



**The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)
Sharjah Airport International Free Zone**

**Post Box 9158
Sharjah (U.A.E.)**

**Financial Statements &
Independent Auditor's Report
for the year ended March 31, 2026**



The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)
Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
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The Supreme Industries Overseas FZE

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Manager's Report

The manager presents this report along with the financial statements of The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE), Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.) (the Company) for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Legal status and shareholder:

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE) is incorporated & registered as a Free Zone Establishment with Limited Liability with the Sharjah Airport International Free Zone Authority in the emirate of Sharjah (U.A.E.) under commercial license no. 03490.

M/s The Supreme Industries Limited, a limited company registered under Certificate of Incorporation no. L35920MH1942PLC003554 with the Registrar of Companies, Mumbai, India under the Indian Companies Act of 2013 & its amendments thereafter, is the sole shareholder of the Company holding 1 share of AED 150,000/-. The registered address of M/s The Supreme Industries Limited is 612, Raheja Chambers, Nariman Point, Mumbai, India.

Operations of the Company:

The Company is licensed to carry on the activity of trading in plastics & pipe fittings. However, during the year under review, it did not enter into any trading activity but only acted as an agent for supply of pipes & pipe fittings.

The financial highlights of the Company are as below:

	<u>2025-26</u>	<u>2024-25</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Revenue	845,311	601,069
Other income	2,243	2,343
Net (loss)	(257,527)	(437,707)
Total liabilities	883,205	610,449
Equity	(203,212)	54,315

The Company has accumulated losses of AED 353,212/- exceeding its fully paid-up equity share capital which raises doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Further, the Company's total liabilities are AED 883,205/- against negative equity of AED 203,212/- indicating high leverage. The Company's future operations is dependent on it generating sufficient revenue, earning operating profits and adequate infusion of funds by the shareholder. The shareholder has confirmed that necessary financial assistance will be provided to the Company vide resolution passed at Extra Ordinary General Meeting dated March 25, 2026. Hence, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Results & dividend:

Net loss for the year amounted to AED 257,527/- (previous year incurred net loss of AED 437,707/-).

Opening balance of accumulated losses including current year net loss are proposed to be carried forward to be set off against future net profits.

was of **The Supreme Industries Limited**

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)

Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Opinion:

We have audited the financial statements of The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE) (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes & schedule to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small & Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) applied on a consistent basis.

Basis for opinion:

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter:

Without modifying our opinion, we draw your attention to the following:

- The Company has accumulated losses of AED 353,212/- exceeding its fully paid-up equity share capital which raises doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Further, the Company's total liabilities are AED 883,205/- against negative equity of AED 203,212/- indicating high leverage. The Company's future operations is dependent on it generating sufficient revenue, earning operating profits and adequate infusion of funds by the shareholder. The shareholder has confirmed that necessary financial assistance will be provided to the Company vide resolution passed at Extra Ordinary General Meeting dated March 25, 2026. Hence, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Other matter:

- The deferred tax assessment is based on management representation and is subject to review by the Federal Tax Authority (FTA).
- The management has represented that the Company has assessed the applicability of the Transitional Country-by-Country Reporting ("CbCR") Safe Harbour provisions in accordance with Article 8.2.1 of UAE Cabinet Decision No. 142 of 2024, asserting that it satisfies the required conditions, subject to assessment by the Federal Tax Authority (FTA).

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements:

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small & Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs), implementing regulations of the Sharjah Airport International Free Zone Authority issued pursuant to Emiri decree no. 2 of 1995 and applicable provisions of the Memorandum & Articles of Association of the Company and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the shareholder of

**The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)
Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)**

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements:

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

As a part of an audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the shareholder of

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)**Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)****Report on other legal and regulatory requirements:****Further, we report that:**

- We have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- The financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the regulations of the Sharjah Airport International Free Zone Authority issued pursuant to Emiri decree no. 2 of 1995, and applicable provisions of the Memorandum & Articles of Association of the Company.
- The Company has maintained proper books of accounts and the financial statements are in agreement therewith.
- The financial information included in the Manager's Report is consistent with the books of accounts and records of the Company.
- The Company has not purchased or invested in any shares during the financial year ended March 31, 2026.
- Note no. 4.1 to the financial statements discloses material related party transactions, and the terms under which they were conducted.
- Based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened, during the financial year ended March 31, 2026, any of the regulations of the Sharjah Airport International Free Zone Authority issued pursuant to Emiri decree no. 2 of 1995 and applicable provisions of the Memorandum & Articles of Association of the Company which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at March 31, 2026.



Kothari Vipul R.

Ministry of Economy Registration No. 159

Kothari Auditors Accountants L.L.C

April 24, 2026

Sharjah, United Arab Emirates



The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)
Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

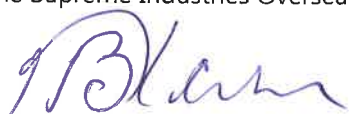
Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Note no.	2026 AED	2025 AED
Assets:			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	Sch 1	1,015	3,043
Deferred tax		<u>68,760</u>	<u>43,290</u>
		69,775	46,333
Current assets			
Deposits, prepayments & advances	5	137,219	108,347
Accounts receivable	6	320,420	393,781
Other financial assets	7	50,000	-
Amounts due from related party	8	-	61,864
Cash & bank balances	9	<u>102,579</u>	<u>54,439</u>
		<u>610,218</u>	<u>618,431</u>
Total assets employed		<u>679,993</u>	<u>664,764</u>
Equity & liabilities:			
Equity			
Share capital	10	150,000	150,000
Reserves & surplus	11	<u>(353,212)</u>	<u>(95,685)</u>
Equity		(203,212)	54,315
Non-current liabilities			
Employee end of service benefits	12	<u>410,436</u>	<u>378,239</u>
		410,436	378,239
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	13	14,735	2,456
Provisions, accruals & other liabilities	14	<u>458,034</u>	<u>229,754</u>
		<u>472,769</u>	<u>232,210</u>
Total liabilities		<u>883,205</u>	<u>610,449</u>
Total equity & liabilities		<u>679,993</u>	<u>664,764</u>

The attached note nos. 1 - 23 and schedule no. 1 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditor's report is on page nos. 3 - 5. The manager has approved & authorised the issuance of these financial statements on April 24, 2026.

For The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)



Narendra Krishna Rao Bhagdikar
 Manager



The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)
Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Note no.	2025-26 AED	2024-25 AED
Revenue	15	845,311	601,069
Other income	16	2,243	2,343
Selling & distribution costs	17	(219,064)	(202,252)
Administrative costs	18	(909,379)	(881,472)
Other expenses	19	<u>(2,108)</u>	<u>(685)</u>
(Loss) before tax		<u>(282,997)</u>	<u>(480,997)</u>
Deferred tax credit	20	<u>25,470</u>	<u>43,290</u>
Net (loss) for the year		<u>(257,527)</u>	<u>(437,707)</u>

The attached note nos. 1 - 23 and schedule no. 1 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditor's report is on page nos. 3 - 5. The manager has approved & authorised the issuance of these financial statements on April 24, 2026.

For The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)



Narendra Krishna Rao Bhagdikar
 Manager



The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)
Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Share capital	Accumulated (losses)	AED
			Total
Balance at March 31, 2024	150,000	342,022	492,022
Net (loss) for the year	-	(437,707)	(437,707)
Net movements	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	150,000	(95,685)	54,315
Net (loss) for the year	-	(257,527)	(257,527)
Net movements	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2026	150,000	(353,212)	(203,212)

The attached note nos. 1 - 23 and schedule no. 1 form an integral part of these financial statements.
 Auditor's report is on page nos. 3 - 5.

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)
Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Note no.	2025-26 AED	2024-25 AED
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss) for the year		(282,997)	(480,997)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on property, plant & equipment		2,028	2,028
Interest income		-	(2,343)
Employee end of service benefits provided		<u>32,197</u>	<u>31,361</u>
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		(248,772)	(449,951)
Working capital changes:			
Movement in accounts receivable		73,361	(45,198)
Movement in deposits, prepayments & advances		(28,872)	(29,148)
Movement in accounts payable		12,279	(52)
Movement in provisions, accruals & other liabilities		<u>228,280</u>	<u>45,774</u>
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		<u>36,276</u>	<u>(478,575)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest income		-	2,343
Movement in amounts due from related party		<u>61,864</u>	<u>67,136</u>
Net cash generated from investing activities		<u>61,864</u>	<u>69,479</u>
Net movement in cash & cash equivalents		98,140	(409,096)
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the year		<u>54,439</u>	<u>463,535</u>
Cash & cash equivalents at end of the year	21	<u><u>152,579</u></u>	<u><u>54,439</u></u>

The attached note nos. 1 - 23 and schedule no. 1 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditor's report is on page nos. 3 - 5.

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE) Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1. Legal status and activity:

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE) is incorporated & registered as a Free Zone Establishment with Limited Liability with the Sharjah Airport International Free Zone Authority in the emirate of Sharjah (U.A.E.) under commercial license no. 03490.

M/s The Supreme Industries Limited a limited company registered under Certificate of Incorporation no. L35920MH1942PLC003554 with the Registrar of Companies, Mumbai, India under the Indian Companies Act of 2013 & its amendments thereafter, is the sole shareholder of the Company holding 1 share of AED 150,000/-. The registered address of M/s The Supreme Industries Limited is 612, Raheja Chambers, Nariman Point, Mumbai, India.

The principal place of business is Suite Z3-62, SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.) and registered address of the Company is Post Box 9158, SAIF Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.).

The Company is licensed to carry on the activity of trading in plastics & pipe fittings. However, during the year under review, it did not enter into any trading activity but only acted as an agent for supply of pipes & pipe fittings.

2. Basis of preparation:

2.1. Statement of compliance:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small & Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

2.2. Basis of measurement:

These financial statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption and historical cost convention.

The Company has accumulated losses of AED 353,212/- exceeding its fully paid-up equity share capital which raises doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Further, the Company's total liabilities are AED 883,205/- against negative equity of AED 203,212/- indicating high leverage. The Company's future operations is dependent on it generating sufficient revenue, earning operating profits and adequate infusion of funds by the shareholder. The shareholder has confirmed that necessary financial assistance will be provided to the Company vide resolution passed at Extra Ordinary General Meeting dated March 25, 2026. Hence, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2.3. Basis of accounting and coverage:

The Company follows the accrual basis of accounting except for statement of cash flows which is presented on cash basis. Under the accrual basis, the transactions and events are recognised as and when they occur and are recorded in the financial statements for the period to which they relate to.

The financial statements enclosed cover the period from April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026. Previous year figures are for the period from April 01, 2024 to March 31, 2025 and have been regrouped wherever necessary.

2.4. Functional & presentation currency:

The financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED), which is also the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in AED has been rounded off to the nearest UAE Dirham.

The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)
Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

2.5. Use of estimates & judgments:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS for SMEs requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected & same are mentioned under respective accounting policy note.

The following accounting estimates and management judgments which are material in nature, have been considered, in the preparation of the financial statements.

- Useful lives of property, plant & equipment:

Company's management estimates the useful life of property, plant & equipment & residual value for calculating depreciation. It reviews the estimated useful life & residual value on annual basis & future depreciation expense would be adjusted where the management believes that useful life differs from the previous estimates.

- Impairment of advance to suppliers:

Advance to suppliers are subjected to recoverability test on a periodical basis when realisation of full amount is no longer probable. Advance to suppliers balances which are individually significant, are verified for ageing, subsequent adjustments & balance confirmations. Advance to suppliers balances which are individually not material, are assessed collectively & estimated reserve for impairment of advance to suppliers is created if same is outstanding for beyond normal agreed terms & doubtful.

- Impairment of accounts receivable:

Accounts receivable are subjected to recoverability test on a periodical basis when collection of full amount is no longer probable. Accounts receivable balances which are individually significant, are verified for ageing, subsequent receipts & balance confirmations. Accounts receivable balances which are individually not material, are assessed collectively & estimated reserve for impairment of accounts receivable is created if same is outstanding for beyond normal credit terms & doubtful. Management estimates that reserve for impairment created against accounts receivable is sufficient to cover for doubtful losses, if any.

- Impairment of inventories:

Inventories, if any, are subjected to ageing & impairment test on a periodical basis by management on damaged, obsolete and slow moving inventories. These reviews require judgments and estimates. Possible changes in these estimates could result in revisions to the valuation of inventories.

- Impairment of amounts due from related party:

Amounts due from related party was subjected to recoverability test on a periodical basis when realisation of full amount was no longer probable. Amounts due from related party was verified for ageing, subsequent recoverability & balance confirmation & estimated reserve for impairment of amounts due from related party was created if same was outstanding for beyond normal agreed terms & doubtful.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies:

The following accounting policies have been consistently applied by management in the preparation of the financial statements, except as stated below:

**The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)
Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

3.1. Current and non-current classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

3.2. Property, plant & equipment:

Property, plant & equipment are carried at their cost of acquisition including any incidental expenses related to acquisition or installation, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Depreciation has been provided on straight line method over the estimated useful lives, as determined by the management.

Property, plant & equipment are, at the reporting date, subject to impairment. Where any indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount.

The management's estimate of useful life of various assets is as follows:

Furniture & fixtures	5 years
Office equipment	1-5 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant & equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

A decline in the value of property, plant & equipment could have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in these financial statements. Management assesses the impairment of property, plant & equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Factors that are considered important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- significant changes in the technology and regulatory environments.
- evidence from internal reporting which indicates that the economic performance of the asset is, or will be, worse than expected.

**The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)
Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

3.3. Inventories:

Inventories, if any, are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value (estimated selling price less cost to complete and selling expenses). Cost includes aggregate of purchase price, including applicable cost to bring the inventory to the present condition, valued at 'First-In, First-Out' (FIFO) method.

Any excess of carrying amount, over the net realisable value is charged immediately as impairment loss through statement of comprehensive income. Inventory items, which are slow moving or obsolete are assessed and reserve for impairment is created based on their ageing and saleability.

3.4. Financial instruments:

The Company recognises a financial instrument (being a financial asset or financial liability) only when the Company becomes a part of the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Accounting policy relevant to each type of financial instrument is as follows:

Cash & cash equivalents:

Cash & cash equivalents for the purpose of statement of cash flows comprises cash on hand, balance with bank in current account & fixed deposits which have a maturity of less than 3 months from the date of deposit & which are free of lien.

Accounts receivable:

Accounts receivable are amounts due from customers towards providing of services in the ordinary course of business. Accounts receivable are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less reserve for impairment of accounts receivable. A reserve for impairment of accounts receivable is recognised when it is probable that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to original terms of the accounts receivable.

Accounts payable:

Accounts payable represent obligations towards purchase of goods & procuring services in the ordinary course of business. Same is free of interest & payable at the end of credit period granted by the suppliers. Accounts payable are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial assets:

Other financial assets are recognised initially at transaction value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. However, all other financial assets have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of the Company's business, which is at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the statement of financial position.

Other financial liabilities:

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, if any, are initially measured at transaction value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

A financial asset (or where applicable a part of a financial asset or a part of group of similar financial assets) is de-recognised either when:

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

**The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)
Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

Where the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends to settle them on a net basis.

3.5. Impairment of non-financial assets:

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial 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 impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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 (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (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 (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

3.6. Impairment of financial assets:

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that a specific financial asset may be impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if and only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event (events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

If such evidence exists, any impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment is determined as follows.

- For assets carried at fair value, impairment is the difference between the cost and fair value less any impairment loss previously recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.
- For assets carried at cost, impairment is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.
- For assets carried at amortised cost, impairment is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

Reversal of impairment losses recognised in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised for the financial asset no longer exist or have decreased and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised.

**The Supreme Industries Overseas (FZE)
Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, Sharjah (U.A.E.)**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

3.7. Leases:

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the lessee. All other leases are operating leases.

Operating lease:

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term. Generally, the Company's operating leases are for annual duration and hence, the Company is not exposed to any operating lease obligations.

3.8. Employee benefits:

Employee benefits have been provided for in accordance with the contractual terms with the employees, but are however subject to minimum of the UAE Labour Law requirements.

Short- term employee benefits:

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present, legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Annual leave and leave passage:

An accrual is made for the estimated liability for employees entitlement to annual leave and leave passage as a result of services rendered by eligible employees up to the end of the year.

Employee end of service benefits:

The provision for employee end of service benefits is based on the liability which would arise if the employment of all staff was terminated at the reporting date and is calculated in accordance with the provisions of the UAE Federal Labour Law. Management considers these as long-term obligations and accordingly they are classified as long-term liabilities.

3.9. Provisions & contingencies:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or contractual) as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits would be required to settle these obligations, and a reliable estimate of the same can be made.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. A disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When likelihood of outflow is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

3.10. Value Added Tax:

As per the Federal Decree-Law No. (08) of 2017, effective from January 01, 2018, Value Added Tax (VAT), is charged at 5% standard rate or 0% (as the case may be) on every taxable supply and deemed supply made by the Company. The Company is required to file its VAT returns and compute the payable/receivable tax (which is output tax less input tax/input tax) for the allotted tax periods and deposit/claim refund the same within the prescribed due dates of filing VAT return. Net position of Value Added Tax as on reporting date is disclosed under other current assets or other current liabilities as the case may be.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

3.11. Corporate Tax:

On December 09, 2022, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Ministry of Finance ("MOF") released Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses, Corporate Tax ("CT") Law to enact a Federal CT regime in the UAE. The new CT regime has become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after June 01, 2023.

The UAE Corporate Tax Law is applicable to the Company with effect from January 01, 2024. Subsequently, the UAE CT Law has been supplemented by a number of Decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the UAE/UAE Ministry of Finance/Federal Tax Authority (decisions) and guides issued by the concerned authorities (guides). Such decisions and guides provide important details relating to the interpretation of the UAE CT Law and are required to fully evaluate the impact of the UAE CT Law on the Company.

The taxable income of the Company that are in scope for UAE CT purposes will be subject to the rate of 9% Corporate Tax. Appropriate current taxes are accounted in these financial statements of the Company. In accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes, the related tax as well as deferred tax accounting impact on the Company have been considered.

Corporate tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Corporate tax is recognised in the profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous year, if any.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- Where the deferred tax liabilities arise from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with the investments in associates where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax credits and tax losses can be utilised except:

- Where the deferred tax assets relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with the investments in associates, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

The carrying amount of the deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax asset and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when such asset is expected to be realised or liability settled. Corporate tax relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income, if any, is recognised in other comprehensive income.

OECD Pillar Two model:

To address concerns around uneven profit distribution and tax contributions of large multinational corporations, various agreements have been reached at the global level, including an agreement by over 135 jurisdictions to introduce a global minimum tax rate of 15%. In December 2021, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) released a draft legislative framework, followed by detailed commentary and implementation guidance released between March 2022 and June 2024 for the Pillar Two Global Anti-Base Erosion Rules (GloBE rules or Pillar Two rules). These are being used by individual jurisdictions that signed the agreement to amend their local tax laws.

The Company is in the scope of Pillar Two rules as its annual consolidated revenue at group level exceeds €750 million threshold. The UAE, published Federal Decree-Law No. 60 of 2023, amending specific provisions of Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses, as part of its commitment to the OECD guidelines. The amendments introduced by Federal Decree-Law No. 60 of 2023 are intended to prepare for the introduction of the BEPS 2.0 Pillar Two Rules. Recently, the UAE also issued a public consultation on Pillar Two rules, with the expectation that a law and implementation guidelines will be issued later this year.

On May 23, 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IAS 12 'Income taxes' introducing a mandatory temporary exception to the requirements of IAS 12 under which an entity does not recognise or disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the Pillar Two rules. In line with IAS 12 (as amended), the Company has applied the exception with regards to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

The Company is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules. Since the Pillar Two legislation was effective at the reporting date, the Company has additional related current tax exposure.

3.12. Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates & duties.

Revenue from sale of goods if any, is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company, the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, the entity loses effective control and ownership over the goods and the revenue can be reliably measured.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

Sale of goods:

Revenue from the sale of goods if any, is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and,
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Commission income:

Commission income represents commission earned from parent company for acting as an agent for supply of pipes & pipe fittings & is recognised when the deal is executed as per the terms of contract & invoice for same is raised or amount received whichever is earlier

Interest income:

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective profit or interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.13. Expenditure:

Expenses are accounted for on the accrual basis and provisions are made for all known losses and liabilities. Expenses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income, classified according to the function of expense.

3.14. Foreign currencies transactions:

Transactions in foreign currency, if any, are converted into functional currency at prevailing exchange rate on the date such transactions are entered into.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies which are stated at historical cost or fair value, are translated into functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of such transaction or the date of determination of fair value respectively.

Resultant loss or gain has been recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, in the year in which such assets are realised or liabilities are discharged.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

4. Other significant disclosures:

4.1. Related party transactions:

The Company enters into transactions with another company and person that fall within the definition of a related party as per the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small & Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs).

The terms of trade with such related parties are based on commercial terms & conditions agreed upon with them by the management.

Related parties with whom the Company had entered into transactions during the year under review comprise of the parent/holding company, manager & key management personnel as stated hereunder:

<u>Name of the related parties</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Relation</u>
M/s The Supreme Industries Limited, Mumbai, India	100%	Parent/Holding company
Mr. Narendra Krishna Rao Bhagdikar	Manager	Key management personnel

During the year under review, following transactions were entered into with related parties:

<u>Nature of transactions</u>	<u>2025-26</u>	<u>2024-25</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Compensation to key management personnel:		
- Manager's remuneration & benefits	420,332	403,847
Other transactions:		
- Commission income from parent company	845,311	601,069

Amounts due from related party:

Amounts due from related party was free of interest.

4.2. Financial, capital risk management & fair value information:

a. Credit, liquidity, market rate & other risk:

Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's cash is placed with banks of repute.

The exposure to credit risk on accounts receivable and amounts due from related party is monitored on an ongoing basis by the management and these are considered recoverable by the Company's management. However, 94.24% of accounts receivable were outstanding from parent company (previous year 93.48% of the accounts receivable from parent company) and hence, the Company has concentration of accounts receivable and consequent risk to that extent.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as and when it falls due. The Company's assets are sufficient to cover its financial obligations.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities on contractual undiscounted payments.

Financial liabilities as on March 31, 2026	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total AED
Employee end of service benefits	-	-	410,436	410,436
Accounts payable	14,735	-	-	14,735
Provisions, accruals & other liabilities	<u>458,034</u>	-	-	<u>458,034</u>
Total	<u>472,769</u>	-	<u>410,436</u>	<u>883,205</u>

Financial liabilities as on March 31, 2025	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total AED
Employee end of service benefits	-	-	378,239	378,239
Accounts payable	2,456	-	-	2,456
Provisions, accruals & other liabilities	<u>229,754</u>	-	-	<u>229,754</u>
Total	<u>232,210</u>	-	<u>378,239</u>	<u>610,449</u>

Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, including investment prices, interest rates and currency rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

- Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk of variability in profit due to change in interest rates on interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities. Fixed deposits with bank carry interest @ 3.75% p.a. (previous year @ 3.75% p.a.).

- Currency risk:

Currency risk faced by the Company is minimal as there are minimal foreign currency transactions. Most of the monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in United Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED) or in United States Dollar (USD), which is pegged to AED.

Other risk:

- Revenue risk:

100% of revenue was generated from parent company (previous year 100% from parent company) and hence, the Company has concentration of revenue and consequent risk to that extent.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

b. Capital management:

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain lender and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital restrictions.

The Company has accumulated losses AED 353,212/- exceeding its fully paid-up equity share capital which raises doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's future operations is dependent on it generating sufficient revenue, earning operating profits and adequate infusion of funds by the shareholder. The shareholder has confirmed that necessary financial assistance will be provided to the Company vide resolution passed at Extra Ordinary General Meeting dated March 25, 2026. Hence, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

c. Fair value information:

Fair value represents the amount at which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled in an arm's length transaction, between willing & knowledgeable parties. In respect of all the Company's financial assets viz cash & bank balances, receivables, advances, deposits, accrued income and liabilities viz dues to banks, payables, accruals and other non-current liabilities, in the opinion of the management, the book value approximates to their carrying value.

5. Deposits, prepayments & advances:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Deposits	51,716	51,716
Prepayments	4,725	1,050
Advance to suppliers	46,072	26,829
Other current assets	<u>34,706</u>	<u>28,752</u>
	<u>137,219</u>	<u>108,347</u>

- a. Deposits include AED 31,331/- (previous year AED 31,331/-) placed with the Sharjah Airport International Free Zone Authorities against employee visa guarantees issued & same can be withheld by the authorities under certain circumstances.
- b. Advance to suppliers are advances for future purchases which are in the normal course of business & would be settled against future purchases from said suppliers. Advance to suppliers includes advance paid to parent company of AED 7,340/-.
- c. Other current assets include VAT refund of AED 34,706/- (previous year AED 25,077/-) based on computation of VAT pursuant to VAT returns as prepared by the management and subject to assessment & confirmation by the Federal Tax Authority.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

6. Accounts receivable:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Trade receivables	19,599	19,599
Receivable from parent company	<u>320,420</u>	<u>393,781</u>
	340,019	413,380
Reserve for impairment of accounts receivable	<u>(19,599)</u>	<u>(19,599)</u>
	<u>320,420</u>	<u>393,781</u>
Age-wise analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:		
Outstanding for less than 3 months	320,420	212,461
Outstanding for more than 3 months but less than 6 months	-	170,929
Outstanding for more than 6 months but less than 12 months	-	3,051
Outstanding for more than 12 months	<u>19,599</u>	<u>26,939</u>
	<u>340,019</u>	<u>413,380</u>
Geographical analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:		
Due from India	<u>340,019</u>	<u>413,380</u>
	<u>340,019</u>	<u>413,380</u>
Movement in reserve for impairment of accounts receivable is as follows:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	19,599	19,599
Provided for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>19,599</u>	<u>19,599</u>

The Company's exposure to credit risk relating to accounts receivable is disclosed in note no. 4.2.a.

7. Other financial assets:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Fixed deposits - maturing within 3 months	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Fixed deposits placed with Bank of Baroda are free of lien.		

8. Amounts due from related party:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Due from related party - manager	<u>-</u>	<u>61,864</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>61,864</u>

Amounts due from related party was free of interest.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

9. Cash & bank balances:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Cash on hand	394	1,610
Balance with bank in current account	<u>102,185</u>	<u>52,829</u>
	<u>102,579</u>	<u>54,439</u>

10. Share capital:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Share capital	<u>150,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>
	<u>150,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>

The authorised and fully paid-up equity share capital of the Company is AED 150,000/- comprising of 1 fully paid-up equity share of AED 150,000/- (previous year AED 150,000/- comprising of 1 fully paid-up equity share of AED 150,000/-).

11. Reserves & surplus:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Accumulated (losses)	<u>(353,212)</u>	<u>(95,685)</u>
	<u>(353,212)</u>	<u>(95,685)</u>

12. Employee end of service benefits:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	378,239	346,878
Provided for the year	<u>32,197</u>	<u>31,361</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>410,436</u>	<u>378,239</u>

Employee end of service benefits included AED 391,936/- (previous year AED 363,239/-) payable to key management personnel.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

13. Accounts payable:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Trade payable	13,011	732
Commission payable	<u>1,724</u>	<u>1,724</u>
	<u>14,735</u>	<u>2,456</u>

14. Provisions, accruals & other liabilities:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Accrued expenses	10,819	10,820
Accrued staff salaries & benefits	364,573	128,942
Refundable security deposits	82,642	82,642
Other current liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>7,350</u>
	<u>458,034</u>	<u>229,754</u>

Accrued staff salaries & benefits represent AED 263,126/- (previous year AED 83,583/-) payable to key management personnel.

15. Revenue:

	<u>2025-26</u>	<u>2024-25</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Commission income	<u>845,311</u>	<u>601,069</u>
	<u>845,311</u>	<u>601,069</u>

16. Other income:

	<u>2025-26</u>	<u>2024-25</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Interest on fixed deposits	-	2,343
Miscellaneous income	<u>2,243</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2,243</u>	<u>2,343</u>

17. Selling & distribution costs:

	<u>2025-26</u>	<u>2024-25</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Commission expense	131,429	-
Advertisement & business promotion expenses	12,845	170,197
Exhibition expenses	63,590	9,246
Overseas travelling expenses	<u>11,200</u>	<u>22,809</u>
	<u>219,064</u>	<u>202,252</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

18. Administrative costs:

	<u>2025-26</u>	<u>2024-25</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Office rent	49,401	38,200
Salaries & other staff related benefits	319,297	304,674
Manager's remuneration & benefits	420,332	403,847
Communication expenses	28,908	25,921
Fees & charges	16,856	8,311
Travelling & conveyance expenses	10,680	8,823
Vehicle running & maintenance expenses	22,658	44,154
Bank charges	10,270	3,039
Office & other expenses	28,949	42,475
Depreciation on property, plant & equipment	<u>2,028</u>	<u>2,028</u>
	<u>909,379</u>	<u>881,472</u>

19. Other expenses:

	<u>2025-26</u>	<u>2024-25</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Foreign exchange loss - net	<u>2,108</u>	<u>685</u>
	<u>2,108</u>	<u>685</u>

20. Corporate tax:

20.1. Reconciliation of accounting profit and taxable income

	<u>2025-26</u>	<u>2024-25</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
(Loss) before tax	(282,997)	(480,997)
Adjustments for/on account of:		
• Deductions (non-deductible expenditure)	-	-
• Any other adjustments	-	-
Net taxable (loss)	<u>(282,997)</u>	<u>(480,997)</u>

21.2. Current tax:

Tax on net taxable income for the year	-	-
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	-
Net tax on taxable income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred income tax		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	(25,470)	(43,290)
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net deferred tax (credit)	<u>(25,470)</u>	<u>(43,290)</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

21. Cash & cash equivalents:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Cash on hand	394	1,610
Balance with banks in current account	102,185	52,829
Fixed deposits - maturing within 3 months	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>152,579</u>	<u>54,439</u>

22. Contingent liabilities:

Except for the ongoing business commitments against which no loss is expected, there has been no known contingent liability or commitments, as on reporting date.

23. Events occurring after the reporting date:

There were no significant events occurring after the reporting date that would materially affect the working or the financial statements of the Company.

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Schedule to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Schedule 1 - Property, plant & equipment:

Particulars	AED		
	Furnitures & fixtures	Office equipment	Total
Cost:			
As at March 31, 2025	5,950	41,404	47,354
Additions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	<u>5,950</u>	<u>41,404</u>	<u>47,354</u>
Accumulated depreciation:			
As at March 31, 2025	(5,950)	(38,361)	(44,311)
For the year	-	(2,028)	(2,028)
As at March 31, 2026	<u>(5,950)</u>	<u>(40,389)</u>	<u>(46,339)</u>
Net value- March 31, 2026	<u>-</u>	<u>1,015</u>	<u>1,015</u>
Net value- March 31, 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>3,043</u>	<u>3,043</u>

