

Asian Oilfield and Energy Services DMCC
Dubai – United Arab Emirates
Manager's Report and Financial Statements
Together with Independent Auditor's Report
For the year ended 31 March 2025

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**Asian Oilfield and Energy Services DMCC
Manager's Report and Financial Statements
Together with Independent Auditor's Report
For the year ended 31 March 2025**

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Asian Oilfield and Energy Services DMCC

Dubai – United Arab Emirates

Company's Information

Licensing Authority:	Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority, Dubai – United Arab Emirates
Registered Address:	Unit no. 118, DMCC Business Centre, Level no. 5, Jewellery and Gemplex 2, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Principal Activities:	Onshore and offshore oil and gas fields services
Manager:	Mr. Vincent Dsouza
Independent Auditor:	Bader Saleh Auditing of Accounts Office No.: 404, Office Court Building, Oud Metha, P.O. Box: 111390, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Banker:	Emirates NBD

Asian Oilfield and Energy Services DMCC
Dubai – United Arab Emirates
For the year ended 31 March 2025

MANAGER'S REPORT

I have pleasure in presenting this report and the audited financial statements of Asian Oilfield and Energy Services DMCC (“the Company”) for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Legal status and principal activities of the company

The Company was registered on 27 August 2012 as a Free Zone Company with Limited Liability and operates under the Service License No. DMCC-32446 issued by the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority, Government of Dubai, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The principal activities of the Company under license are onshore and offshore oil and gas fields services. Management and controls of the Company are vested with the Manager, Mr. Vincent Dsouza.

The registered address of the Company is Unit no. 118, DMCC Business Centre, Level no. 5, Jewellery and Gemplex 2, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

Financial results of the company

The net loss of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025 amounted to USD 584,680 (2024: USD 571,549). The detailed results of the Company’s operations are set out in the statement of comprehensive income.

Management’s responsibility

As a Manager of the Company, I am responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the DMCC Company Regulations No. (1/03) and for such internal control as I determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

I am also responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of the Company and to ensure that the financial statements comply with any applicable legislation. I am also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

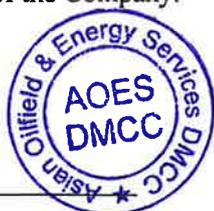
I confirm that the Company has complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

Approval of the financial statements

I as a Manager, approved these financial statements.

Independent auditor

Bader Saleh Auditing of Accounts, United Arab Emirates has indicated their willingness to continue in office as the independent auditor of the Company.



Mr. Vincent Dsouza

Manager

15 April 2025



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of
ASIAN OILFIELD AND ENERGY SERVICES DMCC
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ASIAN OILFIELD AND ENERGY SERVICES DMCC ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

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

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 any of the applicable provisions of the DMCC Company Regulations No. (1/03) 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 have 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 SHAREHOLDER OF ASIAN OILFIELD AND ENERGY SERVICES DMCC (continued)

Other Information

The management is responsible for other information, which comprises the Manager's report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the accompanying financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with the audit of the accompanying financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and consider whether these are materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appear materially misstated.

If based on the work performed on the other information, we conclude there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report this fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 judgement 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. If such disclosures are inadequate, we are required 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF ASIAN OILFIELD AND ENERGY SERVICES DMCC (continued)

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

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 also confirm that, in our opinion, the financial statements include, in all material respects, the applicable requirements of the DMCC Company Regulations No. (1/03), and the Articles of Association of the Company; proper books of account have been kept by the Company, and the contents of the report of the Manager relating to these financial statements are consistent with the books of account.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we required for the purpose of our audit and, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the DMCC Company Regulations No. (1/03) or of the Articles of Association of the Company have occurred during the year which would have had a material effect on the business of the Company or on its financial position.

Bader Saleh

**By: Bader Saleh Ali Mohammad Hall
Registered Auditor Number: 516**

**Bader Saleh Auditing of Accounts
Dubai, United Arab Emirates**

16 April 2025



Asian Oilfield and Energy Services DMCC
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 USD	2024 USD
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	5	176,712	476,712
Total non-current assets		176,712	476,712
Current assets			
Deposits, prepayments and advances	6	371,387	101,676
Trade and other receivables	7	433,118	850,000
Cash at bank	8	312,358	78,464
Total current assets		1,116,863	1,030,140
Total assets		1,293,575	1,506,852
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	9	1,000,000	1,000,000
Accumulated losses		(1,078,642)	(484,380)
Shareholder's current account	10	(19,621)	(319,590)
Total equity		(98,263)	196,030
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	1,391,838	1,308,889
Provisions, accruals and other liabilities	12	-	1,933
Total current liabilities		1,391,838	1,310,822
Total equity and liabilities		1,293,575	1,506,852

The annexed notes from 1 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.




Mr. Vincent Dsouza
Manager
15 April 2025



Asian Oilfield and Energy Services DMCC
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 USD	2024 USD
Cost of revenue	13	<u>(337,558)</u>	<u>(313,996)</u>
Gross loss		(337,558)	(313,996)
Other income	14	100,000	6,333
General and administrative expenses	15	(276,441)	(176,323)
Other expenses	16	-	(55,694)
Operating loss		(513,999)	(539,680)
Exchange loss		(2,874)	-
Finance costs		(77,389)	(31,869)
Loss before tax for the year		(594,262)	(571,549)
Income tax expense	17	-	-
Net loss for the year		(594,262)	(571,549)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(594,262)	(571,549)

The annexed notes from 1 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.




Mr. Vincent Dsouza
 Manager
 15 April 2025



Asian Oilfield and Energy Services DMCC
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Share capital USD	Accumulated losses USD	Shareholder's current account USD	Total USD
Balance as at 01 April 2023	1,000,000	87,169	(531,391)	555,778
Net loss for the year	-	(571,549)	-	(571,549)
Net movement in shareholder's current account	-	-	211,801	211,801
Balance as at 31 March 2024	1,000,000	(484,380)	(319,590)	196,030
Net loss for the year	-	(594,262)	-	(594,262)
Net movement in shareholder's current account	-	-	299,969	299,969
Balance as at 31 March 2025	1,000,000	(1,078,642)	(19,621)	(98,263)

The annexed notes from 1 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Asian Oilfield and Energy Services DMCC
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 USD	2024 USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss before tax for the year		(594,262)	(571,549)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation	5	<u>300,000</u>	<u>312,088</u>
		(294,262)	(259,461)
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>			
<i>Changes in current assets:</i>			
Deposits, prepayments and advances		(269,711)	4,153,712
Trade and other receivables		416,882	99,470
<i>Changes in current liabilities:</i>			
Trade and other payables		82,949	(2,367,235)
Provisions, accruals and other liabilities		<u>(1,933)</u>	<u>(1,770,758)</u>
Net cash (used in) operating activities		<u>(66,075)</u>	<u>(144,272)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Shareholder's current account-net movement		<u>299,969</u>	<u>211,801</u>
Net cash generated from financing activities		<u>299,969</u>	<u>211,801</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		233,894	67,529
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		<u>78,464</u>	<u>10,935</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	8	<u><u>312,358</u></u>	<u><u>78,464</u></u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.



1 General information

Asian Oilfield and Energy Services DMCC (“the Company”) was registered on 27 August 2012 as a Free Zone Company with Limited Liability and operates under the Service License No. DMCC-32446 issued by the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority, Government of Dubai, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The principal activities of the Company under license are onshore and offshore oil and gas fields services. Management and controls of the Company are vested with the Manager, Mr. Vincent Dsouza.

The registered address of the Company is Unit no. 118, DMCC Business Centre, Level no. 5, Jewellery and Gemplex 2, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The Company is not registered with Federal Tax Authority (FTA) for Value Added Tax (VAT).

2 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued and adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee of the IASB and the applicable requirements of the DMCC Company Regulations No. (1/03).

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated.

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. These financial statements are presented in US Dollar (USD), which is the Company’s functional currency.

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards, and interpretations effective for the first time and applied:

The following new and revised IFRSs, which became effective for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2024, have been adopted in these used financial statements. The application of these revised IFRSs, except where stated, have not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior periods.

New standards and amendments applicable as on or after January 01, 2024

- Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback
 - In September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 to specify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.
- Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020 and October 2022, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right



2 Basis of preparation (continued)

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

New standards and amendments applicable as on January 01, 2024 (continued)

- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced whereby an entity must disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

- **Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7**

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The transition rules clarify that an entity is not required to provide the disclosures in the year of initial application of the amendments. Thus, the amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

New standards and amendments issued but not effective for the current annual period:

- **IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements**

- The IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements in April 2024. IFRS 18 aims to improve how companies communicate in their financial statements, with a focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss. IFRS 18 is accompanied by limited amendments to the requirements in IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

- IFRS 18 is effective from 1 January 2027. Companies are permitted to apply IFRS 18 before that date. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. Requirements in IAS 1 that are unchanged have been transferred to IFRS 18 and other Standards. IFRS 18 will affect the presentation and disclosure of financial performance in the entity's financial statements when adopted.

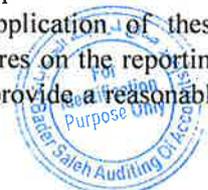
- **IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures**

- IFRS 19 specifies reduced disclosure requirements that an eligible entity is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS 19 was issued in May 2024 and applies to an annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

- **Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability**

- The IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates which require disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable. The amendment apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and can be applied earlier.

Topics covered by these standards/interpretations are either not relevant for the preparations of this set of IFRS financial statements or the Company does not foresee that the application of these standards/interpretations will result in a significant impact on figures and disclosures on the reporting period they will be adopted except in certain cases where it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect until a detailed review has been completed.



3 Summary of significant accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been applied consistently in the preparation of these financial statements, is set out below.

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current or non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting year; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Plant and machinery	5
Office equipment	5
Motor vehicles	5

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to its recoverable amount, being the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment is capitalised and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases future economic benefits of the related item of property and equipment. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as the expense is incurred.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognised.

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



3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Investment in subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Company has control. Control over an investee is achieved if and only if the Company has directly or indirectly:

- power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting result in control. To support the presumption and when the Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- contractual arrangements with the other vote holders of the investee;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- the Company's voting rights and potential voting rights.

Financial Instruments

Derecognition of financial assets:

A financial asset is derecognised when (i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; and (ii) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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 with substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments:

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 currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. An impairment allowance is calculated using the ECL approach as defined in IFRS 9. Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presenting in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and cash with banks in current accounts.



3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. The considerations received are shown in equity after deduction of incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of shares.

Shareholder's current account

Shareholder's current account is classified as part of equity to better reflect the nature of the account and its comparability.

Trade payables

Trade payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within the required time. Trade payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Income taxes

Adoption of Income Taxes – IAS 12

On December 09, 2022, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Ministry of Finance (“MoF”) release Federal Decree Law No.47 of 2022 on the taxation of Corporations and Businesses, Corporate Tax Law (“CT Law”) to enact a new CT regime in the U.A.E. The new CT regime has now become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after June 01,2023 having effective rate of 9%. The Entity adopted IAS 12 with the date of initial application of June 01,2023. There is no impact of IAS 12 application on the opening balances or retained earnings as per the U.A.E CT Law.

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognized as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceed the amount due for those tax periods, the excess is recognized as an asset. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from ‘profit before tax’ as reported in the condensed statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Current tax liabilities/assets for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to/recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

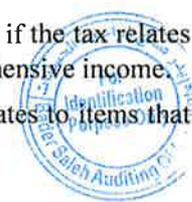
Tax expenses

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes are recognized as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from.

- a transaction or event which is recognize in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income, or
- a business combination.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited to other comprehensive income if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, directly in equity.



3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

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

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in 'IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers' as follows:

- Step 1. Identify the contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and set out the criteria for every contract that must be met.
- Step 2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligations is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer to the customer either a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.
- Step 3. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
- Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.
- Step 5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Revenue from rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

Finance costs

Interest expenses that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Finance income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the interest rate applicable.



3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency transaction and translation

Transactions in foreign currency are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transactions. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are included in statement of comprehensive income for the year.

4 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingencies and commitments at the reporting date. Uncertainty about these estimates and assumptions could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected in future years.

Estimates and their underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised.

Judgements

As at the reporting date, management has used the following key judgements that have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company:

Revenue from contracts with customers:

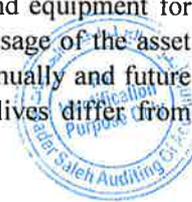
- Satisfaction of performance obligations - The Company assesses each of its contracts with customers to determine whether performance obligations are satisfied over a period of time or at a single point in time in order to determine the appropriate method of revenue recognition.
- Determination of transaction price - The Company determines the transaction price in respect of each of its contracts with customers. In doing so, the Company assesses the impact of any variable consideration, any significant financing component and any non-cash consideration included in the contract.
- Allocation of transaction price to performance obligation in contracts with customers - A transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation on the basis of their stand-alone selling prices. The Company estimates the standalone selling price as a price at which a promised service is sold separately to a customer in the market.
- Transfer of control in contracts with customer - Where the Company determines that performance obligations are satisfied at a single point in time, revenue is recognized when control over the asset is transferred to the customer. Significant judgement is required to evaluate when 'control' is transferred to the customer.

Estimates and assumptions

The key estimates and assumptions that have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company are discussed below:

Useful lives of property and equipment:

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



4 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables:

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year, which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.



Asian Oilfield and Energy Services DMCC
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2025

5 Property and equipment

	Plant and machinery USD	Office equipment USD	Motor vehicles USD	Total USD
<i>Cost:</i>				
At 01 April 2023	13,690,558	716,992	139,361	14,546,911
Disposals during the year	(12,190,558)	(716,992)	(139,361)	(13,046,911)
At 31 March 2024	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
At 31 March 2025	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
<i>Depreciation:</i>				
At 01 April 2023	12,905,865	712,886	139,361	13,758,112
Disposals during the year	(12,184,219)	(723,332)	(139,361)	(13,046,912)
Charge for the year	301,642	10,446	-	312,088
At 31 March 2024	1,023,288	-	-	1,023,288
Charge for the year	300,000	-	-	300,000
At 31 March 2025	1,323,288	-	-	1,323,288
<i>Net book value :</i>				
At 31 March 2025	176,712	-	-	176,712
At 31 March 2024	476,712	-	-	476,712

6 Deposits, prepayments and advances

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Deposits	3,681	3,681
Prepayments	348,931	95,269
Loans and advance to staff	463	623
Other current asset	18,312	2,103
	371,387	101,676

7 Trade and other receivables

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Trade receivables	2,509,086	2,925,968
Reserve for impairment of accounts receivable	(2,075,968)	(2,075,968)
	433,118	850,000
Age-wise analysis of accounts receivable is as follows		
Outstanding for more than 12 months	433,118	850,000
	433,118	850,000
Geographical analysis of accounts receivable is as follows		
Due from African countries	433,118	850,000
	433,118	850,000
Movement in reserve for impairment of accounts receivable is as follows:		
Provided for the year	-	1,575,968
Balance at the end of the year	2,075,968	2,075,968

Asian Oilfield and Energy Services DMCC
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2025

8 Cash at bank

	2025	2024
	USD	USD
Cash at bank - in current account	<u>312,358</u>	<u>78,464</u>

9 Share capital

The share capital of the Company comprise of 3,675 shares of USD 272 each:

Name of shareholder	%	No. of shares	2025	2024
			USD	USD
M/s Asian Energy Services Limited	<u>100</u>	<u>3,675</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

10 Shareholder's current account

	2025	2024
	USD	USD
Balance at the beginning of the year	(319,590)	(531,391)
Net movement in shareholder's current account	299,969	211,801
Balance at the end of the year	<u>(19,621)</u>	<u>(319,590)</u>

11 Trade and other payables

	2025	2024
	USD	USD
Payable for expenses	37,600	29,108
Payable to sub contractors and service providers	1,354,238	1,247,912
Interest expense payable	-	31,869
	<u>1,391,838</u>	<u>1,308,889</u>

12 Provisions, accruals and other liabilities

	2025	2024
	USD	USD
Accrued staff salaries and benefits	-	1,933



Asian Oilfield and Energy Services DMCC
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2025

13 Cost of revenue

	2025	2024
	USD	USD
Salaries and wages	-	2,816
Consultancy expenses	32,613	-
Overseas travelling expenses	1,764	2,721
Insurance expenses	458	478
Other expenses	2,723	-
Depreciation on machinery, tools and vehicles	300,000	307,981
	<u>337,558</u>	<u>313,996</u>

14 Other income

	2025	2024
	USD	USD
Miscellaneous income	-	3,612
Liabilities written-off	100,000	2,721
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>6,333</u>

15 General and administrative expenses

	2025	2024
	USD	USD
Office rent*	4,562	4,796
Manager's remuneration and benefits	27,038	32,913
Bank charges	676	886
Software and IT enabled expenses	57,016	57,171
Repair and maintenance	-	4,207
Communication expenses	1,237	1,182
Fees and charges	184,873	68,392
Office and other expenses	1,039	2,669
Depreciation on other property, plant and equipment	-	4,107
	<u>276,441</u>	<u>176,323</u>

* The Company has elected not to recognize right-to-use assets and corresponding liabilities for short term leases and all the Company's leases are short term.



Asian Oilfield and Energy Services DMCC
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2025

16 Other expenses

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Foreign exchange loss	-	365
Other impairment	-	55,329
	<u>-</u>	<u>55,694</u>

17 Income tax expense

As the company has reported a net loss for the financial year, no provision for corporate income tax has been recognized in these financial statements, in accordance with the applicable tax laws and regulations in the United Arab Emirates.

18 Financial assets and liabilities

The financial assets of the Company comprise deposits, prepayments and advances, trade receivables, due from related party, amounts due from customer for contract work and cash at bank. The financial liabilities of the Company include trade and other payables and provisions, accruals and other liabilities, and income tax payable. The accounting policies for financial assets and liabilities are set out in note 3.

The following table summarises the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at the reporting date:

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Financial assets:		
Financial assets at amortised cost	<u>396,545</u>	<u>833,195</u>
Financial liabilities:		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:	<u>1,391,838</u>	<u>1,310,822</u>

19 Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- (a) Market risk;
- (b) Credit risk; and
- (c) Liquidity risk

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of a change in market interest rates or the market price due to changes in the credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market. The Company incurs financial liabilities to manage their market risk.

The Company is exposed to the following market risk:

- (i) Interest rate risk;
- (ii) Currency risk; and
- (iii) Price risk.

The Company's exposure to the above risks are described below:



Asian Oilfield and Energy Services DMCC
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2025

19 Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk:

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

The Company's interest rate exposure mainly concerns financial liabilities. The Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk as the Company did not take any loan during the year.

(ii) Currency risk:

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

Exposure to currency risk

The financial instrument of the Company is denominated in the functional currency of the Company. Therefore the Company is not exposed to currency risk through fair value or future cash flows of financial instrument as at the reporting date.

(iii) Price risk:

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

At the reporting date, the Company is not exposed to price risk due to the fact it does not hold any financial instrument which falls under this category.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from trade receivables and bank balances. The carrying amount of the financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Trade receivables	2,509,086	2,925,968
Refundable deposits	3,681	3,681
Loans and advance to staff	463	623
Other current asset	18,312	2,103
Bank balances	312,358	78,464
	<u>2,843,900</u>	<u>3,010,839</u>

Bank balances:

The Company seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to banks by only dealing with reputable banks only.

Trade receivables:

The Company monitors outstanding receivables to assess recoverability and establish appropriate allowances for amounts considered doubtful.



Asian Oilfield and Energy Services DMCC
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2025

19 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations from its financial liabilities. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through efficient cash management. The Company limits its liquidity risk by aligning the terms of trade payables with the terms of collection from customers. Further, the shareholder's ensure adequate funds are available as and when required.

The following table summarise the maturity profile of financial liabilities based on the remaining period at the end of reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	Carrying amount USD	Contractual cash flows USD	Less than 1 year USD	More than 1 year USD
As at 31 March 2025				
Trade and other payables	1,391,838	1,391,838	1,391,838	-
	Carrying amount USD	Contractual cash flows USD	Less than 1 year USD	More than 1 year USD
As at 31 March 2024				
Trade and other payables	1,308,889	1,308,889	1,308,889	-
Provisions, accruals and other liabilities	1,933	1,933	1,933	-
	1,310,822	1,310,822	1,310,822	-

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at significant different amounts.

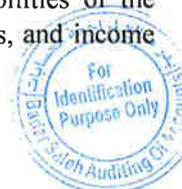
Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder's value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in business conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the current and previous years.

Equity comprise of share capital, accumulated losses and shareholder's current account, and is measured at USD -98,263 as at 31 March 2025 (2024: USD 196,030).

20 Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. The financial assets of the Company comprise deposits, prepayments and advances, trade receivables, due from related party, amounts due from customer for contract work and cash at bank. The financial liabilities of the Company include trade and other payables and provisions, accruals and other liabilities, and income tax payable.



20 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company at the reporting date are not materially different from their carrying values largely due to the nature and short-term maturities of financial instruments.

21 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Except for the ongoing obligations which are under normal course of business, there has been no other known contingent liability or commitment on the Company's financial statements as of reporting date.

22 Events after the reporting period

In the opinion of the management, no transaction or event of a material and unusual nature, favourable or unfavourable has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of approval of these financial statements, that is likely to affect, substantially the result of the operations or the financial position of the Company.

23 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. While preparing the financial statements, the management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The management has not come across any evidence that causes it to believe that material uncertainties related to the events or conditions existed, which may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

24 Approval of these financial statements

These financial statements have been approved on 15 April 2025.

25 General

Rounding off

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest USD unless otherwise stated.

Corresponding figures

Corresponding figures have been reclassified and rearranged, wherever necessary for better presentation.

