

ROYALUX FZCO

Financial Statements

31 March 2026

Registered office:

FZJOB2603,
Jebel Ali Freezone,
Dubai, U.A.E.

ROYALUX FZCO

**Financial Statements
31 March 2026**

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ROYALUX FZCO
Manager's report

The manager submits his report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Results

The company has recorded a net profit amounting to AED 3,113,285/- (*before tax*) for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Review of the business

The company is registered and engaged in trading of chandeliers, light fitting and fixtures, wires and cables, electrical fittings and lighting equipment and requisites.

Events since the end of the year

There were no important events, which have occurred since the year-end that materially affect the company.

Subsequent events occurring after reporting date

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 the financial statements, management continues to monitor developments in the region and will assess the potential impact, if any during the year 2026. As per management estimates, there is no impact on the financial figures for the year ended 31st March 2026.

Shareholders and their interests

The shareholders at 31 March 2026 and their interests as at that date in the share capital of the company were as follows:

<u>Name of the shareholders</u>	<u>Nationality/ country of incorporation</u>	<u>No. of shares</u>	<u>AED</u>
Ritech Holding Ltd	U.A. E	867	867,000
AG Investment Holdings Limited	U.A. E	680	680,000
Mr. Jaspreet Singh Pal	Indian	153	153,000
		1700	1,700,000

Statement of manager's responsibilities

The applicable regulation, requires the manager to prepare the financial statements for each financial year which presents fairly in all material respects, the financial position of the entity and its financial performance for the year then ended.

The financial statements for the year under review, have been prepared in conformity and in compliance with the relevant statutory requirements and other governing laws. The manager confirm that sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of proper and adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the entity and enables them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of applicable statute. The manager also confirm that appropriate accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently in order that the financial statements reflect fairly the form and substance of the transactions carried out during the year under review and reasonable present the entity's financial conditions and results of its operations.

ROYALUX FZCO
Manager's report (contd.)

Auditor

A resolution to re-appoint **Mehta & Associates Auditing** as auditor and fix their remuneration will be put to the board at the annual general meeting.

Sd/-
Mr. Jaspreet Singh Pal
Manager

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ROYALUX FZCO

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

In our opinion, read with the purpose of audit in succeeding paragraph, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **ROYALUX FZCO** as at 31 March 2026, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

We have audited the financial statements of **ROYALUX FZCO**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026 and the related statement of profit or loss account and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements as applicable in Jebel Ali Free Zone. 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.

Purpose of audit

These financial statements are prepared for the consolidation purpose in India. These financial statements are not for statutory compliance in United Arab Emirates.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the manager's report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, 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 the financial statements in accordance with the IFRSs 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.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ROYALUX FZCO

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements (contd.)

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Further, as required by the rules and regulations of Jebel Ali Free Zone, we report that:

1. We have obtained all the information and explanation we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit.
2. The financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable rules and regulations of Jebel Ali Free Zone, and the articles of association of the company.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
ROYALUX FZCO**

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements (contd.)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements (contd.)

3. The company has maintained proper books of account.
4. The financial information included in the manager's report is consistent with the books of account of the company.
5. To the best of our knowledge and belief no violations of the rules and regulations of Jebel Ali Free Zone and its subsequent amendments or the articles of association of the company have occurred during the year, which would have had a material effect on the business of the company or on its financial position.

Signed by
Kalpesh K. Mehta
Partner
Membership no. 1003
Dubai
22nd April 2026

ROYALUX FZCO

Statement of financial position
At 31 March 2026

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2026</u> <u>AED</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>AED</u>
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	6	70,974	81,670
Right to use assets	7	629,884	-
Capital work-in-progress	8	1,003,413	-
		1,704,271	81,670
Current assets			
Inventories	9	2,494,027	2,744,857
Trade and other receivables	10	7,629,644	2,933,742
Prepayments		41,578	69,467
Cash and bank balances	11	121,181	567,965
		10,286,430	6,316,031
TOTAL ASSETS		11,990,701	6,397,701
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	12	1,700,000	200,000
Additional share capital	12	990,000	1,500,000
Accumulated profits / (losses)		2,707,146	(175,487)
Shareholders' current accounts	13	-	(85,000)
Total shareholders' equity		5,397,146	1,439,513
Non-current liabilities			
Staff end of service benefits		44,643	-
Lease liabilities	7	356,071	-
		400,714	-
Current liabilities			
Short-term loan	14	-	-
Trade and other payables	15	5,929,525	4,958,188
Lease liabilities	7	263,316	-
		6,192,841	4,958,188
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		11,990,701	6,397,701

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

The Independent Auditors' Report is set forth on pages 3-5.

Accepted and confirmed by the shareholders on 22nd April 2026 and signed on their behalf by:

For ROYALUX FZCO

Sd/-

Ritech Holding Ltd
Authorized Signatory

Sd/-

Mr. Jaspreet Singh Pal
Shareholder

Sd/-

AG Investment Holdings Limited
Authorized Signatory

ROYALUX FZCO

Statement of profit or loss account and other comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 March 2026

		<u>For the quarter</u> 1 st Jan. 2026 to 31 st Mar. 2026 <u>AED</u>	<u>For the year</u> 1 st Apr. 2025 to 31 st Mar. 2026 <u>AED</u>	<u>For the previous period</u> 15 th May 2024 to 31 st Mar. 2025 <u>AED</u>
Sales		4,829,164	19,340,753	4,610,803
Cost of goods sold	16	(2,777,273)	(11,479,726)	(2,974,327)
Direct expenses	17	(159,550)	(764,554)	(610,521)
Gross profit		1,892,341	7,096,473	1,025,955
Expenses	18	(1,154,718)	(3,951,200)	(1,136,471)
Profit / (loss) from operations		737,623	3,145,273	(110,516)
Finance cost	7, 20	(11,144)	(31,988)	(10,588)
Profit / (loss) for the year/period before tax		726,479	3,113,285	(121,104)
Income tax expense	19	(65,383)	(230,652)	-
Net profit / (loss) for the year/period		661,096	2,882,633	(121,104)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total comprehensive profit / (loss) for the year/period		661,096	2,882,633	(121,104)

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

ROYALUX FZCO

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

	<i>Share capital <u>AED</u></i>	<i>Advance for capital</i>	<i>Accumulated profits / (losses) <u>AED</u></i>	<i>Shareholders' current accounts <u>AED</u></i>	<i>Total <u>AED</u></i>
As at 14 May 2024	200,000	-	(54,383)	(163,180)	(17,563)
Additional capital introduced	1,500,000	-	-	(85,000)	1,415,000
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(121,104)	-	(121,104)
Funds introduced	-	-	-	163,180	163,180
As at 31 March 2025	1,700,000	-	(175,487)	(85,000)	1,439,513
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	2,882,633	-	2,882,633
Sweat equity as per sale-purchase agreement	-	-	-	85,000	85,000
Additional capital introduced	-	990,000	-	-	990,000
As at 31 March 2026	1,700,000	990,000	2,707,146	-	5,397,146

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

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

	1st Apr. 2025 to 31st Mar. 2026 <u>AED</u>	15th May 2024 to 31st Mar. 2025 <u>AED</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit / (loss) for the year/period before tax	3,113,285	(121,104)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on fixed assets	25,594	16,472
Depreciation on right to use assets	179,968	-
Finance cost	31,988	10,588
Provision for staff end of service benefits	46,071	-
Allocation of new shares through profit & loss (sweat equity)	85,000	-
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	3,481,906	(94,044)
Changes in inventories	250,830	(2,180,567)
Changes in trade and other receivables and prepayments	(4,668,013)	(2,968,560)
Changes in trade and other payables	740,685	4,311,252
Cash from/(used in) operating activities	(194,592)	(931,919)
Payment of staff end of service benefits	(1,428)	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	(196,020)	(931,919)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payment for additions in fixed assets	(14,898)	(78,296)
Payment for capital work in progress	(1,003,413)	-
Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities	(1,018,311)	(78,296)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Additional capital introduced by the shareholders	990,000	1,578,180
Payment of lease obligations	(222,453)	-
	767,547	1,578,180
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents	(446,784)	567,965
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year/period	567,965	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year/period	121,181	567,965
Represented by		
Cash on hand	534	6,410
Bank balances in current accounts	120,647	561,555
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year/period	121,181	567,965

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

ROYALUX FZCO**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026****1. Legal status and business activity**

- a) **ROYALUX FZCO** ("The Company") registered as a free zone limited liability company, operates under trading license no. 86259772, registered with Jebel Ali Free Zone Authority, Dubai, U.A.E.
- b) The company is registered and engaged in trading of chandeliers, light fitting and fixtures, wires and cables, electrical fittings and lighting equipment and requisites.
- c) The management and control of the company is vested with the manager Mr. Jaspreet Singh Pal.
- d) These financial statements are prepared for the consolidation purpose in India. These financial statements are not for statutory compliance in U.A.E.

2. Basis of preparation**a) Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued or adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) which are effective for accounting year beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of assets.

c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements have been prepared in Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED), which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

d) Fair value measurement

A number of the company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety as described below:

- Level 1 quoted prices 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 or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026****3. Use of estimates and judgments**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that requires material adjustments to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected in future years.

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

Judgments made in applying accounting policies

The significant judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

Determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, extension options (or year after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

Discounting of lease payments

The lease payments are discounted using the company's incremental borrowing rate (IBR). Management has applied judgements and estimates to determine the IBR at the commencement of lease, using borrowing rates that certain financial institutions would charge the company against financing the different types of assets it leases over different terms and different ranges of values. Majority of the leases are present in the U.A.E. and accordingly no adjustments for the economic environment was deemed required.

Impairment

At each reporting date, management conducts an assessment of fixed assets and all financial assets to determine whether there are any indications that they may be impaired. In the absence of such indications, no further action is taken. If such indications do exist, an analysis of each asset is undertaken to determine its net recoverable amount and, if this is below its carrying amount, a provision is made. In the case of loans and receivables, if an amount is deemed irrecoverable, it is written off to Statement of Comprehensive Income or, if previously a provision was made, it is written off against the provision.

Reversals of provisions against receivables are made to the extent of the related amounts being recovered.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty and assumptions

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

ROYALUX FZCO

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026*****Residual values of fixed assets***

Residual values are assumed to be zero unless a reliable estimate of the current value can be obtained for similar assets of ages and conditions that are reasonably expected to exist at the end of the assets' estimated useful lives.

Estimated useful life of fixed assets

Management determines the estimated useful lives and depreciation charge for its fixed assets at the time of addition of the assets and is reviewed on annual basis.

Inventory provision

Management regularly undertakes a review of the company's inventory, in order to assess the likely realization proceeds, taking in account purchase and replacement prices, age, likely obsolescence, the rate at which goods are being sold and the physical damage. Based on the assessment assumptions are made as to the level of provisioning required.

Impairment of trade and other receivables

Management regularly undertakes a review of the amounts of loans and receivables owed to the company either from third parties or from related parties and assess the likelihood of non-recovery. Such assessment is based upon the age of the debts, historic recovery rates and assessed creditworthiness of the debtor. Based on the assessment assumptions are made as to the level of provisioning required.

Taxes

Significant judgment and estimates are required to determine the total provision for current and deferred taxes.

Tax liabilities are recorded based on management's estimate of either the most likely amount or the expected value amount depending on which method is expected to better reflect the resolution of the uncertainty. Given the inherent uncertainty in audit by the assessing tax authorities' outcomes, the company could, in future years, experience adjustments to these tax liabilities that have a material positive or negative effect on the company's results for a particular year.

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. The non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. When value in use calculation is undertaken, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash generating unit and chooses a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Some of the company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The directors of the company determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. The directors ensure that the appropriate valuation techniques are employed to measure fair value and these are regularly reviewed to understand the cause of fluctuations in the fair value of the assets and liabilities.

ROYALUX FZCO

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026***Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options***

The company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any years covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any years covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The company has the option, under some of its leases to lease the assets for additional terms. The company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. 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 (e.g., a change in business strategy).

4. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards**a) New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards**

The following International Financial Reporting Standards, amendments thereto and interpretations issued by IASB that became effective from 1st January 2025. The adoption of these new standards and amendments applies for the first time in 2025, they do not have a material impact on the financial statements of the company. Their adoption has resulted in presentation and disclosure changes only.

New standard, interpretations and amendments adopted by the company during the year are as follows:

- Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability

New and amended standards not yet effective, but available for early adoption

The below new and amended IFRS that are available for early adoption for financial year ending 31st March 2026 are not effective until a later year, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

Adoption not expected to impact the company's financial Statements:

Effective Date	Description
January 1, 2026	• Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7
January 1, 2026	• Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards– Volume 11
January 1, 2026	• Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7
January 1, 2027	• IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures
January 1, 2027	• IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Finance Statements

5. Significant accounting policies**a) Depreciation of fixed assets**

The cost of fixed assets is depreciated using the straight-line value method as per the useful lives of the assets as estimated by the management.

Furniture & fixtures	5 years
Office equipment	5 years

Minor addition to fixed assets is depreciated in the same year of purchase. Depreciation on additions is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the month of additions and on deletion up to the month of deletion of the asset.

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**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026****Depreciation of fixed assets (contd.)**

Right of use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right to use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct cost incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right to use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right of use assets are subject to impairment.

b) Financial instruments

Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The new standard brings fundamental changes to the accounting for financial assets and to certain aspects of the accounting for financial liabilities.

Financial assets

The company classifies financial assets upon initial recognition of IFRS 9 into following categories:

- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Amortised cost (AC)

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are added to the cost of all financial instruments except for financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs on financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorized at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists. Accounts and other receivables to be collected in physical gold are classified under FVTPL.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Company accounts for financial assets at FVOCI if the assets meet the following conditions:

- They are held under a business model whose objective it is "hold to collect" the associated cash flows and sell; and
- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Any gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) will be recycled upon derecognition of the asset.

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**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026****Amortised cost (AC)**

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable collected in cash and most other receivables and cash margins placed with banks fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities carried at amortized cost include short-term cash facilities, accounts payable and other current liabilities. Accounts payable - gold to be repaid by physical gold are designated as liabilities at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Company designates a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments).

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

All interest-related costs and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the "incurred loss" model in IAS 39 with an "Expected Credit Loss" (ECL) model. Accordingly, the company applies the new impairment model for its financial assets. The company incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. Incorporating forward-looking information increases the degree of judgment required as to how changes in these macro-economic factors will affect ECLs. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

IFRS 9 introduces three-stage approach to measuring ECL. Assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition.

Stage 1:

Financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk

Stage 2:

Financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low

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**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026***Stage 3:*

Financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

Impairment of non-financial asset

The carrying amounts of the company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the profit or loss.

A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets and groups.

c) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value, after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow-moving items. Cost is arrived at using the weighted average method and consists of aggregate of invoice value and other related direct expenses incurred to bring the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is based on estimated selling price less estimated cost to disposal.

d) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are carried at the original invoice amount to the customers.

An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a yearly review of all outstanding amounts.

Bad debts are written off when identified.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement comprise cash and cheques on hand, bank balance in 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.

f) Trade and other payables

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

g) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting year, using a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

When some or all the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of receivable can be measured reliably.

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**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026****h) Staff end of service benefits**

Provision is made for end-of-service benefits payable to the staff, subject to the completion of a minimum service year, at the reporting date in accordance with the local labour laws applicable.

i) Taxation

Tax expense represents the sum of the current year tax expense and the deferred tax charge.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Income Statement because it excludes items of income or expense which are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items which are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates which have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised, using the liabilities method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entities or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

j) Leases

At the commencement date of a lease, 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.

Short term leases and leases of low value assets

The company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office space (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term

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

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**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026****k) Contingencies**

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

l) Revenue from contract with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

It established a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers as follows:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Revenue from contract with customers (contd.)**Sales of goods**

Sales represents net amount invoiced for goods delivered during the year. Sales are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Other income

Other income is accounted on accrual basis, when the right to receive the income is established.

m) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into U.A.E. Dirhams at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into U.A.E. Dirhams at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Resulting exchange gains/losses are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

n) Dividend

Dividend is paid out of accumulated profits, as and when declared.

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

6. Fixed assets	<i>Furniture & fixtures AED</i>	<i>Office equipment AED</i>	<i>Total AED</i>
Cost			
As at 14.05.2024	-	-	-
Additions during the year	77,525	20,616	98,141
As at 31.03.2025	77,525	20,616	98,141
Additions during the year	1,050	13,848	14,898
As at 31.03.2026	78,575	34,464	113,039
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 14.05.2024	-	-	-
Charge for the year	11,639	4,832	16,471
As at 31.03.2025	11,639	4,832	16,471
Charge for the year	15,713	9,881	25,594
As at 31.03.2026	27,352	14,713	42,065
Net book value			
As at 31.03.2026	51,223	19,751	70,974
As at 31.03.2025	65,886	15,784	81,670

In the opinion of the management, there is no impairment in the value of the items of the fixed assets, hence carrying value of these items of fixed assets approximate its net book value.

7. Right to use assets	<i>Leasehold * property AED</i>	<i>Lease liabilities AED</i>
Cost as on 31.03.2025	-	-
Additions during the period	809,852	809,852
Depreciation for the period	(179,968)	-
Finance cost	-	31,988
Lease payment	-	(222,453)
Net value as at 31.03.2026	629,884	619,387

*Represents the lease of premises (*occupational warehouse/factory*) located in Jebel Ali Free Zone, taken on lease for a period of three (3) years commencing from 4th August 2025.

	<i>2026 AED</i>	<i>2025 AED</i>
Lease liabilities		
Current position	263,316	-
Non-current position	356,071	-
Total	619,387	-
8. Capital work in progress		
Office fit-out *	1,003,413	-
	1,003,413	-

*Represents the cost for fit-out works for JAFZA south showroom no: S3B6SR08 at Jebel Ali Free Zone, Dubai, U.A.E. (refer note 24).

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

	<u>2026</u> <u>AED</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>AED</u>
9. Inventories		
Lights and accessories	2,443,621	2,180,567
Goods in transit	50,406	564,290
	<u>2,494,027</u>	<u>2,744,857</u>
10. Trade and other receivables		
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	7,563,630	2,685,543
Deposits	52,246	20,292
Other receivables	13,399	200,000
A	<u>7,629,275</u>	<u>2,905,835</u>
Non-financial assets		
Advance to suppliers	369	27,907
B	<u>369</u>	<u>27,907</u>
A+B	<u>7,629,644</u>	<u>2,933,742</u>
11. Cash and bank balances		
Cash on hand	534	6,410
Bank balances in:		
Current accounts	120,647	561,555
	<u>121,181</u>	<u>567,965</u>
	<u>2026</u> <u>AED</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>AED</u>
12. Share capital		
Authorised, issued and paid-up capital		
Equity shares		
(1,700 shares of AED 1,000/- each) *	1,700,000	-
(200 shares of AED 1,000/- each)	-	200,000
	<u>1,700,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
* Additional share capital		
As per share sale agreement dated 7 th January 2025, the share capital of the company has been increased to AED 1,700,000. The amendment to shareholding and changes in Memorandum with Jebel Ali Free Zone Authority will be carried out after the year end.		
The company has further decided to increase the share capital by AED 1,000,000/- and shareholders has deposited the funds of AED 990,000/- as on 31 st March 2026. Legal procedure will be carried out after the reporting period.		
13. Shareholders' current accounts		
Represents current account balances of shareholders of the company.		
14. Short-term loan		
Represented short-term loan received from Ritech Holding Ltd, shareholder of the company. The loan was converted into additional capital, as per the share sale agreement dated 7 th January 2025. Interest of 8.10% p.a. was charged on this loan.		

ROYALUX FZCO

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

	<u>2026</u> <u>AED</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>AED</u>
15. Trade and other payables		
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables (refer note 20)	5,586,248	4,663,077
Accrued expenses	1,313	37,264
VAT payable	1,610	19,425
Interest payable (refer note 20)	-	10,588
Corporate tax payable (refer note 19)	230,652	-
Other payables (refer note 20)	85,080	164,260
A	<u>5,904,903</u>	<u>4,894,614</u>
Non-Financial liabilities		
Advance from a customer	24,622	63,574
B	<u>24,622</u>	<u>63,574</u>
A+B	<u>5,929,525</u>	<u>4,958,188</u>

	<i>1st Jan. 2026 to 31st Mar. 2026 <u>AED</u></i>	<i>1st Apr. 2025 to 31st Mar. 2026 <u>AED</u></i>	<i>15th May 2024 To 31st Mar. 2025 <u>AED</u></i>
16. Cost of goods sold			
Inventories at the beginning of the year	3,648,885	2,744,857p	-
Purchases (refer note 20)	1,622,415	11,228,896	5,719,184
Inventories at the end of the year	(2,494,027)	(2,494,027)	(2,744,857)
	<u>2,777,273</u>	<u>11,479,726</u>	<u>2,974,327</u>

17. Direct expenses

Direct expenses include custom duty, transportation and other logistics expenses.

	<i>1st Jan. 2026 to 31st Mar. 2026 <u>AED</u></i>	<i>1st Apr. 2025 to 31st Mar. 2026 <u>AED</u></i>	<i>15th May 2024 To 31st Mar. 2025 <u>AED</u></i>
18. Expenses			
Managerial remuneration and benefits (refer note 20)	223,900	690,600	589,500
Staff salaries and benefits	142,828	678,996	174,275
Rent	20,217	96,188	80,018
Depreciation	6,573	25,594	16,472
Depreciation on right to use assets	67,488	179,968	-
Other administrative expenses	693,712	2,279,854	276,206
	<u>1,154,718</u>	<u>3,951,200</u>	<u>1,136,471</u>

19. Income tax

As per Article 3 of Federal Decree Law No. 47 of 2022, the company is liable to pay corporate tax at 9% on the taxable profit exceeding the basic threshold limit of AED 375,000.

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

	<i>1st Apr. 2025</i> to <i>31st Mar. 2026</i> <u>AED</u>
Income tax provision for the period 1 st Jan. 2025 to 31 st Dec. 2025	202,946
Deferred tax income for the period ended 31 st Dec. 2024	(37,677)
Income tax provision for the period 1 st Jan. 2026 to 31 st Mar. 2026	65,383
Income tax expense for the period (net)	<u><u>230,652</u></u>

Notes:

1) Management has provided for corporate tax, as the products are sold to end consumers.

20. Related party transactions

For the purpose of these financial statement, parties are considered to be related to the company, if the company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making party financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related party may be individuals or other entities.

Companies under common management control, having transactions during the year

1. Royalux Exports Private Limited, India
2. Royalux Lighting Private Limited, India
3. Ritech Holding Ltd, U.A.E.
4. Royalux General Trading LLC, U.A.E.

The nature and amount of significant related party transactions, which were carried out in the normal course of business on terms agreed between the parties during the year are as under:

	<i>1st Jan. 2026</i> to <i>31st Mar. 2026</i> <u>AED</u>	<i>1st Apr. 2025</i> to <i>31st Mar. 2026</i> <u>AED</u>	<i>15th May 2024</i> to <i>31st Mar. 2025</i> <u>AED</u>
Directors', key management personnel and their related parties			
Purchases	1,461,925	10,672,943	5,707,434
Sales	264,919	264,919	-
Managerial remuneration and benefits *	223,900	690,600	589,500
Interest to shareholder	-	-	10,588

* Includes AED 85,000/- for period ended 31st March 2026 and AED 135,000/- for the year ended 31st March 2026 towards sweat equity issued by the company.

Significant balances with related party outstanding as at the reporting date are as follows:

Directors', key management personnel and their related parties	<u>2026</u> <u>AED</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>AED</u>
Trade receivables		
Royalux General Trading LLC	121,963	-
Trade payables		
Royalux Exports Private Limited	4,960,091	4,371,737
Royalux Lighting Private Limited	1,159	1,924
Other payables		
Interest payable to Ritech Holding Ltd	-	10,588
Payable to Ritech Holding Ltd	-	43,741
Payable to Mr. Jaspreet Singh Pal	85,080	106,775

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Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026**21. Financial instrument risks**

The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- a) Credit risk
- b) Market risk
- c) Liquidity risk

a) Credit risk

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

Credit risk management

Maximum exposure to credit risk – Financial instruments subject to impairment The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial assets which are subject to ECL. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the company's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets:

Credit risk exposures relating to on balance sheet assets are as follows:

	ECL staging 1	ECL staging 2	ECL staging 3	Total
Trade and other receivables (<i>financial assets</i>)	7,629,275	-	-	7,629,275
Cash and bank balances	121,181	-	-	121,181
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	7,750,456	-	-	7,750,456

Trade receivables

As at 31st March 2026, the company's maximum and significant exposure to credit risk from trade receivables situated within U.A.E. from five customers amounted to AED 2,884,373/- and situated outside from four customers amounted to AED 4,126,720/-

There is no significant concentration of credit risk from trade receivables situated outside the industry in which the company operates.

Bank balances

The company's bank balances in current accounts are placed with high credit quality financial institution.

b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, such as interest rate risk, exchange rate risk or other price risk, which will affect the company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments.

Financial instruments affected by market risk include financial assets in the form of loans and receivables only. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is minimum as there are no fixed deposits or borrowings as at the reporting date.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026c) **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they become due without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

Exchange rate risk

There are no significant exchange rate risks as substantially all financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in U.A.E. Dirham or U.S. Dollars to which U.A.E. Dirham is fixed

22. Financial instruments: Fair value

The fair values of the company's financial assets, comprising of trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances and financial liabilities, comprising of trade and other payables approximate their carrying values.

23. Contingent liabilities

There are no significant amount of contingent liabilities outstanding as at the reporting date.

24. Capital commitment (not provided for)

	2026	2025
	<u>AED</u>	<u>AED</u>
Office fit-out	405,379	-
	<u>405,379</u>	<u>-</u>

25. Comparative figures

Previous period's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year.

Period year figures are for period of 321 days, hence are not comparable with those of current year.