

MONOMARK ENGINEERING FZE
Fujairah Free Zone Authority,
Fujairah - United Arab Emirates

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

MONOMARK ENGINEERING FZE
Fujairah Free Zone Authority,
Fujairah - United Arab Emirates

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Ref no: Magnus/2026-NC21016

The shareholders,
MONOMARK ENGINEERING FZE,
Fujairah Free Zone Authority,
Fujairah - United Arab Emirates

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **MONOMARK ENGINEERING 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 **MONOMARK ENGINEERING 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 Articles of Association and the rules and regulations of UAE Federal Law No. (32) Of 2021 (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 from page 1)

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.

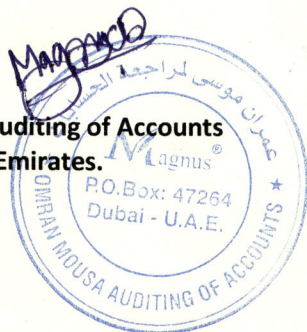
Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

- 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 provisions of UAE Federal Law No. (32) Of 2021 (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 provisions of UAE Federal Law No. (32) Of 2021 (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 Omran Mousa Auditing of Accounts
Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

Reg no: 945

31st August, 2026



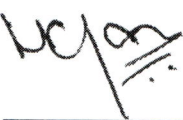
MONOMARK ENGINEERING FZE

Fujairah Free Zone Authority, Fujairah - United Arab Emirates

Statement of Financial Position**As at March 31, 2026****(In Arab Emirates Dirham)**

	Note	Mar-26 AED	Mar-25 AED
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	956,774	1,287,094
Refundable deposits	7	15,000	15,000
Total non-current assets		971,774	1,302,094
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	1,150,009	1,074,976
Cash and cash equivalents	9	214,438	191,378
Total current assets		1,364,447	1,266,354
Total Assets		2,336,221	2,568,448
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	11	150,000	150,000
Statutory reserve	12	75,000	73,162
Retained earnings		678,425	588,101
Equity funds		903,425	811,263
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
Employee benefit obligations	13	59,363	32,780
Long term borrowings	14.1	45,200	311,600
Total non-current Liabilities		104,563	344,380
Current liabilities			
Short term borrowings	14.2	288,965	266,400
Due to related parties	15	615,501	615,744
Trade and other payables	16	423,767	530,661
Total current liabilities		1,328,233	1,412,805
Total Liabilities		1,432,796	1,757,185
Total Equity and Liabilities		2,336,221	2,568,448

These financial statements were approved by the Director of the Company on August 06, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:


**NITESH CHORDIA**

Managing Director

The notes on pages 7 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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MONOMARK ENGINEERING FZE

Fujairah Free Zone Authority, Fujairah - United Arab Emirates

Statement of Comprehensive Income**For the year ended March 31, 2026****(In Arab Emirates Dirham)**

	Note	Mar-26 AED	Mar-25 AED
Revenue	17	2,997,763	4,135,364
Cost of revenue	18	(1,431,262)	(2,330,961)
Gross profit		1,566,501	1,804,403
General and administrative expenses	19	(1,424,155)	(1,577,174)
Profit from operation		142,346	227,229
Finance charges	20	(53,923)	(51,624)
Other income	21	3,739	-
Profit for the year		92,162	175,605
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Net profit for the year		92,162	175,605

**NITESH CHORDIA**

Managing Director

The notes on pages 7 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

MONOMARK ENGINEERING FZE

Fujairah Free Zone Authority, Fujairah - United Arab Emirates

Statement of Cash Flows**For the year ended March 31, 2026****(In Arab Emirates Dirham)**

	Note	Mar-26 AED	Mar-25 AED
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year		92,162	175,605
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	331,463	280,345
Provision for employee end of term benefits	13	50,130	31,694
Reversal for employee's end of services benefits	13	(11,052)	-
Prior period adjustments		-	350,148
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital		462,703	837,792
Changes in working capital :			
Decreases/(Increases) in Trade and other receivables	8	(75,033)	(405,419)
(Decreases)/Increases in Trade and other payables	16	(106,894)	118,588
Cash generated from/(used) in operations		280,776	550,961
Payment for employee's end of services benefits	13	(12,495)	(17,208)
Net cash generated from/(used) in operations		268,281	533,753
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of Property, plant and equipment	6	(1,143)	(1,018,139)
Net cash (outflows) from investing activities		(1,143)	(1,018,139)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Loan taken during the year	14	-	800,000
Repayment of long term borrowings	14	(243,835)	(222,000)
(Decreases)/Increases in Due to related parties	15.1	(243)	9,033
Net cash inflows from financing activities		(244,078)	587,033
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		23,060	102,647
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		191,378	88,731
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		214,438	191,378

NITESH CHORDIA

Managing Director

The notes on pages 7 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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MONOMARK ENGINEERING FZE

Fujairah Free Zone Authority, Fujairah - United Arab Emirates

Statement of Changes in the Equity**For the year ended March 31, 2026****(In Arab Emirates Dirham)**

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Particulars	AED	AED	AED	AED
Balance as at March 31, 2024	150,000	55,601	79,909	285,510
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	175,605	175,605
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	17,561	(17,561)	-
Prior period adjustments	-	-	350,148	350,148
Balance as at March 31, 2025	150,000	73,162	588,101	811,263
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	92,162	92,162
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	1,838	(1,838)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	150,000	75,000	678,425	903,425

**NITESH CHORDIA**

Managing Director

The notes on pages 7 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

MONOMARK ENGINEERING FZE**Fujairah Free Zone Authority, Fujairah - United Arab Emirates****Notes to the Financial Statements****As at March 31, 2026****1 General information**

- 1.1** MONOMARK ENGINEERING FZE (the "Company") incorporated in Fujairah Free Zone Authority, Fujairah, United Arab Emirates, holding License no. 4303 in accordance with the provisions of the Fujairah Free Zone Authority, Fujairah. The Address of the registered office of the Company is P.O. Box No. 51177, Fujairah - United Arab Emirates.

Shareholding structure of the company as on 31st March 2026 is mentioned as below:

Name	Country of incorporation	No. of Shares	Value per share (AED)	Total Value (AED)	%
Monomark Engineering (India) Pvt. Ltd.	India	1,000	150	150,000	100%
		1,000		150,000	100%

The principal activity of company is providing services of "Operation and Maintenance of Metals and Minerals Plant".

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 06, 2026.

These financial statements are presented in Arab Emirates Dirham (AED).

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation**a New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from January 1, 2021**

New standards impacting in the company that will be adopted in the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026, and which have given rise to change in the company's accounting policies are;

b New standards, interpretations and amendments

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting years that the entity has decided not to adopt early.

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Fujairah Free Zone Authority, Fujairah - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the Financial Statements
As at March 31, 2026

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued...)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued...)

The following amendments are effective from the year beginning 1 January 2022:

- Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37);
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16);
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 (Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41); and
- References to Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3).

The following amendments are effective from the year beginning 1 January 2023:

- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2);
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8); and
- Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12).
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17
- Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations relating to Reference
- Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts Extension of the Temporary Exemption from applying IFRS 9

The entity does not expect any other standards issued by the IASB, but not yet effective, to have a material impact.

The following amendments are effective for the year beginning 1 January 2024:

- IFRS 16 Leases (Amendment - Liability in a Sale and Leaseback)
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendment - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non current)
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendment - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants)

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements of the entity have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the entity will be able to meet its liabilities for a year at least 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements. The shareholders have also confirmed that it is their intention to continue to provide financial support to the Company for a year of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements, to enable the Company both to meet its obligations as they fall due and to carry on its business without a significant curtailment of its operations.

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 Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in the Notes.

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Fujairah Free Zone Authority, Fujairah - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the Financial Statements
As at March 31, 2026

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued...)

2.3 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Arab Emirates Dirhams ("AED"), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

2.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment 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 purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.5 Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting year. These are classified as non-current assets.

Receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, being the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.6 Impairment of financial assets

Assets carried at amortized cost

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting year whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
As at March 31, 2026

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued...)

2.6 Impairment of financial assets (Continued...)

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Company may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.7 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.8 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

2.9 Leases

The company accounts for a contract, or a portion of a contract, as a lease when it conveys the right to use and asset for a year of time in exchange for consideration. Lease are those contracts that satisfy the following criteria;

- a. There is an identified asset;
- b. The company obtains substantially all the economics benefits from use of the asset; and
- c. The company has the right to direct use of asset.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
As at March 31, 2026

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued...)

2.9 Leases (Continued...)

The company consider whether the supplier has substantive subscription rights. If the supplier does have those rights the contract is not identified as giving rise to lease.

In determining whether the company obtains substantially all the economics benefits from use of the asset, the company consider only the economic benefits that arise of the asset, not those incidental to legal ownership or other potential benefits.

In determining whether the company has the right to direct use of asset, the company considers whether it directs how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the year of use. If there are no significant decision to be made because they are preterminal due to the nature of asset, the company consider whether it was involved in the design of asset in a way that paederines how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout the year of use. If a contract or portion of contract does not satisfy these criteria, the company applies other applicable IFRSs rather than IFRS 16.

All leases are accounted for by recognizing a right of use asset and a lease liability.

- Leases of low value assets; and
- Leases with duration of 12 months or less

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by reference to the rate inherit in the lease unless this is not readily determinable, in which case the company's incremental borrowing rate on commencement of lease is used. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will unchanged throughout the lease term. Over variable lease payments are expensed in the year to which they relate.

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes;

- amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price of the any purchase option granted in four of the company if it is reusable certain to assess that option;
- any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised.

Right of use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for;

- lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
- Initial direct costs incurred; and
- The amount of any provision recognized where the company is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset (typically leasehold dilapidations).

Subsequent to initial measurement lease liabilities increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payment made. Right of use assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset if, rarely, this is judged to be shorter than the lease term.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
As at March 31, 2026

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued...)

2.9 Leases (Continued...)

For contract that both convey a right to the company to use an identified asset and require service to be provided to the company by the lessor, the company has elected to account for the entire contract as a lease. i.e. it does allocate any amount of the contractual payments to, and account separately for, any services provided by the supplier as part of the contract.

2.10 Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT asset/liability is recorded in the financial statements of the company based on the requirement of the regulation defined by Federal Tax Authority (FTA).

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of value added tax, except

- When the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the value added tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expenses item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of value added tax included.

The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the financial statements.

2.11 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

2.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods or rendering of services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is presented, net of rebates and discounts. Revenue is recognized as follows:

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found across several Standards and Interpretations with IFRSs. It establishes a new five step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers.

Step 1: Identify contract(s) 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 every contract that must be met.

MONOMARK ENGINEERING FZE

Fujairah Free Zone Authority, Fujairah - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued...)

2.13 Revenue recognition (Continued...)

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

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring 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 allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognize revenues as and when the Company satisfies a performance obligation;

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternate use to the Company and the Company has as an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.

The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

When the Company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods and services, it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognized, this gives rise to a contract liability.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent.

Revenue from contracts with customers for sale of goods and services 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 because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customers.

The Company generally recognizes revenue at a point in time upon supply of goods. Revenue is reduced for rebates and other similar allowances.

MONOMARK ENGINEERING FZE
Fujairah Free Zone Authority, Fujairah - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the Financial Statements
As at March 31, 2026

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, price risk and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the board of directors at a group level. Key risks are identified and evaluated and based on which risk management procedures are designed and implemented. The group's board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Company has no significant exposure to foreign exchange risk which will impact the measurement of its financial assets and financial liabilities.

(ii) Price risk

The Company has no significant exposure to price risk which will impact the measurement of its financial assets and financial liabilities.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company has no significant exposure to interest rate risk as funds borrowed from related party are non-interest bearing.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand), trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments) and amounts due from related parties. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a good credit rating are accepted. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. If there is no independent ratings, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The utilization of credit limits is regularly monitored.

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the business, management aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available, including through related parties.

Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying values as the impact of discounting is not material and they are mainly short-term in nature.

MONOMARK ENGINEERING FZE
Fujairah Free Zone Authority, Fujairah - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the Financial Statements
As at March 31, 2026

3 Financial risk management (Continued...)

3.2 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return of capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

3.3 Fair value estimation

At 31 March 2026, the carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Impairment of trade receivables

The impairment charge reflects estimates of losses arising from the failure or inability of the parties concerned to make the required payments. The charge is based on the ageing of the customers' accounts, customers' defaults, the customers' credit worthiness and the historical write off experience. Changes to the estimated impairment charge may be required if the financial condition of the customers was to improve or deteriorate.

5 Federal Corporate Tax (CT) regime

On 9 December 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released the Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses (the Law) to enact a Federal corporate tax (CT) regime in the UAE. The CT regime will become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023. Generally, UAE businesses will be subject to a 9% CT rate, however a rate of 0% will be applied to taxable income not exceeding AED 375,000 or to certain types of entities, as prescribed by way of a Cabinet Decision.

As the Company's accounting year ends on 31 March, accordingly the effective implementation date for the Company will start from 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, with the first return to be filed on or before 30 December 2026.

5.1 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 when there is a legally enforceable right to set off recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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As at March 31, 2026

5 Federal Corporate Tax (CT) regime (continued....)

5.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their corresponding tax bases, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, and unused tax credits only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized.

Management has assessed the temporary differences arising from employee benefit obligations, impairment allowances, and other balances. Management has also considered whether any unused tax losses are available for carry-forward

As at 31 March 2026, the Company has no unused tax losses available for recognition as a deferred tax asset. Management has concluded that no material deferred tax asset or liability arises as at the reporting date. Accordingly, no deferred tax has been recognized in these financial statements.

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As at March 31, 2026

6 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is provided on the straight line basis at rates estimated to write off the cost of the property, plant and equipment over their expected useful lives as follows:

Furniture and fittings		3 Years		
Office and equipment		5 Years		
Forklifts		5 Years		
	Forklifts	Furniture and fittings	Office and equipment	Total
	AED	AED	AED	AED
Cost : March 31, 2024	597,200	4,880	33,397	635,477
Additions during the year	1,017,000	-	1,139	1,018,139
At March 31, 2025	1,614,200	4,880	34,536	1,653,616
Additions during the year	-	-	1,143	1,143
At March 31, 2026	1,614,200	4,880	35,679	1,654,759
Accumulated depreciation:				
As at March 31, 2024	82,406	1,344	2,427	86,177
Charge for the year	271,986	1,608	6,751	280,345
At March 31, 2025	354,392	2,952	9,178	366,522
Charge for the year	322,834	1,607	7,021	331,463
At March 31, 2026	677,226	4,559	16,199	697,985
Net book value:				
At March 31, 2025	1,259,808	1,928	25,358	1,287,094
At March 31, 2026	936,974	321	19,480	956,774

During the previous year, the Company acquired forklifts amounting to AED 1,017,000, of which AED 800,000 was financed through a credit facility disclosed in Note no 14 Bank borrowings.

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As at March 31, 2026

7	Refundable deposits	Mar-26 AED	Mar-25 AED
	Refundable deposits	15,000	15,000
		15,000	15,000

8	Trade and other receivables	Mar-26 AED	Mar-25 AED
	Trade receivables	-	299,109
	Contract assets	732,316	320,389
	Deposits	226,357	120,737
	Prepayments	183,298	329,342
	Other receivables	8,038	5,399
		1,150,009	1,074,976

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing. Trade receivables comprise amounts owing to the Company in the normal course of business. Terms vary in accordance with contracts of supply and service, but are generally on 60 days terms from date of invoice.

Ageing of the trade receivables are as below :

	Mar-25 AED	%
1-60 days	235,884	78.86%
61-120 days	63,225	21.14%
121-360 days	-	0.00%
More than 360 days	-	0.00%
As at 31 March	299,109	100.00%

9	Cash and cash equivalents	Mar-26 AED	Mar-25 AED
	Bank balance	205,578	191,138
	Cash balance	8,860	240
		214,438	191,378

10 Financial instruments by category

(a) Financial Assets

	Mar-26 AED	Mar-25 AED
At amortized cost		
Refundable deposits (Note 7)	15,000	15,000
Trade and other receivables excluding and prepayments (Note 8)	966,711	745,634
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 9)	214,438	191,378
	1,196,149	952,012

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10 Financial instruments by category (Continued...)

(b) Financial Liabilities	Mar-26 AED	Mar-25 AED
At amortized cost		
Long term borrowings (Note 14.1)	45,200	311,600
Short term borrowings (Note 14.2)	288,965	266,400
Due to related parties (Note 15.1)	615,501	615,744
Trade and other payables excluding VAT payable and advances from customer (Note 16)	390,633	514,243
	1,340,299	1,707,987

11 Share capital	Mar-26 AED	Mar-25 AED
Share capital	150,000	150,000
	150,000	150,000

12 Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Article 13 of Articles of Incorporation of the company, the Company has established a statutory reserve by appropriating 10% of profit for each period until the reserve reached at least 50% of the share capital.

13 Employee benefit obligations	Mar-26 AED	Mar-25 AED
As at 1 April	32,780	18,294
Charge for the year	50,130	31,694
Paid during the year	(12,495)	(17,208)
Reversal made during the year	(11,052)	-
As at 31 March	59,363	32,780

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 19, management has carried out an exercise to assess the present value of its obligations at March 31, 2026 using the projected unit credit method, in respect of employees' end of service benefits payable under the applicable labour laws. Under this method, an assessment has been made of an employee's end of services benefits which is due on March 31, 2026.

14 Bank borrowings

The Company has obtained a vehicle credit facility on 04 June 2024 from Bank of Baroda to finance the acquisition of a vehicle (Refer Note No. 7). The loan carries interest at 4.50% per annum and is repayable over 3 years through monthly instalments amounting AED 22,200.

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14 Bank borrowings (Continued...)

14.1 Long term borrowings	Mar-26 AED	Mar-25 AED
Long term borrowings	45,200	311,600
	45,200	311,600
14.2 Short term borrowings	Mar-26 AED	Mar-25 AED
Short term borrowings	288,965	266,400
	288,965	266,400

15 Related party transactions and balances

Related parties comprise the Company's shareholders parent and ultimate parent, their subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries, associates, and businesses controlled by the shareholders or over which they exercise significant management influence ("affiliates") and key management personnel. Pricing policies and terms of transactions are in accordance with agreements between these related parties and are approved by the Company's management in the ordinary course of business.

15.1 Due to related parties	Nature of relation	Mar-26 AED	Mar-25 AED
Monomark Engineering (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Holding Company	615,501	615,744
		615,501	615,744

The Company has not made any allowance for bad or doubtful debts in respect of related party debtors nor has any guarantee been given or received during the year ended March 2026 regarding related party transactions.

16 Trade and other payables	Mar-26 AED	Mar-25 AED
Trade payables	109,672	98,271
Staff payable	176,645	165,592
Other payable	83,616	88,653
VAT payable	27,866	16,418
Rent payable	20,700	161,727
Advance from customers	5,268	-
	423,767	530,661

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16 Trade and other payables (Continued...)

Ageing of the trade payables are as below :

	Mar-26		Mar-25	
	AED	%	AED	%
1-60 days	11,231	10.24%	5,578	5.68%
61-120 days	4,676	4.26%	10,500	10.68%
121-360 days	11,573	10.55%	82,193	83.64%
More than 360 days	82,192	74.94%	-	0.00%
As at 31 March	109,672	100.00%	98,271	100.00%

At the reporting date, 3 vendors constituted 100% trade payables.

17 Revenue	Mar-26	Mar-25
	AED	AED
Provision of services	2,997,763	4,135,364
	2,997,763	4,135,364

The company has generated the revenue by providing services of "Operation and Maintenance of Metals and Minerals Plant".

18 Cost of revenue	Mar-26	Mar-25
	AED	AED
Direct salary and other benefits	1,120,523	1,483,176
Depreciation expenses	238,836	187,986
Fuel consumption	53,796	119,706
Other direct expenses	18,107	380,017
Equipment hired charges	-	160,076
	1,431,262	2,330,961

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Notes to the Financial Statements
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19	General and administrative expenses	Mar-26	Mar-25
		AED	AED
	Salary and other benefits	691,011	748,453
	Rent expenses	130,350	48,338
	Visa expenses	122,233	209,596
	Transport and travelling expenses	117,014	128,247
	Depreciation expenses	92,627	92,359
	Communication and utility expenses	22,673	90,702
	Insurance expenses	66,032	74,910
	Legal, license and professional fees	52,701	49,739
	Repairs and maintenance expenses	45,543	34,677
	Gratuity expenses	40,640	31,694
	Fines and penalties	22,147	15,070
	General office expenses	21,184	53,389
		1,424,155	1,577,174
20	Finance charges	Mar-26	Mar-25
		AED	AED
	Interest on loan	33,633	36,643
	Bank charges	20,290	14,981
		53,923	51,624
21	Other income	Mar-26	Mar-25
		AED	AED
	Other income	3,739	-
		3,739	-
22	Subsequent events		

Management has assessed subsequent events from 31 March 2026 to the date of approval of these financial statements and concluded that there are no events requiring adjustment or disclosure.

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23 Corresponding figures

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever necessary for the purpose of better presentation, the effect of which is immaterial.

	2025 (As Previously Reported)	Reclassificati on	2025 (Reclassified)
Statement of financial position			
Trade and other payables	899,401	(368,740)	530,661
Advance from customers	238,156	(238,156)	-
Other payable	253,837	(165,184)	88,653
Staff payables	130,992	34,600	165,592
Trade and other receivables	1,313,132	(238,156)	1,074,976
Trade receivables	537,265	(238,156)	299,109
Due to related parties	485,160	130,584	615,744

The above reclassification has no impact on the Company's profit for the year ended 31 March 2025.



NITESH CHORDIA
Managing Director