

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Partners
Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.** (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and 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.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2021, 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 *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)* and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the State of Qatar, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 consolidated financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report(continued)

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Furthermore, we confirm that we are not aware of any non-compliance with the Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015 during the year that would materially affect the Company or its consolidated financial position as at December 31, 2021.

For Adib Al Chaa & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Adib A. Al Chaa
Auditor's Registration number 85
Doha, April 07, 2022



Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As At December 31, 2021

	Note	2021 QAR	2020 QAR
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	660,377	769,474
Right-of-use asset	5	358,075	-
Total non-current assets		1,018,452	769,474
Current assets			
Cash and bank balances	17	127,741	800,368
Trade and other receivables	6	14,054,219	12,036,625
Inventories	8	357,396	530,756
Due from related parties		262,710	262,710
Contract assets	7	4,429,936	1,024,477
Total current assets		19,232,002	14,654,936
TOTAL ASSETS		20,250,454	15,424,410
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	9	400,000	400,000
Partners current account	10	892,225	894,196
Legal reserve	11	584,880	584,880
Retained earnings		4,707,660	4,418,480
Total Equity		6,584,765	6,297,556
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Employees end of service benefits	12	2,734,172	2,471,294
Lease liability - non-current portion	5	76,202	-
Total non-current liabilities		2,810,374	2,471,294
Current liabilities			
Bank overdraft		2,088,902	1,946,057
Trade and other payables	13	8,476,351	4,709,503
Lease liability - current portion	5	290,062	-
Total current liabilities		10,855,315	6,655,560
Total liabilities		13,665,689	9,126,854
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		20,250,454	15,424,410

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Management on April 7, 2022 and signed on their behalf by:






The accompanying notes 1 to 21 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	QAR	QAR
Revenue	14	38,037,885	26,744,425
Cost of sales	15	(28,310,763)	(25,537,630)
Gross profit		9,727,122	1,206,795
Other income		53,546	34,300
General and administrative expenses	16	(7,789,465)	(10,004,530)
Amortization of right-of-use asset	5	(214,845)	-
Depreciation		(323,228)	(445,159)
Finance costs		(1,163,950)	(995,074)
Profit income/(loss) for the year		289,180	(10,203,668)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		289,180	(10,203,668)



The accompanying notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

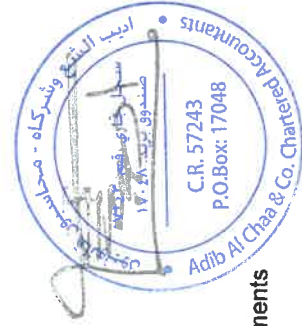
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

2021

	Share capital	Partners' current account	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	QAR	QAR	QAR	QAR	QAR
Equity as at January 1, 2021	400,000	894,196	584,880	4,418,480	6,297,556
Profit for the year	-	-	-	289,180	289,180
Net movements in current account	-	(1,971)	-	-	(1,971)
Equity as at December 31, 2021	400,000	892,225	584,880	4,707,660	6,584,765

2020

	Share capital	Partners' current account	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	QAR	QAR	QAR	QAR	QAR
Equity as at January 1, 2020	400,000	894,196	584,880	14,622,148	16,501,224
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(10,203,668)	(10,203,668)
Equity as at December 31, 2020	400,000	894,196	584,880	4,418,480	6,297,556



The accompanying notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Note	2021 QAR	2020 QAR
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit (loss) for the year		289,180	(10,203,668)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation		323,228	445,159
Provision for impairment losses of trade receivables		19,555	-
Provision for employees end of service benefits		406,778	943,302
Bad debts written off		285,599	911,216
Amortization of right-of-use asset		214,845	-
Interest expense on lease liability		25,004	-
Operating profit/(loss) before changes in working capital		1,564,189	(7,903,991)
Changes in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		(2,322,748)	(2,019,992)
Inventories		173,360	7,901,513
Accrued expenses (income) not yet paid (received)		(3,405,459)	1,024,477
Due from related parties		-	(500)
Trade and other payables		3,766,848	2,012,103
Employees end of service benefits paid		(143,900)	(605,072)
Income taxes paid		-	(55,290)
Net cash flows (used in)/from operating activities		(367,710)	353,248
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(214,131)	(347,410)
Net cash flows used investing activities		(214,131)	(347,410)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of principal portion of lease liability		(231,660)	-
Net movements in partners current account		(1,971)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(233,631)	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash		(815,472)	5,838
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of the year		(1,145,689)	(1,151,527)
Cash and bank balances at the end of the year	17.	(1,961,161)	(1,145,689)

The accompanying notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

4



Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

1. COMPANY INFORMATION AND ACTIVITIES

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C. (the Company) is registered in the state of Qatar under commercial registration number 18632 on October 16, 1996. The Company's registered office is located at Ar Rayyan. The Company is engaged in cleaning services and sale of related cleaning materials.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1. Presentation of financial statements

Accounting convention

The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments which are recognised at fair value.

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Qatari Riyals (QAR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

All material intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Use of estimates and judgments

Because the precise determination of many assets and liabilities is dependent upon future events, the preparation of consolidated financial statements for a period necessarily involves the use of estimates and approximations which have been made using careful judgment. These estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that the Company may undertake in the future.

2.2. Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the applicable requirements of Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015.

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements(continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Cont'd)

2.3. Standards, amendments and interpretations effective on or after January 1, 2021

The following standards, amendments and interpretations have been adopted in these financial statements. The application of these standards and amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

Revised Standards

- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4, and IFRS 16 – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2.

2.4. Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The Company has not applied the following standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective. Management anticipates that the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations in future years will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company and does not plan to early adopt these standards.

Effective Date

New Standards

IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts

January 1, 2023

Revised Standards

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022:

- Amendments to IFRS 3 - *Updating reference to the Conceptual Framework*
- Amendments to IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment *prohibiting a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset*
- IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16, and IAS 41 - *Amendments resulting from Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle*
- Amendments to IAS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets *regarding the costs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous*

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023:

- Amendment to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements *Amendments regarding the classification of liabilities as current or non-current*
- Amendment to IAS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements(continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Cont'd)

2.4. Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective (Cont'd)

Effective date yet to be determined:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Accounting treatment for sales or contribution of assets between an investor and its associates or joint ventures is postponed indefinitely. However, early application of the amendments is still permitted.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1. Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the property, plant and equipment's carrying value or recognised as a separate asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will be realised and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the calculation of depreciation are as follows:

Machinery and equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	6.66 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office equipment	6.66 years
IT equipment	3 years

Property, plant and equipment is derecognised and removed from the consolidated statement of financial position on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. Gains and losses from derecognition are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

3.2. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Due to changing technology and market demand, inventory is subject to obsolescence. An annual review is made of all inventory to determine if any obsolete, discontinued or slow moving items are in inventory. Based on this review, inventory is disposed of or an allowance for obsolescence is provided to cover any future disposals based on management's judgment.

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements(continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

3.3. Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange of consideration. To assess whether at inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange of consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset; the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date. The right-of-use is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted of any lease payments made at or before the commencement date. The right-of-use is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use of the lease term.

The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

For short-term and low value leases, the Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities; the lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straightline basis over the lease term in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.4. Financial instruments

Financial instruments are any contract that gives rise to both financial assets of one enterprise and financial liabilities or equity instruments of another enterprise.

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

IFRS 9, *financial instruments* ("IFRS 9") became effective for the first time on January 1, 2018 and introduced new requirements for the classification, measurement and impairment of financial assets and financial liabilities; and hedge accounting.

Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (except a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the item. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements(continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

3.4. Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets

Classification and measurement

As required by IFRS 9, an entity shall classify financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification of financial assets is generally based on the company's business model for managing financial assets and its contractual cash flows characteristics.

Amortised Cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

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

The financial assets of the company in this category are cash in hand and bank, trade receivables, receivable from related parties, and other receivables. These financial assets are measured at amortised cost.

A gain or loss on a financial asset that is measured at amortised cost is recognized in profit or loss when it is derecognized, reclassified or impaired.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it meets both of the following conditions:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements(continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

3.4. Financial instruments (Cont'd)

On initial recognition, the company irrecoverably designates an equity investment that is not held for trading as FVTOCI. This designation is made on investment by investment basis.

A gain or loss on a financial asset that is measured at FVTOCI is recognized in comprehensive income. Dividends are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive the payment of the dividend is established.

The Company has no financial assets in this category.

Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are classified under this category.

Financial assets that are held for trading on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

A gain or loss on a financial asset that is measured at FVTPL is recognized in profit or loss.

Dividends are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive the payment of the dividend is established.

The Company has no financial assets in this category.

Financial liabilities

The financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The company's financial liabilities include loans, trade payables, payables to related parties and other payables.

The Company's derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the Company assesses the financial assets carried at amortised cost to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset is impaired when there is evidence that one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements(continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

3.4. Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Evidence that a financial asset is impaired includes the following:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
- Default or delinquency by a debtor
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

Expected Credit Losses

Expected credit losses (ECLs) are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured 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 Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Under IFRS 9, loss allowances are measured on either of the following basis:

- Lifetime ECLs: These are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instruments.
- 12-month ECLs: These are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

The Company recognises loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

All bank balances are assessed to have low credit risk as they are held in reputable banking Institutions.

Loss allowances for trade and other receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- Customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 360 days past due.

The company have assessed the ECLs for trade and other receivables to be immaterial.

Presentation of impairment

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

Provision for impairment of trade receivables is deducted from gross carrying value of trade receivables and impairment losses relating to trade receivables are separately presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements(continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

3.4. Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery.

3.5. Employees end of service benefits

The Company provides for employees' end of service benefits determined in accordance with the provision of the Qatar Labour Laws based on employees' salaries and length of service at the reporting date, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The applicable benefits are paid to the employees upon termination of employment with the Company. The Company has no expectation of settling its employees' end of service benefits obligation in near term and hence classified this as a non-current liability.

3.6. Revenue recognition

Rendering of services

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. Contracts can be written, oral or implied by an entity's customary business practices. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer.

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognized at a point of time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally upon delivery.

Sale of services

Revenue is recognized at a point of time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally when the services are rendered.

Rendering of services

Revenue is recognized over time, as the customers simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs.

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements(continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

3.7. Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in Qatari Riyals at the approximate rate of exchange prevailing at the time of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

3.8. Taxation

Taxes are calculated based on applicable tax laws or regulations in which the company operates. Provision for income tax represents the tax currently payable based on the taxable profit for the year. The tax rate used is 10.00% of the taxable income which is the corporate tax rate in Qatar. The taxpayer may deduct losses incurred during a taxable year from the net income of the subsequent years, subject to the following: (1) losses may not be carried forward for more than five years from the end of the taxable year during which they are incurred; and (2) losses resulting from an exempt or non taxable source of income may not be deducted. There has been no change in this tax rate from the previous reporting period.



Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

4. Property, plant and equipment December 31, 2021

	Machinery and equipment QAR	Furniture and fixtures QAR	Motor vehicles QAR	Office equipment QAR	Computers QAR	Total QAR
Cost						
Opening balance	2,709,097	1,366,048	3,451,231	246,657	39,461	7,812,494
Additions	67,035	3,048	102,150	34,870	7,028	214,131
Balance at December 31, 2021	2,776,132	1,369,096	3,553,381	281,527	46,489	8,026,625
Depreciation						
Opening balance	(2,485,906)	(1,137,227)	(3,183,922)	(201,997)	(33,968)	(7,043,020)
Depreciation charge	(83,119)	(93,787)	(130,372)	(12,612)	(3,338)	(323,228)
Balance at December 31, 2021	(2,569,025)	(1,231,014)	(3,314,294)	(214,609)	(37,306)	(7,366,248)
Net book value						
At January 01, 2021	223,191	228,821	267,309	44,660	5,493	769,474
At December 31, 2021	207,107	138,082	239,087	66,918	9,183	660,377

Note: The depreciation charged has been allocated as follows:

	2021 QAR	2020 QAR
General and administrative expenses	323,228	445,159
	<u>323,228</u>	<u>445,159</u>

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements(continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

5. Leases

Right-of-use asset

	2021 QAR	2020 QAR
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additions during the year	572,920	-
Amortization charge during the year	(214,845)	-
Balance at the end of the year	358,075	-

Lease liability

	2021 QAR	2020 QAR
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additions during the year	572,920	-
Interest expenses incurred	25,004	-
Payments made during the year	(231,660)	-
Balance at the end of the year	366,264	-

	2021 QAR	2020 QAR
Current portion	290,062	-
Non-current portion	76,202	-
Total	366,264	-

6. Trade and other receivables

	2021 QAR	2020 QAR
Trade receivables	13,931,085	11,077,685
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	(19,555)	-
	13,911,530	11,077,685
Prepayments and deposits	106,749	106,749
Other receivables	35,940	852,191
Total	14,054,219	12,036,625

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements(continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

6. Trade and other receivables (Cont'd)

Trade receivables ageing analysis

	Less than 30 days QAR	31-60 days QAR	61-90 days QAR	91-365 days QAR	Over 365 days QAR	Provision QAR	Total QAR
Total trade receivables as of December 31, 2021	828,377	2,900,865	2,752,255	4,590,014	2,859,574	(19,555)	13,911,530
Total	828,377	2,900,865	2,752,255	4,590,014	2,859,574	(19,555)	13,911,530

7. Contract asset

A contract asset is an entity's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the entity has transfer to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than passage of time (for example, the entity's future performance).

The revenue recognized for work done without approved certificate of compliance is presented and disclosed as contract assets. The certificate of compliance was approved in subsequent year.

8. Inventories

	2021 QAR	2020 QAR
Finished goods	357,396	530,756
Total	357,396	530,756

9. Share capital

	Share	2021 QAR	2020 QAR
Al Mahhar Holding Company	51 %	204,000	204,000
Mr. John Baptist Cornelio	49 %	196,000	196,000
	100 %	400,000	400,000

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements(continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

10. Partners current account

	2021	2020
	QAR	QAR
Al Mahhar Holding Company	(102,000)	(102,000)
Mr. John Baptist Cornelio	994,225	996,196
Total	892,225	894,196

11. Legal reserve

	2021	2020
	QAR	QAR
Balance at the beginning of the year	584,880	584,880
Balance at the end of the year	584,880	584,880

As required by Qatar Commercial Companies' Law No. 11 of 2015, 10% of the net profit for the year should be transferred to a legal reserve; the company may discontinue such transfer if the reserves total 50% of the capital. The company has resolved to cease such annual transfers as the legal reserve has reached the minimum required level. The reserve is not generally available for distribution except in the circumstances stipulated in the above law.

12. Employees end of service benefits

	2021	2020
	QAR	QAR
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,471,294	2,133,064
Provided during the year	406,779	943,302
Paid during the year	(143,901)	(605,072)
Balance at the end of the year	2,734,172	2,471,294

13. Trade and other payables

	2021	2020
	QAR	QAR
Trade payables	5,364,836	1,930,532
Accrued expenses	2,117,772	1,965,354
Other payables	993,743	813,617
Total	8,476,351	4,709,503

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements(continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

14. Revenue

The Company derives its revenue from contracts with customers as follows:

	2021 QAR	2020 QAR
Services rendered	<u>38,037,885</u>	<u>26,744,425</u>
Total	<u>38,037,885</u>	<u>26,744,425</u>
Major services		
	2021 QAR	2020 QAR
Maintenance services	<u>38,037,885</u>	<u>26,744,425</u>
Total	<u>38,037,885</u>	<u>26,744,425</u>
Timing of revenue recognition		
	2021 QAR	2020 QAR
Services transferred overtime	<u>38,037,885</u>	<u>26,744,425</u>
Total	<u>38,037,885</u>	<u>26,744,425</u>

15. Cost of sales

	2021 QAR	2020 QAR
Opening stock	530,756	10,481,223
Purchases	19,492,992	9,634,804
Closing stock	<u>(357,396)</u>	<u>(530,756)</u>
Direct materials cost	19,666,352	19,585,271
Other direct costs	<u>8,644,411</u>	<u>5,952,359</u>
Total	<u>28,310,763</u>	<u>25,537,630</u>

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements(continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

16. General and administrative expenses

	2021	2020
	QAR	QAR
Salaries and wages	3,692,634	4,846,734
Shor-term lease	1,117,710	1,454,960
Transportation and air ticket	920,680	772,606
Immigration expense	482,852	519,495
Repairs and maintenance	380,890	329,407
Utilities	307,734	275,296
Communication	144,273	135,098
Insurance	79,238	86,305
Legal and professional	46,470	115,953
Advertising	27,214	169,672
Printing and stationery	10,870	27,388
Bad debts written off	285,599	911,216
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	19,555	-
Other expenses	273,746	360,400
Total	7,789,465	10,004,530

17. Cash and bank balances

	2021	2020
	QAR	QAR
Cash on hand	49,376	342,277
Cash at bank	78,365	458,091
Bank overdraft	(2,088,902)	(1,946,057)
Total cash and bank balances	(1,961,161)	(1,145,689)

18. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable willing parties on arms length transaction. Since the financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, the carrying value of the company's financial instruments are not considered significantly different from their book value as these items are short-term in nature.

19. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur financial loss. Cash is placed with national banks with good credit ratings. Credit risk on receivable is limited to local customers.

Al Doha Maintenance And Service Centre L.L.C.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements(continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

20. Events after the end of the reporting period

The Company is not aware of any significant events that occurred subsequent to the consolidated statement of financial position date but prior to the signing of this financial statement that would have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

21. Contingent liabilities

The company has given bank guarantees at the balance sheet date amounting to **QAR 10,102,762** (2020 : QAR. 3,602,535).

22. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's consolidated financial statements presentation. Such reclassification has not had any effect on the results, total assets, liabilities or equity of the Company for the previous year.