Al Firdous Holdings (P.J.S.C.)
and its subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

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For the year ended 31 March 2022

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BOARD' REPORT

The Directors of Al Firdous Holdings (P.J.S.C) (the "Company") have the pleasure of presenting their report along with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Main business and operations

Al Firdous Holdings (P.J.S.C.) (the "Company") is a public joint stock company registered on 1 July 1998 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE), according to Ministerial Decree Number 106 for the year 1998. The Company commenced its operation on 22 October 1998 under commercial license number 508397 issued by the Department of Economic Development of the Government of Dubai. The Company is registered on Dubai Financial Market, UAE.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the group are Hajj and Umrah organising and documents clearing services.

Financial positions and results

The operating results and financial position of the Group are fully set out in the attached consolidated financial statements. The Group has incurred a net loss of AED 1,523,280 for the year ended 31 March 2022 as compared to the restated loss for the year ended 31 March 2021: AED 2,529,091.

Directors

The Directors of the Group throughout the year, and to the date of this report are:

1. Mr. Sheikh Khaled Bin Zayed Al Nahyan – Chairman of the Board
2. Mr. Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan – Vice Chairman of the Board

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 were approved by the Board of Directors on 15 June 2022 and signed on their behalf by Sheikh Khaled Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Chairman of the Board.

Sheikh Khaled Bin Zayed Saquer Al Nahyan

Chairman of the Board
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton Audit and Accounting Limited (Dubai Branch)

The Offices 5
Level 3
Office 303
One Central, DWTC
Dubai, UAE
P.O. Box 1620
T +971 4 388 9925
F +971 4 388 9915

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Al Firdous Holdings (P.J.S.C.)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Disclaimer of Opinion

We do not express an opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Al Firdous Holdings (P.J.S.C.) (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Subsidiaries") (collectively referred to as the "Group"). Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these consolidated financial statements.

We were engaged to audit the consolidated financial statements of the Group, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

- **Receivable on the sale of Investment Portfolio**

  As disclosed in note 7 to the consolidated financial statements, an amount of AED 326,789,701 (31 March 31 2021: AED 326,789,701) is due from Islamic Arab Insurance Co, Labuan, Malaysia being the consideration for the sale of the Group's wholly owned subsidiary, Al Firdous Group Co. Ltd. for Hotels, and the Group's Islamic Investing and financing assets, together referred to as the "Investment Portfolio". As per management, this amount was to be settled by 31 March 2011 but is still outstanding as of the date of these consolidated financial statements. The Board of Directors consider this amount to be recoverable in full on the eventual disposal of the assets by Islamic Arab Insurance Co, Labuan, Malaysia. Consequently, no provision has been made against this receivable as of 31 March 2022. However, we have not been provided with sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support this conclusion. Accordingly, we were unable to verify the existence of this receivable or determine the extent of provision required, if any, against this balance. The audit report on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 was also disclaimed in respect of this matter.

- **Advance towards purchase of property**

  As disclosed in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements, an amount of AED 295,722,144 (31 March 2021: AED 295,722,144) was advanced to a related party predominantly for the purchase of land in Dubai. As per management, the related party has undertaken to secure the amount by the assignment of properties to the Group with a fair value of not less than an equivalent amount. However, we have not been provided with sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support the recoverability of this amount and the assignment of properties in the name of the Group and the fair value of the assigned properties. Accordingly, we were unable to determine the extent of provision, if any, that is required against this advance. The audit report on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 was also disclaimed in respect of this matter.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the shareholders of Al Firdous Holdings (P.J.S.C.) (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to note 2 to these consolidated financial statements which indicates that the Group has incurred a net loss of AED 1,523,280 for the year ended 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: AED 2,529,091) and has accumulated losses of AED 42,457,116 as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: AED 40,933,836). As described in note 2, these events or conditions, the Group concluded that they cannot accurately predict its potential consequences, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Furthermore, licenses of the Company and its subsidiaries are expired and not renewed as of the date of these financial statements. Notwithstanding these facts, the consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Chairman, who is also a shareholder of the Group has resolved to provide the necessary financial support to the Group to enable it to continue its operations and meet its obligations as they fall due.

Other information

Because of the significance of the matters described in the basis for disclaimer of opinion section of our report, we have been unable to form an opinion, whether based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the consolidated financial statements are prepared is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015, as amended, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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Independent auditor's report (continued)
To the shareholders of Al Firdous Holdings (P.J.S.C.) (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

We were engaged to conduct our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). However, because of the significance of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these consolidated financial statements.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirement that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the United Arab Emirates and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements and the IESBA Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Further, as required by the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015, as amended, we report that, except for the matters referred to in the basis for disclaimer of opinion paragraphs:

1. we have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit;
2. the consolidated financial statements have been prepared and comply in all material respects, with the applicable provision of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015, as amended, and the Memorandum of Association of the Group;
3. the Group has maintained proper books of account;
4. the consolidated financial statements included in the Directors' report is consistent with the books of the Group;
5. the Group has not purchased or invested in any shares during the financial year ended 31 March 2022;
6. note 8 to the consolidated financial statements discloses material related party transactions and balances, and the terms under which they were conducted;
7. based on the information that has been available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that Group has contravened during the financial year ended 31 March 2022 any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015, as amended or its Memorandum of Association which could materially affect its activities or its financial position as at 31 March 2022; and
8. based on the information available to us, no social contributions were made during the year.

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Grant Thornton
P.O. Box: 1620
DUBAI-U.A.E.
Public Accountants

Farouk Mohamed
Registration No. 86
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
15 June 2022

Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 AED	2021 AED
Non-current			
Property and equipment	5	**436,507**	873,055
Current			
Other receivables	6	**326,340**	388,500
Receivable on sale of the investment	7	**326,789,701**	326,789,701
Amounts due from related parties	8	**295,722,144**	295,722,144
		622,838,185	622,900,345
Total assets		**623,274,692**	623,773,400
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital		**600,000,000**	600,000,000
Additional paid in capital		**894,645**	894,645
Statutory reserve		**4,206,615**	4,206,615
Accumulated losses		**(42,457,116)**	(40,933,836)
Total equity		**562,644,144**	564,167,424
Liabilities			
Non-current			
Employee's end of service benefit		**5,064**	1,801
Amounts due to related parties	8	**48,331,545**	47,462,565
		48,336,609	47,464,366
Current			
Accounts payable		**5,223,440**	5,394,392
Other payables and accruals	9	**7,070,499**	6,747,218
		12,293,939	12,141,610
Total liabilities		**60,630,548**	59,605,976
Total equity and liabilities		**623,274,692**	623,773,400

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 15 June 2022 and signed on their behalf by:

Sheikh Khaled Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Chairman

The notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 AED	2021 AED
Revenue		-	-
Cost of revenue		-	-
Gross profit		-	-
General and administrative expenses	10	**(1,548,280)**	(2,642,974)
Other Income		**25,000**	113,883
Net loss for the year		**(1,523,280)**	(2,529,091)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(1,523,280)**	(2,529,091)
Loss per share	12	**(0.0025)**	(0.0042)

The notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Share capital AED	Additional paid in capital AED	Statutory reserve AED	Accumulated losses AED	Total equity AED
As at 1 April 2020	600,000,000	894,645	4,206,615	(38,404,745)	566,696,515
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,529,091)	(2,529,091)
Balance at 31 March 2021	600,000,000	894,645	4,206,615	(40,933,836)	564,167,424
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,523,280)	(1,523,280)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**600,000,000**	**894,645**	**4,206,615**	**(42,457,116)**	**562,644,144**

The notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 AED	2021 AED
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss for the year		**(1,523,280)**	(2,529,091)
Adjustments for non-cash transactions:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	5	**436,548**	1,059,546
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		**3,263**	6,188
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		-	(37,143)
Net changes in working capital:			
Account receivable		-	100
Other receivables		**62,160**	(1,382)
Accounts payable		**(170,952)**	(394,698)
Other payables and accruals		**323,281**	522,302
Operating cashflows after working capital		**(868,980)**	(1,374,178)
Employees' end of service benefits paid		-	(10,050)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(868,980)**	(1,384,228)
Cash flows from investing activity			
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		-	37,143
Net cash flows from investing activities		-	37,143
Cash flows from financing activity			
Amount due to related parties - net		**868,980**	1,346,042
Net cash flows from financing activity		**868,980**	1,346,042
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		-	(1,043)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		-	1,043
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		-	-

The notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Legal status and activity

(a) Al Firdous Holdings (P.J.S.C.) (the "Company") is a public joint stock company registered on 1 July 1998 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE), according to Ministerial Decree Number 106 for the year 1998. The Company commenced its operation on 22 October 1998 under commercial license number 508397 issued by the Department of Economic Development of the Government of Dubai. The Company is registered on Dubai Financial Market, UAE. The principal activities of the group as per the trade licenses are Hajj and Umrah organising and documents clearing services.

(b) The registered address of the Company is Al Sufouh Road, Jumeirah, P.O. Box 35000, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

(c) Up to 31 December 2008, the Company operated as the "Group" consisting of the Company and its 100% owned subsidiary; Al Firdous Group Co. Ltd. for Hotels, a company established in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and involved in managing and operating hotels and restaurants in KSA and organizing Hajj and Umrah trips. With effect from 1 January 2009, the Company sold Al Firdous Group Co. Ltd for Hotels and its Islamic financing and investing assets with Al Massa Co. for Urban Development Jeddah, KSA (together referred as the "Investment Portfolio") for a consideration of AED 326,789,701, see note 7.

(d) Following are the subsidiaries, which are considered for the preparation of these consolidated financial statements on the basis of beneficial ownership:

	Beneficial ownership interest (%)			Beneficial ownership interest (%)	
Name of subsidiary	**31-Mar-22**	31-Mar-21	**Name of sub-subsidiary**	**31-Mar-22**	31-Mar-21
Yummy Chain Two L.L.C (e)	**100**	100	Bait Misk Restaurant LLC [(e)i]	**100**	100
			Mint Leaf Restaurant LLC [(e)ii]	**100**	100
			Omnia Gourmet Restaurant LLC [(e)ii]	**100**	100
			Omnia by Silvena Restaurant LLC [(e)iii]	**100**	100
			Yummy Chain Catering LLC [(e)iv]	**100**	100
Oasis Court Hotel Apartment (f)	**100**	100	-	-	-

(e) Yummy Chain Two LLC was incorporated in Dubai, UAE on 31 December 2013. The principal activity of the subsidiary is operating as a restaurant in the Emirate of Dubai.

i) Bait Misk Restaurant LLC was incorporated in Dubai, UAE on 22 April 2014. The principal activity of the sub-subsidiary is operating as a restaurant in the Emirate of Dubai.

ii) Mint Leaf Restaurant LLC and Omnia Gourmet Restaurant LLC were incorporated in Dubai, UAE on 13 May 2014. The principal activity of the sub-subsidiaries is operating as a restaurant and coffee shop in the Emirate of Dubai.

1. Legal status and activity (continued)

iii) Omnia by Silvena Restaurant LLC was incorporated in Dubai, UAE on 17 June 2014. The principal activity of the sub-subsidiary is operating as a restaurant in the Emirate of Dubai.

iv) Yummy Chain Catering LLC was incorporated in Dubai, UAE on 31 August 2014. The principal activity of the sub-subsidiary is managing and operating a restaurant in the Emirate of Dubai.

On 6 November 2019, the management has decided to cease the restaurant business operations of Yummy Chain Two LLC and its subsidiaries by passing a board resolution to stop losses from these operations.

(f) Oasis Court Hotel Apartment was incorporated on 17 November 1997. The principal activity of the subsidiary is hotel Apartment rental in the Emirate of Dubai, with effect from 1 July 2010, the Company signed memorandum of understanding with Gulf Oasis Reality, a related party, to manage the Oasis Court Hotel Apartment located in Dubai, UAE. According to renewed memorandum of understanding dated 1 January 2013, the owner of Oasis Court Hotel Apartment is entitled to share equivalent to 30% of the total revenue. On 3 February 2015, the Company ceased to manage, operate and maintain the Oasis Court Hotel Apartment.

(g) Shareholding in the above subsidiaries and sub-subsidiaries is legally held by other shareholders for the beneficial interest of the Group. The Group has exposure or right to variable returns and the ability to affect those returns through power over the investee. Therefore, these are effectively the subsidiaries and sub-subsidiaries of the Group.

2 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

These financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 (as amended by Federal Decree-Law No 26 of 2020).

Federal Law By Decree No. 32 of 2021 on Commercial Companies (the "New Companies Law") was issued on 20 September 2021 with an effective date of 2 January 2022, replaced Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 on Commercial Companies, as amended. The Company has twelve months from the effective date to comply with the provisions of the new Companies Law.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are prepared under historical cost basis.

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in Arab Emirates Dirham (AED), the functional currency and presentation currency of the Group.

Basis of consolidation

The Group's financial statements consolidate the financial position and results of the Company and its subsidiaries as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022. Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control. Control is presumed to exist when the Company:

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

Basis of consolidation (Continued)

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has right, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee, if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are consolidated on a line-by-line basis from the date on which control is transferred to the Company and ceases from the date when the Company loses control of the subsidiary All of the subsidiaries have a reporting date of March 31.

All transactions and balances between Group companies are eliminated in full on consolidation, including unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Group companies. Where unrealised losses on intra-group asset sales are reversed on consolidation, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment from a group perspective. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Going concern

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

The Group has incurred a net loss of AED 1,523,280 for the year ended 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: AED 2,529,091) and has accumulated losses of AED 42,457,116 as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: AED 40,933,836). Based on the financial support available to the Group from its Chairman, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the consolidated financial statements, which assumes that Group will be able to meet its liabilities for foreseeable future from the date of signing of the consolidated financial statements.

Use of estimates and judgements

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

These estimates and underlying assumptions are continually evaluated. Based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. The accounting estimates and judgements made in the course of preparing these consolidated financial statements are described in Note 4.10.

3 Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards

3.1 Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used in the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 Jan 2021. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretations or amendment that has been issued but not yet effective.

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2: *Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRA 7, IFRA 4 and IFRS 16*

The amendments provide temporarily relief which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR).

The amendments include the following practical expedites:

- A practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest.
- Permit changes required by IBOR reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued.
- Provide temporarily relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Group. The Group intends to use the practical expedients in future periods if they become applicable.

Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16)

On 28 May 2020, the IASB published Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16) amending the standard to provide lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020.

The Group reviewed the impact of the amendment and concluded that there is no impact of this amendment on the financial statements as there were no lease agreements entered into by the Group as a lessee.

Other amendments to IFRSs, which are effective for annual accounting period starting from 1 April 2021 did not have any material impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Group.

3.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Group

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to date of the issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

3 Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards (continued)

3.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Group (continued)

Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current and or Non-current

In January 2021, 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 amendment clarifies:

- 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
- 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

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

Standards and amendments that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Group include:

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts;
- Reference to Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3);
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16);
- Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37);
- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter;
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities;
- IAS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements;
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8);
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)

These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application and therefore the disclosures have not been made. However, whilst they do not affect these financial statements, they will impact some entities. An entity should assess the anticipated impact of these new standards and amendments on their financial statements based on their own facts and circumstances and make appropriate disclosures.

Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. Standards, interpretations and amendments not adopted in the current period other than the ones mentioned above have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies

4.1 Overall consideration

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by IFRS for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies below and are consistent with those used in prior year.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Property and equipment

The cost of an item of property and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property and equipment are carried at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis to write down property and equipment to its residual value. The following useful lives are applied:

• Leasehold improvements	5 years
• Equipment and other assets	6-8 years
• Furniture and fixtures	5-8 years

Gains or losses arising on the disposal of property and equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in profit or loss within other income.

Material residual value estimates and estimates of useful life are updated as required, but at least annually, whether or not the asset is revalued. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Cost and accumulated depreciation values of fully depreciated items of property and equipment which are still being used in operations are not removed from the accounts until these are retired or disposed of.

4.3 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset has expired, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial assets

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised on trade date when the purchase of a financial asset is made under contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.3 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Recognition and measurement (continued)

The fair value of financial instruments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices for assets and offer prices for liabilities, at the close of business on the reporting date. If quoted market prices are not available, reference can also be made to broker or dealer price quotations.

The fair value of floating rate and overnight deposits with credit institutions is their carrying value. The carrying value is the cost of the deposit and accrued interest.

Classification of financial assets

A financial asset is classified as measured: at amortised cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) or Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) depending upon the business model assessment by the management. Considering the business model adopted for the existing financial assets, the Group only has financial assets measured at amortised cost. A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL.

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

In addition, on initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. Group's financial assets include other receivables, amounts due from related parties and receivable on sale of the investment.

Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic financing risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as interest rate.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.3 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment

The Group recognises allowance for impairment for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Group measures allowance for impairment at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for those financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition, in which case 12-month ECL is measured.

Measurement of ECL

ECL are probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.
- undrawn finance commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit- impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

For receivable on the sale of investment and receivable from related party, the Group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses.

Write-off

Assets carried at amortised cost are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group has exhausted all legal and remedial efforts to recover from the customers. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Presentation of impairment

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, when applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired,
- The Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement,
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:
    - has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
    - has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.3 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets (continued)

When the Group has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

The carrying amounts of Group's financial assets carried at amortised cost and non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial liabilities (other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Group does not have any financial liabilities measured at FVTPL. All interest-related charges are included within finance costs or finance income. The Group's financial liabilities include other payables and accruals, due to related parties and accounts payable.

4.4 Fair value measurement

The Group discloses the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortised cost. The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using assumptions that the market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that the market participants act in their best economic interests.

4.5 Equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued. Shareholder's current account is interest free, unsecured and receivable on demand. Retained earnings include all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

4.6 Employee's end of service benefit

A provision for employee's end of service benefit is made for the full amount due to employee for their periods of service up to the reporting date in accordance with the U.A.E. Labour Law and is reported as separate line item under non-current liabilities.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.6 Employee's end of service benefit (continued)

Short-term employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits such as medical care) are recognised in the year in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense when the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absences occur.
A provision for employee's end of service benefits is made for the full amount due to employees for their years of service up to the reporting date in accordance with the UAE Labour Law and is reported as separate line item under non-current liability.

The provision for staff terminal benefit is based on the liability that would arise if the employment of all the employees was terminated at the end of the reporting year.

4.7 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Group 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 obligation.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Any reimbursement that the Group can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision. All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resources, as a result of present obligations, is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognised, unless it was assumed in the course of a business combination.

4.8 Operating expenses

Operating expenses comprise of selling, marketing and administrative expenses which are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or at the date of their origin.

4.9 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the remeasurement of monetary items at year end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items are not retranslated at year end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.10 Key sources of judgement and estimation uncertainty

In preparing the consolidated financial statements management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may differ from the judgements, estimates and assumptions made by management and will seldom equal the estimated results. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Information about significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below.

Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowance for financial assets are based on assumptions about the risk of default and expected loss rates. The management uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculations based on the past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Determination and measurement of useful lives of property and equipment

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets to the Group. The carrying amounts are analysed in note 5. Actual results, however, may vary due to technical obsolescence, particularly relating to computers, and may cause minor adjustments to the Group's assets within the next financial year.

It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned. A reduction in the estimated useful lives would increase the recorded depreciation expense and decrease the carrying value of the related assets. Residual values are not considered as they are deemed immaterial.

5 Property and equipment

	Leasehold improvement AED	Equipment and other assets AED	Furniture and fixture AED	Total AED
Cost				
Balance at 1 April 2021	12,828,779	9,879,448	2,766,269	25,474,496
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	12,828,779	9,879,448	2,766,269	25,474,496
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 1 April 2021	12,828,779	9,006,393	2,766,269	24,601,441
Charge for the year (note 10)	-	436,548	-	436,548
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	12,828,779	9,442,941	2,766,269	25,037,989
Net Carrying amount at 31 March 2022	**-**	**436,507**	**-**	**436,507**

5 Property and equipment (continued)

	Leasehold improvement	Equipment and other assets	Furniture and fixture	Total
	AED	AED	AED	AED
Cost				
Balance at 1 April 2020	12,828,779	10,011,496	2,766,269	25,606,544
Disposal during the year	-	(132,048)	-	(132,048)
Balance at 31 March 2021	12,828,779	9,879,448	2,766,269	25,474,496
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 1 April 2020	12,205,779	8,701,895	2,766,269	23,673,943
Charge for the year (note 11)	623,000	436,546	-	1,059,546
Disposals during the year	-	(132,048)	-	(132,048)
Balance at 31 March 2021	12,828,779	9,006,393	2,766,269	24,601,441
Net Carrying amount at 31 March 2021	-	873,055	-	873,055

As per management's assessment, there has been no impairment in the carrying value of property and equipment

6 Other receivables

	2022	2021
	AED	AED
Prepaid expenses	**114,190**	176,351
Advances to suppliers	**4,337**	4,337
Refundable deposits	**34,000**	34,000
Other receivables	**173,813**	173,812
	326,340	388,500

7 Receivable on sale of investment

This represents the amount receivable from Islamic Arab Insurance Co. Labuan, Malaysia on the sale of the Al Firdous Group Co. Ltd. For Hotels; a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group, and it's Islamic financing and investing assets with Al Masaa Co. for Urban Development (together, the "Investment Portfolio") on 1 January 2009.

As per management, on 29 June 2009, the Group signed an agreement with Islamic Arab Insurance Co., Labuan Malaysia in which the parties agreed to reschedule the outstanding receivable of AED 326,789,701 into instalments that were due every six months starting from 31 August 2010 and ending on 28 February 2012. On 24 June 2010, due to a proposed restructuring and investment plans by the Group, the rescheduling agreement was cancelled and both parties entered into another agreement to settle the amount receivable on the sale of the Investment Portfolio within 12 months from 31 March 2010.

The receivable on sale of the Investment Portfolio is still outstanding as of the date of these consolidated financial statements. As per management, negotiations are being held with Islamic Arab Insurance Co., Labuan for an early resolution to this matter. The Board of Directors consider that the amount will be recovered in full on the eventual disposal of the investment Portfolio and, accordingly, the Group has not made any provision against this receivable.

8 Related parties

The Group in the normal course of business carries on business with other entities that fall within the definition of related party in accordance with IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures'.

For the purpose of these consolidated financial statements, entities are considered to be related to the Group or the Group if the Group or the Group has the ability, directly or indirectly, to exercise significant influence over the entities in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Group or the Group are subject to common control or significant influence.

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

Details of related party transactions entered into during the year are set out below. These transactions have been carried out at terms mutually agreed between the related parties and as approved by the Group management. The amounts due from/to related parties do not attract interest and there are no defined repayment arrangements.

Amounts due from related parties

	2022 AED	2021 AED
Entities under common control		
Bin Zayed Group [1]	**295,722,144**	295,722,144

[1] Amount due from Bin Zayed Group of AED 295,722,144 (31 March 2021: AED 295,722,144) includes advance towards purchase of property of AED 289,939,984 (31 March 2021: AED 289,939,984) which represents payment made for the purchase of land in the Emirate of Dubai.

As per management, Bin Zayed Group has undertaken to secure the total balance owed by them amounting to AED 295,722,144 (31 March 2021: AED 295,722,144) by the assignment of its properties with a fair value of not less than an equivalent amount due to the Group.

Amounts due to related parties

	2022 AED	2021 AED
Directors' fee payable	**600,000**	600,000
Entities under common control		
Bin Zayed Investment LLC	**22,052,213**	22,052,213
Bin Zayed International LLC	**277,081**	-
Gulf Oasis Realty	**8,783,176**	8,783,176
Omnia Baharat Restaurant LLC	**6,613,181**	6,613,548
Bin Zayed Contracting Co. LLC	**5,886,099**	5,293,833
Maiadien Building Materials Trading LLC	**3,316,686**	3,316,686
Omnia Food Trading LLC	**651,802**	651,802
Omnia Glow Restaurant	**151,307**	151,307
	47,731,545	46,862,565
	48,331,545	47,462,565

9 Other payables and accruals

	2022	2021
	AED	AED
Accrued expenses	**4,174,735**	3,647,685
Advances	**2,007,079**	2,007,079
Staff salaries and benefits payable	**760,896**	967,414
Others	**127,789**	125,040
	7,070,499	6,747,218

10 General and administrative expenses

	2022	2021
	AED	AED
Staff cost (note 10.1)	**76,213**	120,105
Rent	**807,357**	965,009
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 5)	**436,548**	1,059,545
Other expenses	**228,162**	498,315
	1,548,280	2,642,974

10.1 Staff cost

	2022	2021
	AED	AED
Number of staff at year end	**1**	1
Salaries and related cost	**63,668**	94,538
Leave and gratuity	**9,282**	9,215
Other costs	**3,263**	16,352
	76,213	120,105

11 Share capital

The share capital of the Group consists of 600,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares (2021: 600,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares) with a par value of AED 1 each.

	2022	2021
	AED	AED
Authorized, issued, subscribed and paid up share capital	**600,000,000**	600,000,000
Additional paid up capital	**894,645**	894,645
	600,894,645	600,894,645

12 Loss per share

	2022	2021
	AED	AED
Net loss for the year	**(1,523,280)**	(2,529,091)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for purposes of basic earnings	**600,000,000**	600,000,000
Loss per share	**(0.0025)**	(0.0042)

The Group does not have any instruments which have a dilutive impact on loss per share when exercised.

13 Financial instrument risk

Risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are market risk (foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

13.1 Market risk

Market risk comprises of price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk. These risks arise due to change in market prices, interest rates and foreign currency rates.

Foreign currencies risk

Foreign currencies risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates, Most of the Company's transactions are carried out in AED, the Company's reporting and functional currency. The impact of the risk exposure is considered by management to be minimal.

Interest rate risk

As the Group has no significant interest-bearing assets, the Group's income and operating cashflows are substantially not affected by the changes in market interest rates.

13.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Group. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the reporting date.

Classes of financial assets – carrying amounts:	2022	2021
	AED	AED
Other receivables	326,340	388,500
Receivable on sale of the investment portfolio	326,789,701	326,789,701
Amounts due from related parties	295,722,144	295,722,144
	622,838,185	622,900,345

13.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Group manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

As at 31 March 2022	Within 6-12 months	More than 12 months
	AED	AED
Account payables	5,223,440	-
Other payables and provision	7,070,499	-
Due to related parties	-	48,331,545
	12,293,939	48,331,545

13 Financial instrument risk (continued)

13.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

As at 31 March 2021	Within 6-12 months AED	More than 12 months AED
Account payables	5,394,392	-
Other payables and provision	6,747,218	-
Due to related parties	-	47,462,565
	12,141,610	47,462,565

14 Capital management policies and procedures

The Group's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern;
- to provide an adequate return and benefits to the shareholders; and
- to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital.

The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The capital structure of the Group consists of share capital and accumulated losses as disclosed in the statement of financial position.

15 Fair value measurement

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets of the Group include other receivables (excluding prepaid expenses, if any), receivable on sale of the investment and amounts due from related parties. Financial liabilities of the Group include accounts payable, other payables and accruals and amounts due to related parties.

All the financial assets and liabilities of the Group are carried at amortised cost and none of the non-financial assets and liabilities have been fair valued. Therefore, the fair value hierarchy disclosure which requires a three-level category of fair value is not disclosed because it does not have significant disclosure impact to the consolidated financial statements. As at year end, management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities approximates to their fair values.

16 Contingencies and commitments

The Group has no contingent liabilities or commitments as at the reporting date (31 March 2021: Nil).

17 General assembly of shareholders

The ordinary general assembly of shareholders was held on 15 July 2021 who approved the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed for issuance on 15 June 2022.

18 Post-reporting date events

No significant, non-adjusting or adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements.

19 Reclassifications of comparatives in the financial statements

Certain comparative amount in the consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

- In the statement of cashflows, "Amount due to related parties–net" amounting to AED 1,346,042 included in operating activities in prior year has been reclassified to financing activity to achieve fair presentation.
- In the statement of financial position, "Amount due to related parties" amounting to AED 47,462,565 included as current liabilities in prior year has been reclassified to non-current liabilities to achieve fair presentation.