

MANORAMA MENA TRADING L.L.C
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(for the Year Ended March 31, 2026)

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MANORAMA MENA TRADING L.L.C

COMPANY INFORMATION

Shareholder

M/s. Manorama Industries Limited, India

Manager

Mr. Jitendra Sankhi Indra Sankhi

License no.

1383586

Company activities

The principal activities of the Company as per the trade license are "Ghee & Vegetable Oil Trading".

Business address

Office No. 066-2004

owned by Ahmed Mir Hashim Ahmed Al Khoori

Trade Centre 1, Bur Dubai

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Auditors

TRC PAMCO Middle East Auditing and Accounting L.L.C

P O Box 94570, Dubai

Tel : +971- 04- 2298777

Email : info@trcpamco.com

MANORAMA MENA TRADING L.L.C

MANAGEMENT REPORT

The management is pleased to present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Performance

During the current year, the Company did not generate any revenue and incurred a net loss of AED 88,261, compared to the previous year, in which the Company also did not generate any revenue and reported a net loss of AED 78,038.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company as per the trade license are "Ghee & Vegetable Oil Trading".

Events subsequent to the balance sheet date

There were no major events, which occurred since the year end that materially affect the financial position of the Company.

For Manorama Mena Trading L.L.C



Mr. Jitendra Sankhi Indra Sankhi

Manager

April 27, 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Shareholder
Manorama Mena Trading L.L.C
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Report on the audit of the financial statements of Manorama Mena Trading L.L.C. for the year ended March 31, 2026

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Manorama Mena Trading L.L.C ("the Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditors responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'International Ethics Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2.1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company has incurred losses and has a net deficit in equity. As stated in that note, the continuation of the company's operation depend upon future profitable operation and financial support from its parent company, which has confirmed its intention to provide such support for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.



MANORAMA MENA TRADING L.L.C**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT****Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association and the UAE Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021, 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, the management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, 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.

Auditors responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Objectives of our audit 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 ISA's 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 ISA's, 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 accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

MANORAMA MENA TRADING L.L.C**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

- 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Further, as required by the UAE Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021, we report that:

- i. we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- ii. the financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021;
- iii. the Company has maintained proper books of account;
- iv. the financial information included in the Directors' report, in so far as it relates to these financial statements, is consistent with the books of account of the Company;
- v. Note 10 discloses the material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted;
- vi. 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 applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021 or its Articles of Association which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at March 31, 2026.

TRC PAMCO ME**TRC PAMCO Middle East Auditing & Accounting L.L.C****Reg No: 423****Dubai****April 27, 2026**

MANORAMA MENA TRADING L.L.C**Statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026**

		(Figures in AED)	
	Notes	As at Mar. 31, 2026	As at Mar. 31, 2025
ASSETS EMPLOYED			
Non current assets		-	-
Current assets			
Prepayments and advances	3.	3,355	1,918
		3,355	1,918
TOTAL ASSETS		3,355	1,918
FUNDS EMPLOYED			
Equity			
Share capital		100,000	100,000
Current account		(100,000)	(100,000)
Accumulated losses		(166,299)	(78,038)
		(166,299)	(78,038)
Non current liabilities			-
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	4.	23,679	4,200
Due to related party	5.	145,975	75,757
		169,654	79,957
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3,355	1,918

Annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For Manorama Mena Trading L.L.C



Mr. Jitendra Sankhi Indra Sankhi
Manager
April 27, 2026

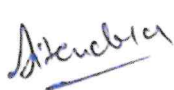


MANORAMA MENA TRADING L.L.C**Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2026**

<i>(Figures in AED)</i>		
Notes	Year ended Mar. 31, 2026	Year ended Mar. 31, 2025
REVENUE (A)		
Revenue	-	-
EXPENDITURE (B)		
Administrative and general expenses	6. 88,070	78,038
	88,070	78,038
Operational loss for the year (A-B)	(88,070)	(78,038)
Exchange gain/(loss)	(191)	-
Net loss for the year before tax	(88,261)	(78,038)
Tax expense	-	-
Net loss for the year	(88,261)	(78,038)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Net comprehensive loss for the year	(88,261)	(78,038)

Annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For Manorama Mena Trading L.L.C



Mr. Jitendra Sankhi Indra Sankhi
Manager
April 27, 2026



MANORAMA MENA TRADING L.L.C

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

	<i>(Figures in AED)</i>	
	Year ended Mar. 31, 2026	Year ended Mar. 31, 2025
I. OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net comprehensive loss for the year	(88,261)	(78,038)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	(88,261)	(78,038)
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>		
(Increase) in prepayments and advances	(1,437)	(1,918)
Increase in trade and other payables	19,479	4,200
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities (A)	(70,218)	(75,757)
II. INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property Plant and Equipment	-	-
Net Cash generated from/(used in) investing activities (B)	-	-
III FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net loan received from related party	70,218	75,757
Net Cash generated from financing activities (C)	70,218	75,757
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	-	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement	-	-

Annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For Manorama Mena Trading L.L.C

Jitendra



Mr. Jitendra Sankhi Indra Sankhi
Manager
April 27, 2026

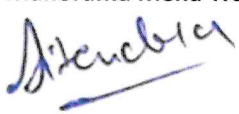


MANORAMA MENA TRADING L.L.C**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026**

	(Figures in AED)			
	Share Capital	Current Account	Accumulated losses	Total
Capital introduced	100,000	-	-	100,000
Net movement in current account	-	(100,000)	-	(100,000)
Net comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(78,038)	(78,038)
As at March 31, 2025	100,000	(100,000)	(78,038)	(78,038)
Net movement in current account	-	-	-	-
Net comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(88,261)	(88,261)
As at March 31, 2026	100,000	(100,000)	(166,299)	(166,299)

Annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For Manorama Mena Trading L.L.C


Mr. Jitendra Sankhi Indra Sankhi
Manager
April 27, 2026



MANORAMA MENA TRADING L.L.C

Material accounting policies to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

These financial statements have been prepared for the year ended March 31, 2026.

1. LEGAL STATUS, ACTIVITIES AND MANAGEMENT

1.1 Legal status

Manorama Mena Trading L.L.C, ("the company") was incorporated on July 22, 2024 and registered as a Limited Liability Company - Single Owner (LLC - SO) with the Department of Economic Development, Government of Dubai, UAE vide License No. 1383586.

The registered office of the Company is located in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

As per the Memorandum of Association: the issued, subscribed and paid up capital of the Company as at March 31, 2026 is AED 100,000 (United Arab Emirates Dirhams One Hundred Thousand) divided into 1000 shares of AED 100 each. The shareholders as at March 31, 2026 and their share holding in the Company as at the date were as follows:

Company name	Country of incorporation	% of holding	No. of Shares	Value (AED)
M/s. Manorama Industries Limited, India	India	100%	1,000	100,000
Total		100%	1,000	100,000

1.2 Activities

The principal activities of the Company as per the trade license are "Ghee & Vegetable Oil Trading".

1.3 Management

The day to day activities is fully controlled and managed by Mr. Jitendra Sankhi, Indian national bearing passport no. T4121705, who also mentioned as manager as per Trade License of the Company.

During the year, there was a change in the Company's Manager, and Mr. Jitendra Sankhi Indra Sankhi was appointed as Manager in place of Mr. Neeraj Valsan.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on standalone basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards promulgated by the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).



Material accounting policies to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis notwithstanding the facts that the Company has incurred a net loss of AED 0.09 million for the year ended March 31, 2026 (2024-25: net loss AED 0.08 million) and the accumulated losses as on March 31, 2026 were AED 0.17 million (2024-25: accumulated losses AED 0.08 million). The net deficit in the shareholders equity is amounting to AED 0.17 million as on March 31, 2026 (2024-25: net deficit AED 0.08 million).

The Company's parent has confirmed its intention to provide financial support to enable the Company to meet its obligations as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Based on this support, management has prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

- 2.2** There are no new and revised IFRS which has material impact on applicable International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and medium-sized enterprises (IFRS for SMEs) during the current year.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, revenues, expenses and the provisions and fair values. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors and actual results may differ from reported amounts.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty, and critical judgements in applying accounting policies (that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements) are discussed in remaining Notes.

2.4 Revenue recognition

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. It establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out below:

Step 1 Identify the contract with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for each of those rights and obligations.



Material accounting policies to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Step 2 Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation in a contract is a promise to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3 Determine the transaction price: Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods and services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4 Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5 Recognise revenue as and when the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company recognises revenue over time if any one of the following criteria is met:

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or
- The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance obligations completed to date.

For performance obligations where none of the above conditions are met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

When the Company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract-based asset on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised this gives rise to a contract liability – advances from customers.

Revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under the contract. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of variable consideration and payments to customers, which are not for distinct services, which may include discounts, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Material accounting policies to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

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

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

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial period end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.6 Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at original invoice amount less a provision for any uncollectible amounts as per the expected credit loss model. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery.

The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade receivables and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the provision, the Company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and bank balances.

2.8 Accounts payable and accruals

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received. In case the invoices are not available, the same is included in the accruals.



Material accounting policies to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

2.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

2.10 Employees' end of service benefits

The Company provides end of service benefits to its expatriate employees. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service year.

2.11 Leases

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. In the book of lease operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Where significant risk and reward transferred to the lease the assets is recognized as finance lease in the books of the lease.

2.12 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the exchange rates at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency exchange rate at the reporting date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency remaining unsettled at the end of the year, are translated at the closing rates prevailing on the reporting dates. Non-Monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

2.13 Fair value measurement

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.



Material accounting policies to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. This note summarises accounting policy for fair value.

2.14 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, are classified as at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Material accounting policies to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit or loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Material accounting policies to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's consolidated balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of

impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c) Lease receivables under IFRS 16
- d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 15 (referred to as contractual revenue receivables' in these financial statements)

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract assets; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16

Material accounting policies to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

The Company recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company's of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.



Material accounting policies to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior period. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.
- Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition

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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Material accounting policies to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

2.15 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the standalone balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.16 UAE Corporation Tax law and application of IAS 12 Income Taxes

On 9 December 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released the Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses (the Law) to enact a Federal corporate tax (CT) regime in the UAE. The CT regime will become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1st June 2023.

The Company will be subject to a corporate tax rate ranging from 0% to 9% on taxable income above a threshold of AED 375,000 for periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023.

Decision No. 116 of 2022 specifies the threshold of income (as AED 375,000) over which a corporate tax of 9% would apply and accordingly, the CT Law is now considered to be substantively enacted.

As at the reporting date, the Company has incurred losses and accordingly, no current tax expense has been recognised in these financial statements.

The Company has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing legislation under UAE Corporate Tax Laws. Since the law requires such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Company is in the process of updating the documentation of transactions with the related parties during the financial year and expects such records to be in existence latest by the due date as per the law. The management is of the opinion that its transactions with the related parties are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

2.17 Share capital

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognized as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

2.18 Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, at least 5% of the net profit for the year is required to be transferred to a statutory reserve until such reserve reaches 50% of the Company's share capital.

As the Company has incurred losses during the current and prior year, no transfer to the statutory reserve has been made.



Material accounting policies to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

2.19 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

- (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or
- (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:
 - (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognized on the balance sheet of the Company, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and which the fair values can be reliably determined.



MANORAMA MENA TRADING L.L.C**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026**

		(Figures in AED)	
		As at	As at
		Mar. 31, 2026	Mar. 31, 2025
3. PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES			
Prepayments	3,355	1,845	
Advances	-	73	
	3,355	1,918	
4. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLE			
Trade payable	17,379	-	
Accrual	6,300	4,200	
	23,679	4,200	
5. DUE TO RELATED PARTY			
M/s. Manorama Industries Limited, India	145,975	75,757	
	145,975	75,757	

The above balance represents expenses incurred by the related party on behalf of the Company. The balance is unsecured, interest-free and is expected to be settled in the normal course of business

		(Figures in AED)	
		Year ended	Year ended
		Mar. 31, 2026	Mar. 31, 2025
6. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES			
Legal and professional charges	69,457	68,586	
Visa expenses	11,029	5,002	
Rent expense	7,345	4,450	
Courier expenses	239	-	
	88,070	78,038	



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

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The management believes that the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are not significantly different from their carrying amounts at reporting date.

The management conducts and operates the business in a prudent manner, taking into account the significant risks to which the business is or could be exposed. The primary risks to which the business is exposed, comprise credit risks, liquidity risks and market risks (including currency risks, cash flow interest rate risks and fair value interest rate risks).

a. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. The Company does not have any significant currency risk as the Company's transactions are mainly in United States Dollars (USD) and United Arab Emirate Dirham (AED) which is pegged to USD.

b. Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a failure by counter parties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the end of the reporting period. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. Cash balance is held with high credit quality financial institutions and the Company has policies to limit the amount of credit exposure to any financial institution.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting year is:

	<i>(Figures in AED)</i>	
	As at Mar. 31, 2026	As at Mar. 31, 2025
Advances	-	73
	-	73

c. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instrument will fluctuate due to change in market interest rates. The Company income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of the changes in market interests rates

d. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring on a regular basis that sufficient funds are available to meet any future commitments.



MANORAMA MENA TRADING L.L.C**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026**

	<i>(Figures in AED)</i>			
	Carrying value	Within One year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
As at March 31, 2026				
Trade and other payable	23,679	23,679	-	-
Due to related party	145,975	145,975	-	-
	169,654	169,654	-	-
As at March 31, 2025				
Trade and other payable	4,200	4,200	-	-
Due to related party	75,757	75,757	-	-
	79,957	79,957	-	-

e. Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged during the period.

8. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There are no significant events occurring after the balance sheet date, which require disclosure in the financial statements.

9. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at March 31, 2026, there are no contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary course of the business, which are expected to give rise to any material loss other than disclosed.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company in the normal course of business enters into transactions with other business enterprises that fall within the definition of Related Party contained in the International Accounting Standard. Related parties comprises companies and entities under common ownership and/ or common management and control and key management personnel. The Company's management decides on the term and conditions of such related party transactions as well as at other services and charges.

Following are the related parties and the nature of relationship:

Name of the related party	Relationship
M/s. Manorama Industries Limited, India	Holding Company



MANORAMA MENA TRADING L.L.C**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026**

Transactions with related parties during the year are as below:

(Figures in AED)

Name of the related party	Nature of the transaction	Year ended Mar 31, 2026	Year ended Mar 31, 2025
M/s. Manorama Industries Limited, India	Expense paid on behalf of the company	(70,219)	(75,757)

Balances of due from/(due to) related parties as at year end is as below:

(Figures in AED)

Name of the related party	Nature of balance	As at Mar 31, 2026	As at Mar 31, 2025
M/s. Manorama Industries Limited, India	Due to related party	(145,975)	(75,757)

11. SEGMENT REPORTING

There are no separate business line to be reported as per the management and hence, there are no reportable business segment.

KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**a. Useful lives of property and equipment**

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

b. Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.



MANORAMA MENA TRADING L.L.C

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

c. Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in arm's length transactions of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model.

The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

12. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

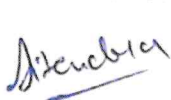
The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 were authorised for issue by the management on April 27, 2026.

13. GENERAL

13. Figures in the financial statements are rounded off to the nearest United Arab Emirates 1 Dirhams (AED).
13. The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 cover the twelve-month period from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026. The comparative financial information for the prior period covers the period from July 22, 2024 (being the date on which the company was licensed to commence its activities) to March 31, 2025, a period of 253 days. As a result, the comparative figures are not entirely comparable with those of the current year

In the opinion of the management, all the assets as shown in the financial statements are existing and realizable at the amount shown against them, and there are no liabilities against the concern, contingent or otherwise, not included in the above financial statements.

For Manorama Mena Trading L.L.C



Mr. Jitendra Sankhi Indra Sankhi

Manager

April 27, 2026

