CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

Registered Address:
Unit No. RET-R6-149,
Detached Retail R6,
Plot No: JLT-PH2-RET-R6,
Jumeirah Lakes Towers,
Dubai, U.A.E.

CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2026

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Director's report
The director submits his report and the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 of Capillary Technologies DMCC (the "Company").

Results
The net profit for the year amounted to AED 471,516 (31 March 2025: AED 403,328).

Review of the business
The principal activities of the Company are to provide information technology consulting services & software house.

Events since the end of the year
Subsequent to the reporting date, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East have continued to evolve, including ongoing regional conflicts and heightened political uncertainty. These developments have increased volatility in global and regional financial markets and may, over time, affect economic conditions in the region. As at the date of approval of these financial statements, the Company continues to monitor developments in the region and will assess the potential impact, if any.

Shareholder and its interest
The shareholder as at 31 March 2026 and its interest as at that date in the share capital of the Company is as follows:

	No. of shares	*% of shares*	*AED*
Capillary Pte. Ltd – Singapore	1,886	100	1,886,000

Director
The director of the Company during the year and as at the date of this statement is Mr. Siddhant Jain.

Auditor
A resolution to re-appoint Grant Thornton Audit and Accounting Limited (Dubai Branch) as auditors for the year ended 31 March 2027 and to fix their remuneration will be proposed at the annual general meeting. Further, the Director has resolved to release Grant Thornton Audit and Accounting Limited (Dubai Branch) for any liabilities on auditing the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026.

The Director who held office at the date of approval of this Director's Report confirms that, so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and that he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (including comparatives) were approved on 05 May, 2026.

Siddhant Jain

DIRECTOR

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton Audit and Accounting Limited (Dubai Branch)

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Capillary Technologies DMCC

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Capillary Technologies DMCC (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the 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 material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We obtained the Director's report prior to date of our auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Shareholder of Capillary Technologies DMCC

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Other Information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority ("DMCCA") Company Regulations 2024 (as amended) and Articles of Association, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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 have 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 part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that 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.

Grant Thornton

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Shareholder of Capillary Technologies DMCC

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- 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

As required by the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority ("DMCCA") Company Regulations 2024 (as amended), we report that:

i. We have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;

ii. The Company has maintained proper account records in accordance with established accounting principles;

iii. The financial information included in the financial statements is consistent with the books of account of the Company;

iv. The financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority Company Regulations 2024 (as amended) and Articles of Association of the Company; and

v. Based on the information that has been made available to us during our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the activities undertaken by the Company and as disclosed in note 1 to these financial statements, are significantly different from the activities mentioned in the license issued to the Company by the DMCCA.

GRANT THORNTON UAE

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

Dr. Osama El-Bakry
Registration No. 935
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

5 May 2026

CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2026

	Notes	31-Mar-26 AED	31-Mar-25 AED
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	4	4,639	5,295
Right-of-use asset	4	-	6,771
Other receivables	5	175,926	22,461
		180,565	**34,527**
Current assets			
Accounts & other receivables	5	7,184,540	4,384,914
Due from related parties	6	3,550,179	795,724
Prepayments	7	454,428	208,936
Cash and cash equivalents	8	38,104	324,753
		11,227,251	**5,714,327**
Total Assets		**11,407,816**	**5,748,854**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	9.1	1,886,000	1,886,000
Capital contribution	9.2	-	-
Other reserves		2,595,506	2,086,924
Accumulated losses		(7,204,557)	(7,676,073)
Total Equity Deficit		**(2,723,051)**	**(3,703,149)**
Liabilities			
Non-current			
Employees' end-of-service benefits	11	777,511	565,456
		777,511	**565,456**
Current			
Due to a related party	10	7,212,042	4,938,353
Accounts & other payables	12	6,141,314	3,940,194
Lease liabilities	18	-	8,000
		13,353,356	**8,886,547**
Total liabilities		**14,130,867**	**9,452,003**
Total equity deficit and liabilities		**11,407,816**	**5,748,854**

The accompanying notes 1-24 form an integral part of the financial statements.

We confirm that we are responsible for the financial statements, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgments underlying them.
Approved by the director on 05 May 2026
For CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Siddhant Jain

DIRECTOR
Dubai, UAE

CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 March 2026

	Notes	31 March 2026 *AED*	31 March 2025 *AED*
Revenue	13	14,509,490	13,520,437
Other income	14	45,776	-
Expenses	15	(14,074,204)	(13,114,678)
Profit before tax		481,062	405,759
Current tax	22	(9,546)	(2,431)
Net profit for the year		471,516	403,328

The accompanying notes 1-24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the director on 05 May 2026.

For CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Siddhant Jain
DIRECTOR
Dubai, UAE

CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2026

	Share capital *AED*	*Capital Contribution* *AED*	*Accumulated losses* *AED*	*Other reserve* *AED*	*Total* *AED*
As at 31 March 2024	50,000	1,836,000	(8,079,401)	1,751,501	(4,441,900)
Share based payment expense (note 19)	-	-	-	335,423	335,423
Net profit for the year	-	-	403,328	-	403,328
Amount moved to share capital (note 9.2)	1,836,000	(1,836,000)	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	1,886,000	-	(7,676,073)	2,086,924	(3,703,149)
Share based payment expenses (note 19)	-	-	-	508,582	508,582
Net profit for the year	-	-	471,516	-	471,516
As at 31 March 2026	1,886,000	-	(7,204,557)	2,595,506	(2,723,051)

The accompanying notes 1-24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 March 2026

		For the year ended 31 March 2026 AED	For the year ended 31 March 2025 AED
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		**481,062**	**405,759**
Adjustment for:			
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 18)		-	2,300
Allowance for expected credit loss (refer note 15)		116,531	148,395
Share based payment expense (refer note 19)		508,582	335,423
Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits (refer note 11)		252,287	52,851
Loss on write off of fixed assets (refer note 15)		-	6,622
Depreciation on property & equipment and right of use asset (refer note 15)		10,126	86,643
		1,368,588	**1,037,993**
Net changes in working capital:			
Accounts & other receivables		(3,069,620)	(502,394)
Prepayments		(245,492)	20,447
Due from related parties		(2,754,455)	(186,717)
Due to a related party		2,273,689	566,176
Accounts & other payables		2,194,003	(1,587,902)
		(233,287)	**(652,397)**
Employees' end-of-service benefits paid during the year (refer note 11)		(40,232)	-
Tax paid		(2,431)	-
Net cash used in operating activities		**(275,950)**	**(652,397)**
Investing activity			
Purchase of property & equipment (refer note 4)		(2,699)	(2,570)
Net cash used in investing activity		**(2,699)**	**(2,570)**
Financing activity			
Repayment of lease liability and interest (refer note 18)		(8,000)	(96,000)
Net cash used in financing activity		**(8,000)**	**(96,000)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(286,649)**	**(750,967)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**324,753**	**1,075,720**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (refer note 8)		**38,104**	**324,753**
Non-cash transaction:			
Amount moved to share capital	9.2	-	**1,836,000**

The accompanying notes 1-24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

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

1. Legal status and nature of operations.

a) **CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC** (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated in the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre under service license no. JLT-68482 issued on 02 May 2013. The Company is registered with Federal Tax Authority with TRN 100300127600003 with effect from 01 January 2018.

b) The Company is the wholly owned subsidiary of Capillary Pte. Ltd

c) The principal activity of the Company is to provide information technology consulting services & software house.

d) The pricing policies, terms of services and credit terms are as approved by the management. The group structure for the company is mentioned as below:

Holding Company- Capillary Pte. Ltd, Singapore
Intermediate Holding Company- Capillary Technologies India Limited, India
Ultimate Holding Company- Capillary Technologies International Pte. Ltd, Singapore

e) The financial statements are prepared in Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED).

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC).

2.2 Basis of preparations

As at the reporting date, the Company has accumulated losses AED 7,204,557 and the equity funds have declined to debit balance of AED 2,723,051, which is below the paid-up share capital. Further, current liabilities exceed total assets by AED 1,945,540. However, the Company has generated profits during the previous and current financial year and has improved its operating performance. Based on this, management believes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2.3 Adoption of new and amended standards & interpretation

Standards, interpretations, and amendments that are effective for the first time in 2026 (for entities with a 31 March 2026, year-end) are:

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

These amendments do not have a significant impact on these financial statements and therefore further disclosures have not been made.

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing Standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

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

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11
- IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure'
- Amendments to IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure'

These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application and therefore no disclosures have been made.

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'. Although IFRS 18 includes many of the requirements of IAS 1, it introduces new requirements to better structure financial statements and to provide more detailed and useful information to investors, including:

- Two new subtotals defined in the statement of profit or loss, namely (1) operating profit and (2) profit or loss before financing and income taxes.
- The classification of all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss in one of five categories.
- A new requirement to disclose performance measures defined by management.
- An improvement in the principles related to the aggregation and disaggregation of information in the financial statements and accompanying notes.

2.5 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Overall Considerations

The material accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistently applied by the Company throughout the year and are summarized below.

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

b) Foreign currency

These financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates (AED) and the Company's functional currency is United States Dollars (USD). As the AED is effectively pegged to the USD, presentation in AED does not create any translation gain/losses.

Foreign currency transactions are converted into the functional currency, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the measurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at year-end exchange rates are recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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

c) Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company considers whether a contract is or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition the Company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2026

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

c) Leases (continued)

- The contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Company;
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract;
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.

The Company assesses whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is premeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is premeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

Lease payments not recognized as a liability

The Company has elected not to recognize a lease liability for short term leases (leases with an expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. In addition, certain variable lease payments are not permitted to be recognized as lease liabilities and are expensed as incurred.

d) Financial Instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and de-recognition

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

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred.

A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured subsequently as described below.

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified and measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, if any, on the principal amount outstanding.

If the financial asset does not pass either of the above conditions, or only one of the above conditions, it is measured at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL'). Even if both conditions are met, management may designate a financial asset at FVTPL if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

As at the reporting date, the Company's financial assets comprise accounts & other receivables, due from related parties and cash and cash equivalents. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets measured at amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss and presented within 'finance costs - net' or 'other income – net', except for impairment of accounts receivables which is presented within 'administrative and general expenses'.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of a counterparty and other shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use forward-looking information to recognize expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. Instruments within the scope of the requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVOCI, account receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under IFRS 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company considers a broad range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- Financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1');
- Financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2') and;
- 'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2026

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

e) Expected credit loss

Expected credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the assets' original effective interest rate.

The Company has elected to measure loss allowances for account receivables using IFRS 9 simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime ECLs. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 360 days due. Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

f) Employee stock option scheme

The Company has the following share-based payment arrangements:

Capillary Employees Stock Option Scheme' - 2021 ('CESP') of the Intermediate Holding Company

At a meeting of the members of the Intermediate Holding Company held on 29 October 2021, the shareholders have approved the 'Capillary Employees Stock Option Scheme' - 2021 (CESP). The plan provides for the issue of 7,175,000 shares to permanent employees of the Intermediate Holding Company and its subsidiaries, whether in India or outside India.

The plan is administered by a Board of Directors of the Intermediate Holding Company /compensation committee/ nomination and remuneration committee constituted by the Board (as the case may be) (Administrator). Under CESP all employees are entitled to a grant of options once they have been in service and eligible based on conditions determined by the Administrator. The exercise price shall be as may be determined by the Administrator at the time of grant of options provided that the exercise price shall not be more than the fair market value of the shares as on the date of grant of options.

There shall be a minimum period of one (1) year between the grant of options and vesting of options, with a maximum period of ten (10) years from the date of grant of such options. Vesting of options would be subject to continued employment with the Company and the options would vest on a quarterly basis. The option grantee may exercise the vested options (whether granted pre-listing or post-listing) within (a) 10 (ten) years from the date of vesting of options, or (b) 12 (twelve) years from the date of listing, whichever is later.

All share based expense is recognised as an expense in Statement of Comprehensive Income with a corresponding credit to other reserve.

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

g) Property and equipment

The cost of property and equipment is their purchase cost together with any incidental expenses of acquisition. Minor purchases of property and equipment are depreciated fully in the year of purchase. The cost of property and equipment is depreciated by diminishing balance method over their estimated useful lives as below:

Item	Useful life
Computer equipment	3 years
Furniture & fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years

Depreciation on addition is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the month of addition and on deletion up to and including the month of deletion of the asset.

An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

h) Change in accounting estimate

During the previous year the Company has changed depreciation method from straight line method to diminishing balance method and this change fall under IAS 8 accounting policies, change in accounting estimate and errors.

The effect of change in accounting estimate shall be recognized prospectively.

i) Accounts & other receivables

The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for accounts & other receivables as well as contract assets 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 Company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

j) Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognized as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.

k) Accounts & other payables

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid for goods or services received, whether invoiced by the supplier or not.

l) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has present obligation as a result of past events, which it is probable, will result in an outflow of economic benefits that can be reasonably estimated.

Provisions for employee entitlements to end of service benefits, as a result of service rendered by employees is provided and same is recognized by the Company. Provisions for employee entitlements to leave salary as a result of service rendered by employees are provided and the same has been recognized by the Company.

m) Equity

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Other reserves include capital contribution from Ultimate Holding Company and Intermediate Holding Company in the nature of share-based expense.

Accumulated losses include current and prior period profits/(losses).

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

n) Impairment

The carrying amount of the Company's assets is reviewed at each date of statement of financial position or whenever there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable value of the assets is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable value. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income whenever it arises.

o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows comprise cash on hand, bank current accounts, deposits free of encumbrance with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of deposit and highly liquid investments with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of investment.

p) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into UAE Dirham at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into UAE Dirham at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of statement of financial position. Resulting gain or loss is taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

q) Revenue

Revenue from operations is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for the agency services below, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

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, explained below, which will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers.

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.

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 or 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 Recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation.
Revenue is recognized when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognized is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

q) Revenue (continued)

Income from services

The specific recognition criteria described below must be met before revenue is recognized:

i) Retainer services

The Company is engaged in the business of providing cloud based intelligent customer engagement software solutions to retail chain operators. Revenue is recognized on an accrual basis as and when services are rendered in accordance with the arrangement with the customers.

ii) Campaign services

The Company provides SMS campaign services that are bundled together with the retainer services. The Company recognizes revenue based on the usage of messaging services i.e., when the Company's services are used based on the specific terms of the contract with customers. Billing in excess of revenue pertains to amount billed to customer for services to be rendered in future periods and has been disclosed as contract liabilities.

iii) Installation services

The Company provides a one-time installation service that are bundled together with the retainer services. The Company recognizes revenue from installation services over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided to them. The Company uses an input method in measuring progress of the installation services because there is a direct relationship between the Company's effort and the transfer of service to the customer. The Company recognizes revenue on the basis of the milestone achieved which correlates with hours expended relative to the total expected hours to complete the service.

The Company pays sales commission to its employees for retainer contract that they obtain. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract are capitalized if these costs are recoverable. Costs to fulfil a contract are capitalized if the costs relate directly to the contract, generate or enhance resources used in satisfying the contract and are expected to be recovered. Other contract costs are expensed as incurred.

Capitalized contract costs are subsequently amortized on a systematic basis as the Company recognizes the related revenue. An impairment loss is recognised in statement of comprehensive income to the extent that the carrying amount of the capitalized contract costs exceeds the remaining amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for the goods or services to which the contract costs relate less the costs that relate directly to providing the goods and that have not been recognised as expenses. The maximum period over which the Company expects to derive benefit from contracts entered into with customers is 3 years. The Company has elected to apply the practical expedient to recognize the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred where the amortization period of the asset that would otherwise be recognised is over year or less.

r) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognized because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes to the accounts. When a change in the probability of an outflow occurs so that outflow is probable, it will then be recognized as provision.

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 assets are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes to the accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. When an inflow is virtually certain, an asset is recognized.

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

s) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax

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 where the Company operates and generate taxable income, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods. Deferred income taxes are calculated based on the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized for all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they are recovered, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date where the Company operates and generate taxable income.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized in full, although IAS 12 'Income Taxes' specifies limited exemptions.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

t) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefit (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered) are recognized in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognized as an expense when the employee renders services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absences occur.

End of service benefits

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

The entitlement to end of service benefits is based upon the employees' salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period as specified in U.A.E. Labour Law. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

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

3. Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2026

3 Critical judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

Key sources of accounting uncertainty
The following are the key sources of estimation and uncertainty at the date of statement of financial position, that have significant risks of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets within the next financial year.

Allowances for expected credit loss on accounts receivables: Allowances for expected credit loss are determined using a combination of factors, including the overall quality and ageing of receivables and collateral requirements from customers in certain circumstances. Management makes allowance for expected credit loss based on its best estimates at the date of statement of financial position. Management believes that no allowance is required.

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

Share based expenses: Significant estimates are involved in determining the share-based payments expenses. The share-based payments are recognized based on their respective grant date fair values. The fair value of each employee stock option is estimated on the date of grant using the binomial model. The determination of the fair value of share-based payment awards using the binomial model is affected by the stock price and a number of assumptions, including expected volatility, expected life, risk-free interest rate and expected dividends. The Company believes that its current assumptions generate a representative estimate of fair value. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 19.

Impairment of non-financial assets: An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected future cash flows and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flows management makes assumptions about future operating results. These assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. The actual results may vary and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's assets within the next financial year. In most cases, determining the applicable discount rate involves estimating the appropriate adjustment to market risk and the appropriate adjustment to asset-specific risk factors.

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CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2026

4. Property and equipment

	Office equipment & furniture & fit-outs
	AED
Gross value	
As at 1 April 2024	**515,840**
Addition during the year	2,570
Written-off during the year	(478,963)
As at 31 March 2025	**39,447**
As at 1 April 2025	**39,447**
Addition during the year	2,699
Written-off during the year	-
As at 31 March 2026	**42,146**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 1 April 2024	**501,157**
Depreciation during the year	5,336
Written-off during the year	(472,341)
As at 31 March 2025	**34,152**
As at 1 April 2025	**34,152**
Depreciation during the year	3,355
Written-off during the year	-
As at 31 March 2026	**37,507**
Net book value	
As at 31 March 2025	**5,295**
As at 31 March 2026	**4,639**

CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2026

4. Property and equipment

Right-of-use asset*	***AED***
Gross value	
As at 1 April 2024	**243,920**
Addition during the year	-
Disposals during the year	-
As at 31 March 2025	**243,920**
As at 1 April 2025	**243,920**
Addition during the year	-
Disposals during the year	-
As at 31 March 2026	**243,920**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 1 April 2024	**155,842**
Depreciation during the year	81,307
As at 31 March 2025	**237,149**
As at 1 April 2025	**237,149**
Depreciation during the year	6,771
As at 31 March 2026	**243,920**
As at 31 March 2025	**6,771**
As at 31 March 2026	**-**

** During the current year, the Company's lease contract for office facilities was fully settled, resulting in the closure of the lease liability previously recognized under IFRS 16. The associated right-of-use asset and lease liability have been fully derecognized, resulting in zero lease balances as at 31 March 2026 (Refer note 18).*

No new leases have been entered into during the year. The Company will assess future lease arrangements in accordance with IFRS 16 as they arise.

	31 March 2026 *AED*	31 March 2025 *AED*
5. Accounts & other receivables		
Financial assets		
Accounts receivables (gross)$@	7,096,107	3,853,772
Less: allowance for expected credit loss%	(17,265)	(117,172)
Accounts receivables (net)	**7,078,842**	**3,736,600**
Deposit	9,775	9,775
Non-financial assets		
Contract assets	56,904	457,827
Input tax recoverable	-	11,805
Capitalized contract costs*	20,118	150,007
Advance for expenses	18,901	18,900
	7,184,540	**4,384,914**
Other receivables (non-current)		
Capitalized contract costs*	175,926	22,461
	175,926	**22,461**

CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2026

5. Accounts & other receivables (continued)

$Geographical location of account receivables are as follows: -

	31 March 2026 AED	31 March 2025 AED
Within UAE	5,332,348	3,323,870
Outside UAE	1,763,759	529,902
	7,096,107	3,853,772

@Aging of account receivables is as follows:

	Total	0-90 days	91- 180 days	Over 180 days
31 March 2026	7,096,107	6,575,017	205,330	315,760
31 March 2025	3,853,772	3,594,169	102,841	156,762

% Allowance for expected credit loss:

	31 March 2026 AED	31 March 2025 AED
Balance at the beginning of the year	117,172	15,762
Charge during the year (note 15)	116,531	148,395
Written off	(216,438)	(46,985)
Balance at the end of the year	17,265	117,172

% Expected credit loss has been provided by individual assessment method based on management discretion.

**Capitalised contract costs represent capitalised commission costs paid to the sales team and set-out below is the movement in the capitalised contract costs:*

	31 March 2026 AED	31 March 2025 AED
Balance at the beginning of the year	172,468	318,263
Addition	207,245	64,618
Amortization	(183,669)	(210,413)
Balance at the end of the year	196,044	172,468

Current portion	20,118	150,007
Non-current portion	175,926	22,461
	196,044	172,468

CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2026

	31 March 2026 AED	31 March 2025 AED
6. Due from related parties*#		
Capillary Technologies India Limited	1,165,295	55,136
PT Capillary Technologies Indonesia	1,063,963	599,329
Capillary Technologies Europe Ltd	295,775	8,447
Capillary Technologies (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	118,334	118,344
Capillary Technologies LLC	906,812	14,468
	3,550,179	**795,724**

**Refer note 16.*
#This represents unsecured and non-interest-bearing account balances of the related parties of the Company.

	31 March 2026 AED	31 March 2025 AED
7. Prepayments		
License fees	39,938	10,787
Insurance	403,333	193,397
Other	11,157	4,752
	454,428	**208,936**

	31 March 2026 AED	31 March 2025 AED
8. Cash and cash equivalents		
Bank balances in:		
Current accounts	38,104	324,753
	38,104	**324,753**

	31 March 2026 AED	31 March 2025 AED
9. Share capital and capital contribution		
9.1 Share capital		
Authorized and issued share capital		
1,886 shares of AED 1,000/- (2024: 50 shares of AED 1,000/-)	**1,886,000**	**1,886,000**
Shares held by the Holding Company		
Capillary Pte Ltd. (Holding Company)	1,886,000	1,886,000
% holding in class	100%	100%

9.2 Capital contribution

During the financial year 2024, the Holding Company resolved to infuse additional capital to the Company, amounting to AED 1,836,000.
On September 12, 2024, pursuant to receipt of internal approvals, the Company placed a request with DMCC Authorities to convert the capital contribution of AED 1,836,000 to share capital of the Company.

CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2026

	31 March 2026 AED	31 March 2025 AED
10. Due to a related party		
Considered as current liability		
Capillary Pte. Ltd (refer note 16)	7,212,042	4,938,353
	7,212,042	**4,938,353**

	31 March 2026 AED	*31 March 2025 AED*
11. Employees' end-of-service benefits*		
Balance at the beginning of the year	565,456	512,605
Add: charge for the year	252,287	52,851
Less: paid during the year	(40,232)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**777,511**	**565,456**

** The above provision is made as per UAE Labor Law requirements.*

	31 March 2026 AED	*31 March 2025 AED*
12. Accounts & other payables		
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payables	2,195,337	1,208,056
Expenses payable	516,805	524,991
	2,712,142	**1,733,047**
Non-financial liabilities		
Provision for Leave Benefits	83,060	-
Unearned service income	3,334,380	2,204,716
Current tax provision	9,546	2,431
Output tax payable	2,186	-
	6,141,314	**3,940,194**

CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2026

		Year ended 31 March 2026 AED	Year ended 31 March 2025 AED
13.	**Revenue***	**14,509,490**	**13,520,437**

**Product-wise geographical chart for revenue is as follow: -*

	Year ended 31 March 2026			Year ended 31 March 2025		
	AED Within UAE	AED Outside UAE	AED Total	AED Within UAE	AED Outside UAE	AED Total
At a point of time						
Campaign	27,405	59,387	86,792	28,475	428,520	456,995
Setup	128,098	483,966	612,064	644,372	94,031	738,403
Over the period of service						
Retainer	10,711,946	3,098,688	13,810,634	9,080,683	3,244,356	12,325,039
	10,867,449	**3,642,041**	**14,509,490**	**9,753,530**	**3,766,907**	**13,520,437**

		Year ended 31 March 2026 AED	Year ended 31 March 2025 AED
14.	**Other income**		
	Other Income	45,776	-
		45,776	**-**

		Year ended 31 March 2026 AED	Year ended 31 March 2025 AED
15.	**Expenses**		
	Tech support charges*	6,603,181	6,195,290
	Server charges*	3,131,497	2,428,452
	Salaries & allowances	1,827,326	2,378,803
	Managerial remuneration & allowances*	847,808	721,464
	Share based expense (refer note 19)	508,582	335,423
	Sales & marketing	142,847	128,800
	Allowance for expected credit loss (note 5)	116,531	148,395
	Depreciation on property plant and equipment and right-of-use asset (note 4)	10,126	86,643
	Loss on write off of fixed assets	-	6,622
	Interest on lease liabilities	-	2,300
	Other	886,306	682,486
		14,074,204	**13,114,678**

** Refer note 16.*

CAPILLARY TECHNOLOGIES DMCC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2026

16. Related party transactions

The Company in the normal course of business enters into transactions with other business entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in the International Accounting Standard - 24. Related parties are entities under common ownership and/or common management control and associates.

The significant related-party transactions during the year are:

Relation	Nature of transaction	Year ended 31 March 2026 AED	Year ended 31 March 2025 AED
Holding Company	Tech support charges	4,001,595	5,944,921
Holding Company	Server charges	2,296,062	2,428,385
Common management	SMS purchase	2,205,205	1,225,699
Holding Company	SMS purchase	3,169,693	2,355,504
Common management	Other cross charge	2,593,804	968,709
Holding Company	Other cross charge	754,705	2,711,385
Holding Company	Payment on behalf of Company	938,516	46,956
Common management	Payment on behalf of Company	4,104	168,721
Holding Company	Payment by Company on behalf of others	-	167,350
Key managerial personnel	Managerial remuneration & allowances	847,808	721,464
Common management	Share based expense	508,582	335,423

At the date of the statement of financial position, balances with related parties were as follows:

Relation	Balance with related parties	*31 March 2026* *AED*	*31 March 2025* *AED*
Common management	Due from related parties	3,550,179	795,724
Holding Company	Due to a related party	7,212,042	4,938,353

17. Financial instruments risks:

Risk management objectives and policies

The Company's risk management is coordinated in close cooperation with management and focuses on actively securing the Company's short to medium-term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial markets. The Company is mainly exposed to credit and liquidity risk in relation to the financial instruments.

Credit risk
Financial assets, which potentially expose the company to concentrations of credit risk, comprise principally of bank balances and accounts & other receivables.

Cash at bank
The Company's bank balances in current accounts amounting to AED 38,104 as at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: AED 324,753) are placed with high credit quality financial institutions.

Accounts & other receivables
The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified model of recognizing lifetime expected credit losses for all account receivables as these items do not have a significant financing component. The carrying amount of accounts & other receivables as at 31 March 2026 is AED 7,088,617 (31 March 2025: AED 3,746,375).

In measuring the expected credit losses, the account receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due.

17. Financial instruments risks (continued)

Due from related parties

Management of the Company is directly involved in the Company's operations and reviews and approves all transactions with related parties. The receivable balances are reconciled periodically with the related parties through intercompany reconciliations and confirmations. The carrying amount of due from related parties as at 31 March 2026 is AED 3,550,179 (31 March 2025: AED 795,724).

There is no significant concentration of credit risk outside the industry in which the Company operates.

Interest rate risk
In absence of bank borrowings, there is no interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company does not have major exposure to currency risks as a majority of its transactions are denominated in USD. The foreign exchange risk related to USD is minimal as the USD is pegged with AED.

Liquidity risk
The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and liquidity management requirements. The management of the Company continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities as follows:

The table on below analyses the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the contractual maturity date.

	Within 1 year AED	More than 1 year AED	Total AED
31 March 2026			
Financial liabilities			
Accounts payables	2,195,337	-	**2,195,337**
Expenses payable	516,805	-	**516,805**
Due to a related party	7,212,042	-	**7,212,042**
Total	**9,924,184**	-	**9,924,184**
31 March 2025			
Financial liabilities			
Accounts payables	1,208,056	-	**1,208,056**
Expenses payable	524,991	-	**524,991**
Due to a related party	4,938,353	-	**4,938,353**
Lease liabilities	10,300	-	**10,300**
Total	**6,681,700**	-	**6,681,700**

18. Lease commitment

The Company has lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization to the leased asset).

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities recognised and movement during the year are as follows:

	AED
As at 1 April 2024	101,700
Addition during the year	-
Accretion of interests	2,300
Payment of principal and interest	(96,000)
As at 31 March 2025	**8,000**
As at 1 April 2025	8,000
Addition during the year	-
Accretion of interests	-
Payment of principal and interest	(8,000)
As at 31 March 2026	-

Lease liability maturities as of 31 March 2025 are as follows

Gross lease liabilities	
Within 1 years	10,300
More than 1 years	-
Total	**10,300**
Less – imputed interest (effect of discounting)	(2,300)
Present value of lease liabilities	8,000
The same is shown under	
Non-current	-
Current	8,000

Lease liability maturities as of 31 March 2026 are as follows

Gross lease liabilities	
Within 1 years	-
More than 1 years	-
Total	
Less – imputed interest (effect of discounting)	-
Present value of lease liabilities	-
The same is shown under	-
Non-current	
Current	-

19. Employee stock option scheme

A. During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Intermediate Holding Company offered some of its employees the opportunity to participate in an employee stock option plan. There shall be a minimum period of one (1) year between the grant of options and vesting of options, with a maximum period of ten (10) years from the date of grant of such options. Vesting of options would be subject to continued employment with the Company and the options would vest on a quarterly basis. The option grantee may exercise the vested options as per the scheme.

Movement of options granted during the year is as below:

	31 March 2026 Number of options	31 March 2025 Number of options
Balance as at 01 April	94,059	58,427
Granted during the year	-	35,632
Forfeited / lapsed during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	(2,447)	-
Balance as at 31 March	**91,612**	**94,059**

The options outstanding as at 31 March 2026 had an exercise price of AED 0.01 and the weighted average remaining contractual life of 6.44 years for vested and 8.18 years for unvested options.

The total amount expensed over the vesting period has been determined by reference to the fair value of the share option measured at their grant dates using a Black-Scholes Option Pricing model, with a corresponding increase to other reserve within equity (as computed and recharged by the Intermediate Holding Company).

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has recognised a share-based expense of AED 508,582 (31 March 2025: AED 335,423) in the statement of comprehensive income.

The inputs used for Black-Scholes model are as follows:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Weighted average exercise price	AED 0.01	AED 0.01
Expected volatility	61.90%	61.90%
Risk-free rate	6.60%	6.60%
Expected dividend yields	-	-

B. Effective 1 July 2025, the Immediate Holding Company has amended its existing CESP plan, whereby the options granted to employees shall vest only upon the achievement of market linked condition of share price and continued employment with the Group at any time during the vesting period with a maximum period of ten (10) years. The options are granted at an exercise price of 20% discount on the fair market value of share price at the grant date of options. The option grantee may exercise the vested options as per the scheme.

19 Employee stock option scheme (continued)

Measurement of fair values

The Fair Value of the Options has been calculated using the 'Black-Scholes Option Pricing' methodology and combination of 'Binomial model' & 'Monte Carlo Simulation' methodology.

The following table lists the inputs to the models used for the year ended 31 March 2026:

	31 March 2026 Number of options	31 March 2025 Number of options
Balance as at 01 April	-	-
Granted during the year	136,290	-
Forfeited / lapsed during the year	(1,494)	-
Exercise during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March	134,796	-

The options outstanding as at 31 March 2026 had an exercise price of AED 16.63 and the weighted average remaining contractual life of 9.42 years for vested and unvested options.

The following table lists the inputs to the models used:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Weighted average exercise price	AED 16.63	-
Expected volatility	31.24%- 31.41%	-
Risk-free rate	6.46%-6.72%	-
Expected dividend yields	-	-

20. Contingent liabilities

There were no significant contingent liabilities outstanding at the date of the statement of financial position.

21. Financial instruments

(a) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities by category as defined under IFRS 9:

As at 31 March 2026

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Amortised cost	Carrying amount	Amortised cost	Carrying amount
Financial assets				
Accounts receivables	7,096,107	7,096,107	3,853,770	3,853,770
Deposit	9,775	9,775	9,775	9,775
Due from related parties	3,550,179	3,550,179	795,724	795,724
Cash and cash equivalents	38,104	38,104	324,753	324,753
	10,694,165	10,694,165	4,984,022	4,984,022
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payables	2,195,337	2,195,337	1,208,056	1,208,056
Expenses payable	516,805	516,805	524,991	524,991
Due to a related party	7,212,042	7,212,042	4,938,353	4,938,353
Lease liabilities	-	-	10,300	10,300
	9,924,184	9,924,184	6,681,700	6,681,700

22. Corporate tax

On 9 December 2022, the United Arab Emirates ("UAE") Ministry of Finance issued Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses ("Corporate Tax Law") to introduce a Corporate Tax regime in the UAE.

The Corporate Tax regime is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023. As the Company's financial year ends on 31 March, the Corporate Tax regime became applicable to the Company from 1 April 2024.

The applicable Corporate Tax rate is 9% on taxable income exceeding AED 375,000.

The financial year ended 31 March 2025 was the first year of applicability of Corporate Tax for the Company, and the return for that year was required to be filed on or before 31 December 2025. The Company has complied with the applicable provisions of the Corporate Tax Law during the current year.

Income tax expense comprises of the following:

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Current tax expense	9,546	2,431

Movement in income tax payable is as follows:

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Opening balance	2,431	-
Provided during the year	9,546	2,431
Paid during the year	(2,431)	-
Closing balance	**9,546**	**2,431**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate is as follows:

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Profit before tax	481,062	405,759
Add: disallowed expense	-	-
	481,062	**405,759**
Basic exemption	(375,000)	(375,000)
	106,062	**30,759**

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Tax using the domestic tax rate	9,546	2,431
	9,546	**2,431**

23 Fair value measurement

Assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position measured at fair value are grouped into three levels of fair value hierarchy. This grouping is determined based on the lowest level of significant inputs used in fair value measurement, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

None of the Company's assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position as at the reporting date are measured at fair value.

24 Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's capital management objectives are:

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

The Company closely monitors its capital position and liquidity and assesses capital requirements on a continuous basis. In managing its capital structure, the Company may consider measures such as obtaining additional financial support from the Shareholder, restructuring existing obligations, or implementing operational measures to improve financial performance.