

**Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE
Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone, Ras Al
Khaimah, U.A.E.**

**Auditor's Report & Financial Statements
For the year ended 31st March, 2026**

Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE
Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone, Ras Al Khaimah, U.A.E.

Auditor's Report & Financial Statements
For the year ended 31st March, 2026

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Ref No. - Zenith/ NC - 2026 /29032

The Owner,
Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE,
Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone, Ras Al Khaimah, U.A.E.

Report on the audit of Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE** which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at **31st March, 2026**, and the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flows and Changes in Equity for the year then ended, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of **Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE** as of **31st March, 2026**, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis of 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 of 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 United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the company's Memorandum and with the applicable provisions of the of the Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone Authority, pursuant to Law Number (2) of 2017 (as amended), 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 has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 International Standards on Auditing 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.

(Continued on page 2)

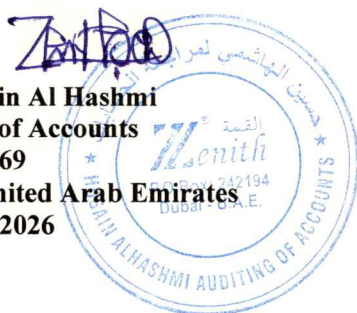
As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

- We have obtained all the information and explanation we considered necessary for our audit.
- The financial statements comply, in all material respect with the applicable rules and regulations issued by the Board of Directors of the Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone Authority, pursuant to Law Number (2) of 2017 (as amended), and the Articles of Association of the Company.
- Based on the information and explanation that has been made available to us nothing came to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened during the financial year ended **31st March, 2026** any of the applicable rules and regulations issued by the Board of Directors of the Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone Authority, pursuant to Law Number (2) of 2017 (as amended), or the Articles of Association of the Company which would have a material effect on the Company's activities or on its financial position for the year.

For Husain Al Hashmi
Auditing of Accounts
Reg no: 569
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
8th May, 2026



Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE
Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone, Ras Al Khaimah, U.A.E.

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31st March, 2026

	Notes	2026 USD	2025 USD
Non Current Assets:			
Investment	6	6,056,331	138,842
Capital work in progress		-	923,780
Goodwill		7,178,627	-
		13,234,958	1,062,622
Current Assets:			
Balance with bank	7	60,667	125,312
Loans and other receivables	8	1,759,554	378,360
		1,820,221	503,672
Total Assets		15,055,179	1,566,294
Equity:			
Share capital		5,596,053	694,773
Share premium		326,975	326,975
Retained earnings	9	138,012	87,140
Owners' current account	10	-	-
		6,061,040	1,108,888
Non Current Liabilities:			
Borrowings	11	8,044,139	-
		8,044,139	-
Current Liabilities:			
Trade payables	12	-	84,018
Accrued expenses and other payables	13	950,000	373,388
		950,000	457,406
Total Liabilities		8,994,139	457,406
Total Equity and Liabilities		15,055,179	1,566,294

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.
The Auditor's Report is set out on page 1 & 2.

For Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE

Authorized Signatory

Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE
Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone, Ras Al Khaimah, U.A.E.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31st March, 2026

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2026</u> <u>USD</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>USD</u>
Sales	14	181,301	117,129
Cost of sales	15	(177,457)	(82,560)
Gross Profit		3,844	34,569
Operating Expenses			
Administration and selling expenses	16	(217,305)	(34,535)
Foreign exchange loss		-	-
Other income	17	264,333	22,922
		47,028	(11,613)
Profit before tax		50,872	22,956
Taxation			
Current tax		-	-
Profit after tax		50,872	22,956
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		50,872	22,956

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.
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For Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE

Authorized Signatory

Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE
Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone, Ras Al Khaimah, U.A.E.

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31st March, 2026

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	USD	USD
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit for the year	50,872	22,956
Operating cash flows before changes in net operating assets	50,872	22,956
<u>(Increase) / Decrease in Current Assets</u>		
Loans and other receivables	(1,381,194)	(378,360)
<u>Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities</u>		
Trade payables	(84,018)	84,018
Accrued expenses and other payables	576,612	357,560
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	(837,728)	86,174
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment	(5,917,489)	(2,692)
Capital work in progress	923,780	(923,780)
Goodwill	(7,178,627)	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(12,172,336)	(926,472)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Borrowings	8,044,139	-
Foreign currency difference	-	(19,901)
Share capital issued	5,596,053	694,773
Share capital	(694,773)	(40,822)
Share premium issued	-	326,975
Dividend paid	-	-
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	12,945,419	961,025
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(64,645)	120,727
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	125,312	4,585
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	60,667	125,312

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For Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE

Authorized Signatory

Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE
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Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31st March, 2026

	Share capital USD	Share premium USD	Retained earnings USD	Owners' current account USD	Total USD
At 1st April, 2024	-	-	84,085	40,822	124,907
Share capital	40,822	-	-	(40,822)	-
Foreign currency difference	-	-	(19,901)	-	(19,901)
Share capital issued	694,773	-	-	-	694,773
Share capital	(40,822)	-	-	-	(40,822)
Share premium issued	-	326,975	-	-	326,975
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	22,956	-	22,956
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March, 2025	694,773	326,975	87,140	-	1,108,888
Foreign currency difference	-	-	-	-	-
Share capital issued	5,596,053	-	-	-	5,596,053
Share capital	(694,773)	-	-	-	(694,773)
Share premium issued	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	50,872	-	50,872
At 31st March, 2026	5,596,053	326,975	138,012	-	6,061,040

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.
The Auditor's Report is set out on page 1 & 2.

For Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE

Authorized Signatory

Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE
Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone, Ras Al Khaimah, U.A.E.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31st March, 2026

1 Legal status and activities

- 1.1 Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE (Formerly Fineotex Specialities FZE)** was registered in Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone, Ras Al Khaimah on 25th January, 2015 as a Free Zone Establishment-FZE under the rules and regulations of the Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone, with Commercial License No. RAKIA46FZ301157605 issued by Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone Authority, Government of Ras Al Khaimah. The registered address of the FZE is FAMC0464, Compass Building, Al Shohada Road, Al Hamra Industrial Zone-FZ, Ras Al Khaimah, U.A.E.
- 1.2** The establishment is managed by Mr. Manoj Pramodbhai Modiwala, an Indian national.
- 1.3** The establishment is primarily engaged in the trading business of wholesale of synthetic chemical, wholesale of medication chemical and para-pharmaceutical products.

2 Adoption of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) & Interpretations

i) Standards and Interpretations effective in the current year

The following standards and amendments apply for the first time to the financial reporting periods commencing on or after April 01, 2026.

- Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

ii) New & Revised IFRS in issue but not effective or early adopted

The following standards and interpretations had been issued but not yet mandatory for annual reporting periods ending March 31, 2026. Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations, and amendments will be adopted in the financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations, and amendments, may have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

Particulars	Effective for Annual periods beginning from
Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	January 01, 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	January 01, 2026
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 01, 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 01, 2027

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), interpretations issued by International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), and applicable requirements of the U.A.E. Law.

Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE
Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone, Ras Al Khaimah, U.A.E.

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Continued)

Basis of preparation (Continued)

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the establishment's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed.

Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the establishment's financial statements therefore fairly present the financial position and results.

There are no areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The fair / net realizable value concept of measurement of assets and liabilities has also been applied wherever applicable under IFRSs.

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the group are measured using the currency in which the majority of its transactions are denominated ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in United State Dollars ("USD"), which is the establishment's functional and presentation currency.

Revenue recognition

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

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 "*Revenue from contracts with customers*" replaces IAS 18 which covers contracts for goods and services and IAS 11 which covers construction contracts.

The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognized when control of a good or service transfers to a customer – so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.

A new five-step process must be applied before revenue can be recognized: i) Identify contracts with customers: ii) Identify the separate performance obligation: iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract: iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations, and v) Recognize the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Key changes to current practice are:

- i Any bundled goods or services that are distinct must be separately recognized, and any discounts or rebates on the contract price must generally be allocated to the separate elements.
- ii Revenue may be recognized earlier than under current standards if the consideration varies for any reasons (such as for incentives, rebates, performance fees, royalties, success of an outcome etc) – minimum amounts must be recognized if they are not at significant risk of reversal.
- iii The point at which revenue is able to be recognized may shift: some revenue which is currently recognized at a point in time at the end of a contract may have to be recognized over the contract term and vice versa.
- iv There are new specific rules on licenses, warranties, non-refundable upfront fees and, consignment arrangements, to name a few.
- v Increased required disclosures.

Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE
Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone, Ras Al Khaimah, U.A.E.

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for the financial assets i.e. measured at: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The existing IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity loans and, receivables and available for the sale are removed.

Classification

Under IFRS 9, on initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")-debt investment; FVTOCI-equity investment, or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

The classification of financial assets depends on the establishment's business model for managing the financial assets that whether the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the cash flows that whether contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Management determines the classification of its investment at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL or at amortised cost. The establishment determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the establishment becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the establishment commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Derecognition

Financial assets are de-recognised when, and only when,

- The contractual rights to receive cash flows expire or
- The Group 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 establishment has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset,

Or

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

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when, and only when, they are extinguished i.e. when obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Measurement

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. Transactions costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss and deferred income, if any (except for those assets that are designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition) using the effective interest method. All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

1. the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE
Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone, Ras Al Khaimah, U.A.E.

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

2. the contractual terms of the instrument give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost comprise of current/non-current borrowings, trade and other payables, amount due to related parties, shareholders' current accounts and loans from shareholder.

Value added tax

As per the Federal Decree-Law No. (08) of 2017, effective from January 1, 2018 for companies incorporated in UAE. Value Added Tax (VAT), is charged at 5% standard rate or 0% (as the case may be) on every taxable supply and deemed supply made by the taxable person. The establishment is required to file its VAT returns and compute the payable tax (which is output tax less input tax) for the allotted tax periods and deposit the same within the prescribed due dates of filing VAT return and tax payment.

Corporate tax

On 9 December 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released the Federal Decree-Law No.47 of 2022 on the taxation of Corporations and Business (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 1 June 2023 and accordingly, it has an income tax related impact on the financial statements for the accounting periods beginning on or after June, 1, 2023.

The Cabinet of Ministry Decision No. 116/2022 effective from 2023, specifies the threshold of income over which the 9% tax rate would apply and accordingly, the Law is now considered to be substantively enacted. A rate of 9% will apply to taxable income exceeding AED 375,000, a rate of 0% will apply to taxable income not exceeding AED 375,000 and a rate of 0% on qualifying income of free zone entities.

Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI. The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

The Company has determined that the global minimum top-up tax – which it is required to pay under Pillar Two legislation – is an income tax in the scope of IAS 12. The Company has applied a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for the impacts of the top-up tax and accounts for it as a current tax when it is incurred.

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE
Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone, Ras Al Khaimah, U.A.E.

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Income tax (continued)

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that:
 - is not a business combination; and
 - at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Company. 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 realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale, and the Company has not rebutted this presumption.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and – for the purpose of the statement of Cash Flows - bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within loans and borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

Trade payables, provisions and accruals

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in future for goods and services rendered, whether or not billed to the Concern.

Provisions are recognized when the Concern has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE
Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone, Ras Al Khaimah, U.A.E.

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Foreign currency transactions

As per IAS 21, Foreign currency transactions should be recorded initially at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction (use of averages is permitted if they are a reasonable approximation of actual).

At each subsequent balance sheet date

Foreign currency monetary amounts should be reported using the closing rate

Non-monetary items carried at historical cost should be reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value should be reported at the rate that existed when the fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising when monetary items are settled or when monetary items are translated at rates different from those at which they were translated when initially recognized or in previous financial statements are reported in the 'Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income'. on net basis as either 'Foreign exchange gains' or 'Foreign exchange losses' and included in 'Other operating income' or 'Other operating expenses' respectively.

Impairment of assets

As per IAS 36, At the end of each reporting period, the entity is required to review the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill are reviewed at the end of each reporting period for possible reversal of the impairment loss.

Staff terminal benefits - Gratuity

An accrual is made for estimated liability for employees' entitlement to annual leave and leave passage as a result of services rendered by eligible employees up to the reporting date. Provision is also made for the full amount of end of service benefits due to employees in accordance with the company's policy, which is at least equal to the benefits payable in accordance with UAE Labour Law, for their period of service up to the reporting date. The accrual relating to annual leave is disclosed as a current liability, while the provision relating to end of service benefits is disclosed as a non-current liability.

5 Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the establishment's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the management of the establishment 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 underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that the management has made in the process of applying the establishment's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE**Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone, Ras Al Khaimah, U.A.E.****5 Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (continued)****Critical judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)***Satisfaction of performance obligations under IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers*

The establishment is required to assess each of its contracts with customers to determine whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point in time in order to determine the appropriate method of recognising revenue. Revenue is recognized when the establishment satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service.

Determination of transaction prices

In the process of determining transaction prices in respect of its contracts with customers, the establishment assesses impact of any variable consideration in the contract due to discounts, penalties, the existence of any significant financing component or any non cash consideration. In determining the impact of variable consideration the establishment uses the most likely amount method under IFRS 15 whereby the transaction price is determined by reference to the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration amounts.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The establishment uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the establishment's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Any difference between the amounts actually collected in a future period and the amounts expected, will be recognized in the income statement in that period.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The establishment assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the establishment estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

		2026	2025
		USD	USD
6 Investment	(Note 6.1)	6,056,331	138,842
6.1	This represent, amount invested in Dubai Islamic bank as a Wakala deposits.		
7 Balance with bank		60,667	125,312
8 Loans and other receivables			
Loan to others		1,459,910	-
Other receivables		299,644	378,360
		1,759,554	378,360

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		2026	2025
		USD	USD
9 Retained earnings			
Opening balance		87,140	84,085
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		50,872	22,956
Dividend paid		-	-
		138,012	107,041
10 Owners' current account		-	-
11 Borrowings		8,044,139	-
12 Trade payables	(Note 11.1)	-	84,018
12.1 Age analysis	USD		
1 to 30 days	-		
13 Accrued expenses and other payables		950,000	373,388
14 Sales	(Note 14.1)	181,301	117,129
14.1 The detail of the sales revenue according to the laws of Value Added Tax (VAT) is as follows:			
	USD		
Standard and other sales	181,301		
15 Cost of sales			
Purchase and direct expenses		177,457	82,560
16 Administration and selling expenses			
Salaries and benefits		1,458	5,832
Legal, professional and visa charges		-	5,146
Bank charges		172,615	169
Other expenses		43,232	23,388
		217,305	34,535
17 Other income			
Interest on fixed deposit		-	9,673
Misc. income		264,333	13,249
		264,333	22,922
18 Fair value of financial instruments			

The establishment's financial instruments are accounted for under the historical cost convention. Fair value represents the amount at which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction, therefore, differences can arise between values under the historical cost method and fair value estimates. The fair value of the establishment's financial instruments is not materially different from the carrying value at 31st March, 2026.

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19 Liquidity and interest risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the establishment is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn.

The establishment aims to maintain adequate cash and bank balances to meet its operating commitments. In addition, the establishment has an arrangement to settle its liabilities and obligations on a timely basis in order to ensure that the establishment has sufficient liquidity to meet its operating requirements.

Interest rate risk arises from mismatches in the interest rate profile of the establishment's assets and liabilities. Cash flow interest risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The establishment takes on minimal exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on cash flow as the establishment's interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities carry a fixed rate of interest. The establishment takes on minimal exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on fair value interest rate risk. The establishment strives to maintain an interest rate profile that will lead to financial performance consistent with its

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Entity's financial assets and financial liabilities. The contractual maturities of the financial assets and financial liabilities have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The maturity profile of the assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date based on contractual repayment arrangements were as per **note no. 19.1**

19.1	Particulars	Interest bearing		Non interest bearing		Total
		On demand or less than 1 year	More than 1 year	On demand or less than 1 year	More than 1 year	
	Financial assets					
	Balance with bank	-	-	60,667	-	60,667
	Total	-	-	60,667	-	60,667
	Financial liabilities					
	Trade payable	-	-	-	-	-
	Borrowings	-	8,044,139	-	-	8,044,139
	Accrued expenses and other payables	-	-	950,000	-	950,000
	Total	-	-	950,000	-	8,994,139

20 Ratio analysis

Financial ratios are mathematical comparisons of financial statement accounts or categories. These relationships between the financial statement accounts help investors, creditors, and internal establishment management understand how well a business is performing and areas of needing improvement.

Financial ratios are the most common and widespread tools used to analyze a business' financial standing. Ratios are easy to understand and simple to compute. They can also be used to compare different companies in different industries. Since a ratio is simply a mathematically comparison based on proportions, big and small companies can be use ratios to compare their financial information. In a sense, financial ratios don't take into consideration the size of a establishment or the industry. Ratios are just a raw computation of financial position and performances as per **note no. 20.1**

20.1 Particular	Terms	2026	2025
Gross profit ratio	Percentage	2.12	-
Net profit ratio	Percentage	28.06	-
Current ratio	Times	1.92 : 1	1.1 : 1
Trade payables	Days	-	371.45

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21 Exchange rate risk

Since the main underlying currencies of the financial instruments, other assets, other liabilities and transactions including cost of sales and sales are in U.S. Dollars, the establishment is not exposed to a significant exchange rate risk.

22 Contingencies and commitments

As at 31st March, 2026, the establishment had no contingencies and commitments towards bank.

23 Comparative figures

Previous year's figures have been reclassified / regrouped wherever necessary to conform to the presentation adopted in these financial statements. Figures of the establishment have been rounded off to nearest USD 1/-.

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Auditor's Report is set out on page 1 & 2.

For Fineotex Biotex Healthguard FZE

Authorized Signatory