

**EAGLE AGROTECH HOLDINGS LIMITED
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
ABU DHABI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

**EAGLE AGROTECH HOLDINGS LIMITED
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
ABU DHABI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Shareholder
Eagle Agrotech Holdings Limited And Its Subsidiary
Abu Dhabi
United Arab Emirates
Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Eagle Agrotech Holdings Limited And Its Subsidiary, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026, 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 consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2026, and its consolidated financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon. We do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The financial information of one subsidiary for the period January 1, 2026 to March 31, 2026 is based on unaudited management accounts. This information is included in the Group's consolidation. The absence of an external audit increases the risk of error or incomplete information. Accordingly, this was a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included assessing management's process for preparing the management accounts, performing analytical procedures, testing selected balances and transactions, and evaluating the consistency of accounting policies. We also assessed whether any adjustments or disclosures were required.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and in compliance with applicable provisions of the Articles of Association of the Group and the rules and regulations of Abu Dhabi Global Market, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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.

The Manager is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

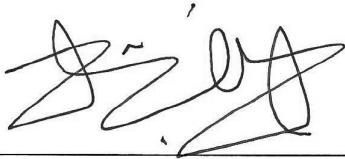
· Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We also confirm that, in our opinion, the financial statements of the Group have been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the rules and regulations of Abu Dhabi Global Market and, based on the information that has been made available to us during our audit of the financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2026, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the activities undertaken by the Group and as disclosed in note 1 to these financial statements, are not significantly different from the activities mentioned in the license issued to the Group by Abu Dhabi Global Market.

M & M Al Menhali Auditing,



Mr. Mabkhoot Al Menhali
Auditors' Registration No: 262
Dubai, United Arab Emirates.



April 30, 2026

EAGLE AGROTECH HOLDINGS LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
ABU DHABI, U.A.E.

Consolidated statement of financial position
As at March 31, 2026
(In United States Dollars)

(In United States Dollars)		March 31,	
	Notes	2026	2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	506,764	478,537
Right of use asset	9	1,289,972	1,309,829
Capital work in progress	10	3,369,855	1,480,938
Intangible asset	11	212	262
Total non current assets		5,166,802	3,269,566
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	12	153,176	30,134
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,036,910	302,909
Total current assets		1,190,086	333,043
Total assets		6,356,889	3,602,609
Equity and liabilities			
Equity funds			
Share capital		2,041	1,000
Preference shares		1,997,918	-
Retained earnings/(Accumulated losses)		(3,130,413)	(2,438,204)
Currency translation adjustment		(255,861)	(243,856)
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company		(1,386,315)	(2,681,060)
Non-controlling interest		(9)	(6)
Total equity		(1,386,324)	(2,681,065)
Non current liabilities			
Lease liability	14	1,321,819	1,238,041
Loan from shareholder	15	5,395,609	4,620,924
Total non current liabilities		6,717,428	5,858,965
Current liabilities			
Lease liability	14	-	-
Trade and other payables	16	1,025,785	424,709
Total current liabilities		1,025,785	424,709
Total liabilities		7,743,213	6,283,674
Total equity and liabilities		6,356,889	3,602,609

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditor's Report dated April 30, 2026 is set out on page 1 to 3.

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on April 30, 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:


Pankaj Rastogi
Director




Adnan Ali Rashid Alabbbar
Director

EAGLE AGROTECH HOLDINGS LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

ABU DHABI, U.A.E.

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(In United States Dollars)

	<i>Notes</i>	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period ended March 31, 2025
Revenue		-	-
Cost of revenue		-	-
Gross profit		-	-
Operating expenses			
Management fees		(383,080)	(349,333)
General and administrative expenses	17	(20,026)	(1,969,866)
Depreciation	8	(80,454)	(16,069)
Amortisation	9 & 11	(42,552)	(32,866)
Total operating expenses		(526,113)	(2,368,136)
Profit/(loss) from operating activities		(526,113)	(2,368,136)
Finance charges	18	(166,100)	(70,078)
Profit/(loss) for the year		(692,212)	(2,438,214)
Other comprehensive income			
Exchange difference on translation		(12,005)	(243,856)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		(704,217)	(2,682,069)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Pankaj Rastogi
Director




Adnan Ali Rashid Alabbar
Director

EAGLE AGROTECH HOLDINGS LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
ABU DHABI, U.A.E.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended March 31, 2026

(In United States Dollars)

	Equity attributable to owner's of the Parent Company				
	Share capital	Preference share capital	Retained earnings/ (Accumulated losses)	Currency translation adjustment	Non-controlling interest
Balance at July 01, 2024	-	-	-	-	-
a. Capital introduced	1,004	-	-	-	1,004
b. Non-controlling interest	(4)	-	10	-	(6)
c. Currency translation adjustment	-	-	243,856	(243,856)	-
d. Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	-	-	(2,682,069)	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	1,000	-	(2,438,204)	(243,856)	(6)
a. Capital introduced	1,041	1,997,918	-	-	1,998,959
b. Non-controlling interest	-	-	3	-	(3)
c. Currency translation adjustment	-	-	12,005	(12,005)	-
d. Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	(704,217)	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2026	2,041	1,997,918	(3,130,413)	(255,861)	(9)
					(1,386,324)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
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Pankaj Rasgotgi
Director




Adnan Ali Rashid Alabbbar
Director

EAGLE AGROTECH HOLDINGS LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
ABU DHABI, U.A.E.

Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended March 31, 2026
(In United States Dollars)

		March 31,	
		For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period ended March 31, 2025
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities:	<i>Notes</i>		
Profit/(loss) for the year/ period		(692,212)	(2,438,214)
Adjustments for:			
Finance charges		82,322	70,078
Interest expense on lease liabilities		83,778	-
Currency translation adjustment		(12,005)	(243,856)
Depreciation	8	80,454	15,217
Amortisation	9	42,496	32,857
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		(415,167)	(2,563,918)
Changes in working capital			
(Increase) in trade and other receivables		(123,042)	(30,134)
Increase in trade and other payables		601,075	424,709
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		62,866	(2,169,342)
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities:			
Purchase of plant, property and equipment	8	(106,612)	(493,754)
Purchase of intangible assets	11	51	(262)
Net movement in right of use asset	9	-	(1,467,963)
Net adjustments for CTA		(24,709)	125,278
Capital work in progress	10	(1,888,917)	(1,480,939)
Net Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		(2,020,188)	(3,317,640)
Cash flows from/(used in) financing activities:			
Capital brought in		1,998,959	1,004
Net movement in lease liabilities		-	1,238,041
Finance charges		(82,322)	(70,078)
Funds introduced/(withdrawn) by the shareholder (net)		774,685	4,620,924
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		2,691,322	5,789,891
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		734,001	302,909
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		302,909	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	13	1,036,910	302,909
Represented by:			
Bank Balances		1,036,910	302,909
		1,036,910	302,909

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Pankaj Rastogi
Director




Adnan Ali Rashid Alabbar
Director

**EAGLE AGROTECH HOLDINGS LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
ABU DHABI, U.A.E**

**Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2026**

1. LEGAL STATUS & ACTIVITIES:

- a) **Eagle Agrotech Holdings Limited**, ("the Company") is registered with Abu Dhabi Global Market as a Free zone Company and operates under the Registration No 20122 issued on July 17, 2024.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026 comprises the company and its subsidiary (collectively called as "The Group").

- b) The Company is engaged in special purpose vehicle, special purpose vehicle-holding ownership of equity and non-equity assets, including shares, debentures, bonds, other forms of security. Holding ownership of real property, intellectual property, other tangible and intangible assets.

The comparative figures of consolidated financial statements include assets, liabilities, and trading results of the Eagle Agrotech Tanzania Limited ("Subsidiary Company"). The Subsidiary is into development and operation of a sugarcane plantation and a sugar factory, as well as the production of high-quality sugar.

- c) The management of the Company is vested with Mr. Mohamed Ali Rashed Alabbar, the Manager.
- d) The reporting date of Eagle Agrotech Holdings Limited is March 31, 2026.
- e) The registered office is in 2458, 24, Al Sila Tower, Abu Dhabi Global Market Square, Al Maryah Island, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.
- f) Authorised, issued and paid-up capital of the Company is USD 2,041 divided into 2,041 shares of USD 1 fully paid and held by the shareholders,

Name of the Shareholder	No of shares	Value in USD	%
Symphony Global LLC	1,000	1,000	49
Dalmia Bharat Sugar and industries limited	1,041	1041	51
Total	2,041	2,041	100

- g) Mr. Mohamed Ali Rashed Alabbar sold 51% of their stake to Dalmia Bharat Sugar and industries limited with effect from 17th of December 2025.
- h) The Company during the year received the fresh capital amount towards 10% redeemable preference share's equivalent to 1,997,918 redeemable preference share @ 1 USD per preference shares

EAGLE AGROTECH HOLDINGS LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
ABU DHABI, U.A.E

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Shareholding of Eagle Agrotech Tanzania Limited

Name of entities	Principal activity	Equity interest	Incorporated/ Nationality
Eagle Agrotech Holdings Limited	Special purpose vehicle, special purpose vehicle-holding ownership of equity and non-equity assets, including shares, debentures, bonds, other forms of security. Holding ownership of real property, intellectual property, other tangible and intangible assets.	99.9996%	UAE
Mr. Mohamed Ali Rashed Alabbar	NA	0.0004%	UAE

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Basis of accounting

The consolidated financial statements of the entity are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), interpretations issued by International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), and comply, the requirements of rules and regulations of Abu Dhabi Global Market.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for derivative financial instruments that have been measured at fair value.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Eagle Agrotech Holdings Limited has control, and the parent establishes control over an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The parent and subsidiary have uniform reporting date and choose uniform accounting policies.

The following is the subsidiary:

Name of subsidiary	Place of business	% of Control
Eagle Agrotech Tanzania Limited	Tanzania	99.9996%

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, when the control is obtained and continue to be consolidated until the date such control ceases. Business acquisition is accounted for using the acquisition method.

Consideration for the acquisition of a subsidiary is measured at fair value at the acquisition date, including assets transferred, liabilities incurred, and equity issued. Identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. Non-controlling interests are recognised either at fair value or at their proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets, on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. If the business combination is achieved in stages, the carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between the fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

When the Company ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in the carrying amount recognised in the consolidated income statement. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the related assets or liabilities have been directly disposed of. This could result in amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income being reclassified to the consolidated income statement.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiary. For one subsidiary, financial information for the three-month period from January 1, 2026 to March 31, 2026 is based on unaudited management accounts, as the subsidiary's statutory financial statements are prepared on a different reporting cycle. Management has performed appropriate procedures to ensure that this information is reasonable for consolidation purposes.

2.3 Authorization date

Authorization date is that on which the consolidated financial statements are authorized and approved by the management. The authorization date of Eagle Agrotech Holdings Limited is April 30, 2026.

2.4 Currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("USD"), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Group.

2.5 Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The following new and revised IFRS, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2025, have been adopted in these consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Supplier Finance Arrangement

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

The application of these revised IFRSs has no material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

New and amended IFRS standards in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

Gain or Loss on Derecognition- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

Transaction Price- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Consolidated financial statements (The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Management anticipates that these new standards and amendments will be adopted in Group's consolidated financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards and amendments, may have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group in the period of initial application.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognizes revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

The Group is engaged in investment holding activities through special purpose vehicles, including ownership of equity and non-equity investments such as shares, debentures, bonds and other securities. Through its subsidiaries, the Group is also engaged in the sugarcane business and related activities. The Group additionally holds real property, intellectual property and other tangible and intangible assets, as described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. The services are generally rendered on their own in separately identified contracts with customers.

3.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The carrying amounts of replaced parts are derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method and the cost or revalued amount is allocated to its residual value using its estimated useful life as follows:

	rate
Computers and office equipment	12.5%
Furniture and fixtures	12.5%
Plant and machinery	15%
Motor Vehicles	25%
Heavy equipment's	15%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2026

disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within profit or loss.

3.3 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.

Initially Intangible assets are capitalised at cost, only when future economic benefits are probable and it can be reliably measured. Cost includes the purchase price together with any directly attributable expenditure.

The entity assess the probability of expected future economic benefits using reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the set of economic conditions that will exist over the useful life of the asset.

Subsequently intangible assets are recognised either using cost model or revaluation model. If an intangible asset is accounted for using the revaluation model, all the other assets in its class shall also be accounted for using the same model, unless there is no active market for those assets.

Under cost model after initial recognition, an intangible asset shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

For those intangible assets valued using revaluation model the carrying value is its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated amortization and any subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Resulting increase in the carrying amount as the result of revaluation are recognized in profit and loss.

An intangible asset shall be regarded by the entity as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the entity. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life shall not be amortized.

The depreciable amount of an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life. Amortization shall begin when the asset is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Amortization shall cease at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 and the date that the asset is derecognized.

In the case of internally developed assets, development expenditure is capitalised if costs can be measured reliably, the product is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and there exists an intent and ability to complete the development and use the asset. Other research and development expenditure not meeting the criteria for capitalisation are expensed in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred. Internally generated goodwill shall not be recognized as an asset.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and similar items are not capitalised as specifically stated by IAS 38, 'Intangibles'.

Expenditure on an intangible item is recognized as an expense when it is incurred unless: it forms part of the cost of an intangible asset that meets the recognition criteria or the item is acquired in a business combination and cannot be recognized as an intangible asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Management regularly test those intangible assets with indefinite useful life or an intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount irrespective of whether there are any impairment indicators.

This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. Different intangible assets are tested for impairment at different times. However, if such an intangible asset was initially recognized during the current annual period, that intangible asset is tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period.

In accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations, for those intangible assets that is acquired in a business combination, the cost of that intangible asset is its fair value at the acquisition date.

3.4 Inventories

Inventories are assets held for sale in ordinary course of business, in the process of production for sale or in the form of materials or supplies.

Inventories are measured at lower of the cost or net realisable value (NRV), after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow moving items. Cost is determined on weighted average cost basis and it consists of the aggregate of purchase price and other related expenses incurred to bring the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to incur on disposal. For those inventories sold the carrying value is expensed.

Inventories are impaired if damaged, if they have become wholly or partially obsolete, or if their selling prices have declined. Inventories are written down to net realizable value item by item.

3.5 Leases

The Group assesses whether contracts are or contain a lease, as inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets.

For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise.

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- a lease contract is modified, and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The right-of-use assets are amortised over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. The amortisation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The Group has entered into lease contracts for land used in its operations. The land lease is for a period of 33 years, commencing on 1 July 2024.

The right-of-use of assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position. The Group applies IAS36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for an identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property and equipment' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line 'Other expenses' in the statement of profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, IFRS16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Group has not used this practical expedient.

3.6 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.7 Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2026

smallest group of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.8 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

A. Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Amortised cost

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables, cash and bank balances, due from a related party and other receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted

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for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

(ii) Definition of default

The Group employs statistical models to analyze the data collected and generate estimates of probability of default ("PD") of exposures with the passage of time. This analysis includes the identification for any changes in default rates and changes in key macro-economic factors across various geographies of the Group.

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event (see (ii) above);
- (c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
or
- (e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(iv) Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

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(v) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

B. Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not designated as FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

3.9 Value-added Tax (VAT)

Expenses, and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, except:

- When the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation

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authority, in which case, the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable; and/or

- When receivables and payables, amounts are stated with the amount of VAT included.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which has the most significant impact on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements (apart from those involving estimations, which are dealt with below).

4.1 Critical accounting judgments

Determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

Geopolitical Risk Assessment

During March 2026, regional geopolitical tensions escalated following military actions in certain parts of the Middle East. Management assessed the potential impact of these developments on the Group's operations, supply chain, and asset values. Based on information available as of March 31, 2026, no indicators of impairment, provisions, or other adjustments to the consolidated financial statements were identified. Management continues to monitor developments closely.

4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a risk of causing an adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Discounting of lease payments

The lease payments are discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate ("IBR"). For calculation of IBR, the Group has taken the borrowing rate as on the transition date and the rate is adjusted for Group's specific risk, term risk and underlying asset risk.

Calculation of loss allowance

When measuring ECL the Group uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated over its estimated useful life, which is based on estimates for expected usage of the asset and expected physical wear and tear which are dependent on operational factors. Management has not considered any residual value as it is deemed immaterial.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Group reviews its property, plant and equipment to assess impairment, if there is an indication of impairment. In determining whether impairment losses should be recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income the Group makes judgment as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a reduction in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment. Accordingly, provision for impairment is made when there is an identified loss event or condition which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment.

5. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – RISK MANAGEMENT

Generally, the Group have exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Foreign currency risk management
- Liquidity risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital.

The Group's Manager has overall responsibility and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Group's risk management framework is a combination of formally documented policies in certain areas and informal approach to risk management in others.

The Group's approach to risk management is established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and its activities:

a. Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group, if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations; it arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers, other receivables and balances with bank. The Group has adopted a policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific non-related counter-parties, and continually assessing the creditworthiness of such non-related counter-parties. Balances with banks are assessed to have low credit risk of default since these banks are highly regulated by the Central Bank of the U.A.E.

Concentration of credit risk arise when a number of counter-parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentration of credit risk indicates the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographic location. All the balances with banks represent balances deposited at local commercial banks.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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The amount that best represents its maximum credit risk exposure at the end of their reporting period, in the event counter parties fail to perform their obligations under financial instruments generally approximates their carrying value. Trade and other receivables and balances with banks are not secured by any collateral.

b. Foreign currency risk management

The Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Hence, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. In respect of the Company's transactions and balances denominated in US Dollars, the Company is not exposed to the currency risk as the UAE Dirham are currently pegged to the US Dollar.

The table below summarises the sensitivity of the Company's monetary assets and liabilities to changes in foreign exchange movements at year end. The analysis is based on the assumptions that the relevant foreign exchange rate increased/decreased by +/-5% with all other variables held constant:

2026	Cash at bank	Trade and other payables	Net exposure	Effect on net equity for +/- 5%
TSZ	24,633	(411,897)	(387,264)	(19,363)
Total	24,633	(411,897)	(387,264)	(19,363)

2025	Cash at bank	Trade and other payables	Net exposure	Effect on net equity for +/- 5%
TSZ	11,193	(55,734)	(44,541)	(2,227)
Total	11,193	(55,734)	(44,541)	(2,227)

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risk mainly relates to payables to suppliers.

The Group approaches to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group manages liquidity risks through, banking facilities and borrowing facilities, by continuously forecasted and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Group currently has sufficient asset to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations.

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As at the reporting period, the contract maturity of financial liabilities are as follows:

2025-26

Financial Liabilities	Less than 180 days	More than 180 days
Trade and other payables	1,025,785	-
Loan from shareholder	-	5,395,609
Total Financial Liabilities	1,025,785	5,395,609

2024-25

Financial Liabilities	Less than 180 days	More than 180 days
Trade and other payables	424,709	-
Loan from shareholder	-	4,620,924
Total Financial Liabilities	425,709	4,620,924

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The primary objective of capital management is to ensure that the Group maintains a healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and maximise shareholder's value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in business conditions. No changes were made to the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025. Capital comprises share capital, preference share capital, retained earnings and non-controlling interest is measured at (USD 1,386,324) as at March 31, 2026 (2024-25: (USD 2,681,065)).

7. CORPORATION TAX

On December 09, 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance ("MOF") released Federal Decree-Law No 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses, Corporate Tax Law ("CT Law") to enact a new CT regime in the UAE. The new CT regime has become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023. The Cabinet of Ministers Decision No.116/2022 effective from January 2023, has confirmed the threshold of income over which the 9% tax rate would apply, and the Law is considered to be substantively enacted.

A rate of 9% will apply to taxable income exceeding AED 375,000, a rate of 0% will apply to taxable income not exceeding AED 375,000.

As highlighted by Ministry of Finance in UAE, the Companies established within the UAE's Free Zones will be subject to new CT regime; however, CT regime should honour CT holiday/ 0% taxation offered to free zone companies, provided that they comply with all conditions set out in Article 18 of Corporate Tax (CT Law).

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8 Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and fixtures	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Motor Vehicles	Heavy equipments, tractors, trucks, implements	Total
Cost:						
At July 01, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions during the period	57,837	125,316	23,272	56,680	250,633	513,738
CTA	(4,780)	(8,039)	(1,768)	(2,710)	(2,688)	(19,985)
At March 31, 2025	53,057	117,277	21,504	53,970	247,945	493,753
Additions during the year	6,201	61,803	6,176	3,864	23,393	101,437
CTA	586	547	105	874	3,064	5,176
At March 31, 2026	59,844	179,627	27,785	58,708	274,402	600,366
Accumulated Depreciation:						
At July 01, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the period	4,220	2,821	2,520	2,137	4,372	16,069
CTA	(252)	(151)	(143)	(116)	(190)	(852)
At March 31, 2025	3,968	2,670	2,377	2,021	4,182	15,217
Depreciation for the year	11,388	17,401	7,784	12,133	31,748	80,454
CTA	(262)	(466)	(185)	(315)	(841)	(2,068)
At March 31, 2026	15,093	19,605	9,975	13,839	35,089	93,602
Net book value:						
At March 31, 2026	44,751	160,022	17,810	44,869	239,313	506,764
At March 31, 2025	49,089	114,607	19,127	51,949	243,763	478,536

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Notes to the financial statements
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9 Right of use asset

	March 31,	
	2026	2025
Cost:		
At beginning of the year	1,342,686	-
Additions during the year	-	1,467,963
Foreign exchange difference on translation	22,640	(125,277)
At the end of the year	1,365,326	1,342,686
Amortisation:		
At beginning of the year	(32,857)	-
Amortisation for the year	(42,496)	(32,857)
At the end of the year	(75,354)	32,857
At the end of the year	(75,354)	32,857
Net book value:		
At the end of the year	1,289,972	1,309,829

10 Capital work in progress

	March 31,	
	2026	2025
Cost:		
At beginning of the year	1,480,938	-
Additions during the year	1,888,917	1,480,938
At end of the year	3,369,855	1,480,938

11 Intangible asset

	March 31,	
	2026	2025
Cost:		
At beginning of the year	271	-
Additions during the year	5	271
	276	271
Amortisation:		
At beginning of the year	9	-
Amortisation for the year	56	9
	65	9
Net book value	212	262

12 Trade and other receivables

	March 31,	
	2026	2025
Prepayments	153,176	30,134
	153,176	30,134

The carrying value of trade and other receivables classified at amortised cost approximates fair value.

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31,	
	2026	2025
Bank balances	1,036,910	302,909
	1,036,910	302,909

The carrying value of bank balances approximates fair value. The Company's bank accounts are placed with high credit quality financial institutions.

14 Lease liability

	March 31,	
	2026	2025
At beginning of the year	1,238,041	-
Additions	-	1,467,963
Interest expenses	83,778	70,078
Lease Payment	-	300,000
At the end of the year	1,321,819	1,238,041
Total Lease liability	1,321,819	1,238,041
Less: Current lease liability	-	-
Non current lease liability	1,321,819	1,238,041

15 Loan from shareholder

	March 31,	
	2026	2025
Balance at beginning of the year	4,620,924	-
Loans received during the year	682,419	4,620,924
Interest expense	92,266	-
	5,395,609	4,620,924

Interest expense for the year amounted to USD 92,266, of which USD 9,944 has been capitalized and the remaining interest expense has been recognized in statement of profit or loss.

16 Trade and other payables

	March 31,	
	2026	2025
Trade payables	605,600	17,354
Accruals	420,185	407,355
	<u>1,025,785</u>	<u>424,709</u>

The carrying value of trade and other payables classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximates fair value.

17 General and administrative expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period ended March 31, 2025
Legal and professional charges	17,557	1,969,641
Bank charges	968	225
Forex loss	1,073	-
Other general administrative expenses	428	-
	<u>20,026</u>	<u>1,969,866</u>

18 Finance charges

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period ended March 31, 2025
Interest expense on loan	82,322	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	83,778	70,078
	<u>166,100</u>	<u>70,078</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditor's Report dated April 30, 2026 is set out on page 1 to 3.

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on April 30, 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:


Pankaj Rastogi
Director




Adnan Ali Rashid Alabbar
Director