity analysis in respect of financial liabilities is provided below:

Liabilities as at 31 March 2024	Total	Less than a year
Trade and other payables	1,287,303	1,287,303
	1,287,303	1,287,303

Liabilities as at 31 March 2023	Total	Less than a year
Trade and other payables	1,284,825	1,284,825
	1,284,825	1,284,825

24 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Financial instruments consist of financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets and liabilities carried on the statement of financial position include cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying value in the statement of financial position.

25 Subsequent notes

There were no events occurring subsequent to 31 March 2024 and before the date of the approval that are expected to have a significant impact on these financial statements.

26 Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures of the previous year have been either regrouped or reclassified, wherever necessary, in order to conform with the presentation adopted in the current year's financial statements. Such regrouping or reclassification did not affect previously reported results or members' equity.