DUDIGITAL GLOBAL L.L.C

SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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FALCON INTERNATIONAL
CONSULTING & AUDITING L.L.C - DUBAI BRANCH

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DUDIGITAL GLOBAL L.L.C
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Report of the Director
For the year ended 31 March 2026

The Director has pleasure in presenting their report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

BOARD OF DIRECTOR:
Mr. Shivaz Rai

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is mainly engaged in Management consultancy activities; Activities of employment placement agencies; Other human resources provision; and Travel agency and tour operator activities.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVIEW AND FUTURE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS

The Company's performance was satisfactory with a consolidated turnover of AED 11,039,813 (2025: AED 9,924,788) for the year ended on 31 March 2026. The Company has achieved consolidated gross margin of AED 2,604,556 i.e. 23.59 % (2025: AED 1,999,119 i.e. 20.14 %) and achieved a consolidated net profit after tax of AED 860,050 i.e. 7.79 % (2025: AED 936,219 i.e. 9.43 %) during the year. The Company has incurred loss on foreign currency translation amounting to AED 27,127 during the year on consolidation of its subsidiaries.

The Company has earned a total comprehensive income of AED 832,923 (2025: AED 936,219) during the year out of which AED 761,001 is attributable to the shareholder of the Company and rest AED 71,922 is attributable to non-controlling interests.

The Director is optimistic about the prospects for the ensuing year and expect to improve the performance of the Company.

RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

The Company is committed to the management of risk to achieve sustainability, employment and surpluses. The risk management framework identifies, assesses, manages and reports risk on a consistent and reliable basis. The primary risks are those of credit, market (liquidity, interest rate, foreign exchange) and operational risk.

The management recognizes their responsibility for system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. In view of the above, Company continuously monitors risks through means of administrative and information systems.

Report of the Director (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2026

DIVIDEND DECLARATION

The Company has not declared dividend during the year.

AUDITORS

The Director proposes the re-appointment of M/s FALCON INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING & AUDITING L.L.C- DUBAI BRANCH, Chartered Accountants, United Arab Emirates as auditors for the year ending March 2027 and will be put in the Annual General Meeting (AGM).

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Company law requires the Director to prepare the financial statements for each financial year which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and net profit for that period and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the relevant governing laws.

The Director release from liability the management and external auditor in connection with their duties for the period ended 31 March 2026.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Director wishes to place on record the sincere gratitude for the continuous support extended by various government departments, bankers, customers, suppliers, employees and all well wishers.

On behalf of the Board of Director

Director
21 May 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Shareholder
M/s. Dudigital Global L.L.C
Sharjah Media City,
Sharjah United Arab Emirates

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of **M/s. Dudigital Global L.L.C, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates (the "Company"),** which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at **31 March 2026** and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at **31 March 2026**, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Establishment 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 in the UAE, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter
We refer to the note 29 to the financial statements which mentions the impact of ongoing geopolitical tensions on the Company's operations, including increased market volatility and the management is actively monitoring developments to assess and evaluate any impact on the financials of the company.

Our report is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with 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 Establishment'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 establishment or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Establishment's financial reporting process.

Continue...

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E-mail: carakesh@falconauditing.com, admin@falconauditing.com, Website: www.falconfinservices.com

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Establishment'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 Establishment'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 Establishment to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

For FALCON INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING & AUDITING L.L.C – DUBAI BRANCH
Chartered Accountants

Rakesh Jain

Managing Partner
(Rakesh Jain)
Reg. No: 606

P.O. Box: 44624
DUBAI - U.A.E.
FALCON INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING & AUDITING L.L.C - DUBAI BRANCH

21 May 2026

DUDIGITAL GLOBAL L.L.C
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	**331,470**	153,474
Intangible asset	6	**4,203,338**	-
Loan to related parties	9	**985,926**	-
Other non-current assets	10	**71,366**	-
		5,592,100	153,474
CURRENT ASSETS			
Investment in financial assets	7	**8,192,931**	8,187,316
Trade receivables	8	**9,064,171**	6,471,553
Due from related parties	9	**1,636,685**	80,020
Cash and cash equivalents	11	**223,397**	471,383
Other current assets	12	**631,625**	5,035,221
		19,748,809	20,245,493
TOTAL ASSETS		**25,340,909**	20,398,967
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	13	**5,950,000**	5,950,000
Foreign currency translation reserve		**(27,127)**	-
Retained earnings	15	**1,695,887**	907,759
Share deposit money		**69,491**	69,491
Shareholders' loan account	16	**-**	4,750,512
Equity attributable to shareholder of the company		**7,688,251**	11,677,762
Non-controlling interests	14	**271,359**	84,035
		7,959,610	11,761,797
NON - CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Loan from related party	9	**3,808,316**	-
Employee's end-of-service benefit	17	**15,575**	-
Other non-current liabilities	9	**874,839**	-
		4,698,730	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payable	18	**40,197**	-
Due to related parties	9	**11,749,129**	8,449,406
Corporate tax liability	26	**-**	38,805
Other current liabilities	19	**893,243**	148,959
		12,682,569	8,637,170
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**17,381,299**	8,637,170
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**25,340,909**	20,398,967

The accompanying notes and policies form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the independent auditor is set out on page 3 & 4.

Approved by the Director on 21 May 2026
For Dudigital Global L.L.C

Director

FICA

DUDIGITAL GLOBAL L.L.C
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
Revenue	20	11,039,813	9,924,788
Cost of sales	21	(8,435,257)	(7,925,669)
Gross profit/(loss)		2,604,556	1,999,119
Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	22	(1,879,594)	(2,141,346)
Selling and distribution expenses	23	(118,294)	(81,580)
Finance cost	24	(364,137)	(383,908)
Operating profit		242,531	(607,715)
Other incomes	25	617,519	1,582,739
Profit/(loss) before tax		860,050	975,024
Tax expenses:			
Current tax	26	-	(38,805)
Deferred tax income		-	-
Net profit/(loss) after tax for the year		860,050	936,219
Attributable to:			
Shareholder of the Company		788,128	849,464
Non-controlling interests		71,922	86,755
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Foreign exchange difference on translation		(27,127)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		832,923	936,219
Attributable to:			
Shareholder of the Company		761,001	849,464
Non-controlling interests		71,922	86,755
		832,923	936,219

The accompanying notes and policies form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the independent auditor is set out on page 3 & 4.

Approved by the Director on 21 May 2026
For Dudigital Global L.L.C

Director

FICA

DUDIGITAL GLOBAL L.L.C
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Share Money Deposit	Shareholder's Loan Account	Non-controlling interest	Total AED
Balance as on 31-03-2024	5,950,000	58,295	-	-	4,366,604	(2,720)	10,372,179
Profit/(loss) during the year	-	849,464	-	-	-	86,755	936,219
Share deposit amount	-	-	-	69,491	-	-	69,491
Net movements in loan account	-	-	-	-	383,908	-	383,908
Balance as on 31-03-2025	**5,950,000**	**907,759**	-	**69,491**	**4,750,512**	**84,035**	**11,761,797**
Addition in NCI	-	-	-	-	-	**115,402**	**115,402**
Profit/(loss) during the year	-	**788,128**	-	-	-	**71,922**	**860,050**
Other comprehensive income-FCTR	-	-	**(27,127)**	-	-	-	**(27,127)**
Reclassified as loan payable	-	-	-	-	**(4,750,512)**	-	**(4,750,512)**
Balance as on 31-03-2026	**5,950,000**	1,695,887	(27,127)	**69,491**	-	**271,359**	**7,959,610**

The accompanying notes and policies form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the independent auditor is set out on page 3 & 4.

Approved by the Director on 21 May 2026
For Dudigital Global L.L.C

Director

FICA

DUDIGITAL GLOBAL L.L.C

SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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FICA

FALCON INTERNATIONAL

CONSULTING & AUDITING L.L.C - DUBAI BRANCH

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DUDIGITAL GLOBAL L.L.C
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Report of the Director
For the year ended 31 March 2026

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Mr. Shivaz Rai

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The Director is optimistic about the prospects for the ensuing year and expect to improve the performance of the Company.

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The Company is committed to the management of risk to achieve sustainability, employment and surpluses. The risk management framework identifies, assesses, manages and reports risk on a consistent and reliable basis. The primary risks are those of credit, market (liquidity, interest rate, foreign exchange) and operational risk.

The management recognizes their responsibility for system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. In view of the above, Company continuously monitors risks through means of administrative and information systems.

Report of the Director (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2026

DIVIDEND DECLARATION

The Company has not declared dividend during the year.

AUDITORS

The Director proposes the re-appointment of M/s FALCON INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING & AUDITING L.L.C- DUBAI BRANCH, Chartered Accountants, United Arab Emirates as auditors for the year ending March 2027 and will be put in the Annual General Meeting (AGM).

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The Director release from liability the management and external auditor in connection with their duties for the period ended 31 March 2026.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Director wishes to place on record the sincere gratitude for the continuous support extended by various government departments, bankers, customers, suppliers, employees and all well wishers.

On behalf of the Board of Director

Director
21 May 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Shareholder
M/s. Dudigital Global L.L.C
Sharjah Media City,
Sharjah United Arab Emirates

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **M/s. Dudigital Global L.L.C, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates (the "Company"),** which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at **31 March 2026** and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at **31 March 2026**, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Establishment 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 in the UAE, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We refer to the note 29 to the financial statements which mentions the impact of ongoing geopolitical tensions on the Company's operations, including increased market volatility and the management is actively monitoring developments to assess and evaluate any impact on the financials of the company.

Our report is not modified in respect of this matter.

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- 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 Establishment'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 Establishment to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

For FALCON INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING & AUDITING L.L.C – DUBAI BRANCH
Chartered Accountants

Rakesh Jain

Managing Partner
(Rakesh Jain)
Reg. No: 606

P.O. Box: 44624
DUBAI - U.A.E.
FALCON INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING & AUDITING L.L.C - DUBAI BRANCH

21 May 2026

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	**331,470**	153,474
Intangible asset	6	**4,203,338**	-
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TOTAL ASSETS		**25,340,909**	20,398,967
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	13	**5,950,000**	5,950,000
Foreign currency translation reserve		**(27,127)**	-
Retained earnings	15	**1,695,887**	907,759
Share deposit money		**69,491**	69,491
Shareholders' loan account	16	**-**	4,750,512
Equity attributable to shareholder of the company		**7,688,251**	11,677,762
Non-controlling interests	14	**271,359**	84,035
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Corporate tax liability	26	**-**	38,805
Other current liabilities	19	**893,243**	148,959
		12,682,569	8,637,170
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**17,381,299**	8,637,170
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**25,340,909**	20,398,967

The accompanying notes and policies form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the independent auditor is set out on page 3 & 4.

Approved by the Director on 21 May 2026
For Dudigital Global L.L.C

Director

FICA

DUDIGITAL GLOBAL L.L.C
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
Revenue	20	**11,039,813**	9,924,788
Cost of sales	21	**(8,435,257)**	(7,925,669)
Gross profit/(loss)		**2,604,556**	1,999,119
Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	22	**(1,879,594)**	(2,141,346)
Selling and distribution expenses	23	**(118,294)**	(81,580)
Finance cost	24	**(364,137)**	(383,908)
Operating profit		**242,531**	(607,715)
Other incomes	25	**617,519**	1,582,739
Profit/(loss) before tax		**860,050**	975,024
Tax expenses:			
Current tax	26	-	(38,805)
Deferred tax income		-	-
Net profit/(loss) after tax for the year		**860,050**	936,219
Attributable to:			
Shareholder of the Company		**788,128**	849,464
Non-controlling interests		**71,922**	86,755
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Foreign exchange difference on translation		**(27,127)**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**832,923**	936,219
Attributable to:			
Shareholder of the Company		**761,001**	849,464
Non-controlling interests		**71,922**	86,755
		832,923	936,219

The accompanying notes and policies form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the independent auditor is set out on page 3 & 4.

Approved by the Director on 21 May 2026
For Dudigital Global L.L.C

Director

FICA

DUDIGITAL GLOBAL L.L.C
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Share Money Deposit	Shareholder's Loan Account	Non-controlling interest	Total AED
Balance as on 31-03-2024	5,950,000	58,295	-	-	4,366,604	(2,720)	10,372,179
Profit/(loss) during the year	-	849,464	-		-	86,755	936,219
Share deposit amount	-	-	-	69,491	-	-	69,491
Net movements in loan account	-	-	-	-	383,908	-	383,908
Balance as on 31-03-2025	**5,950,000**	**907,759**	-	**69,491**	**4,750,512**	**84,035**	**11,761,797**
Addition in NCI	-	-	-	-	-	**115,402**	**115,402**
Profit/(loss) during the year	-	**788,128**	-	-	-	**71,922**	**860,050**
Other comprehensive income-FCTR	-	-	**(27,127)**	-	-	-	**(27,127)**
Reclassified as loan payable	-	-	-	-	**(4,750,512)**	-	**(4,750,512)**
Balance as on 31-03-2026	**5,950,000**	**1,695,887**	**(27,127)**	**69,491**	-	**271,359**	**7,959,610**

The accompanying notes and policies form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the independent auditor is set out on page 3 & 4.

Approved by the Director on 21 May 2026
For Dudigital Global L.L.C

Director

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DUDIGITAL GLOBAL L.L.C
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit after tax for the year	**860,050**	936,219
Adjustments:		
Add/(Less): Provision for corporate tax/(reversal)	**(38,805)**	38,805
Add: Depreciation	**117,850**	73,694
Add: Provision for employee's end of service benefit	**15,575**	-
Add: Interest expense	**364,137**	-
Less: Interest incomes	**(33,022)**	-
Less: Fair value change in investment	**(5,616)**	-
Less: Foreign exchange gain	**(457,832)**	-
Funds generated from operations	**822,337**	1,048,718
Changes in working capital		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	**(2,592,618)**	(3,331,675)
(Increase) / decrease in due from related parties	**(1,556,665)**	(80,020)
(Increase) / decrease in other current assets	**4,403,596**	(2,839,370)
(Increase) / decrease in other non-current assets	**(38,344)**	-
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	**40,197**	-
Increase / (decrease) in due to related parties	**3,299,723**	5,467,381
Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities	**744,284**	74,389
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from working capital activities	**4,300,173**	(709,295)
Less: Corporate tax paid	-	-
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	**5,122,510**	339,423
Cash flows from investing activities		
Addition in property, plant and equipment	**(295,846)**	-
Addition in intangible asset	**(4,203,338)**	-
Addition in investments	-	(1,444,060)
(Increase) / decrease in loan to related parties	**(986,714)**	-
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	**(5,485,898)**	(1,444,060)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Increase / (decrease) in non-controlling interest	**115,402**	-
Increase / (decrease) in loan from related parties	-	383,908
Proceeds from share application money deposit	-	69,490
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	**115,402**	453,398
Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(247,986)**	(651,239)
Cash & bank balances at the beginning of the year	**471,383**	1,122,622
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**223,397**	471,383
Represented by:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 11)	**223,397**	471,383

The accompanying notes and policies form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the independent auditor is set out on page 3 & 4.

Approved by the Director on 21 May 2026
For Dudigital Global L.L.C

Director

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DUDIGITAL GLOBAL L.L.C
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

1. LEGAL STATUS AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

a) **M/s. Dudigital Global L.L.C** ("the Company") was registered with Sharjah Media City, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates (License No. 2113486.01) as a Limited Liability Company on 16 May 2021 and the license is valid up to 15 May 2028.

b) The Company is engaged in Management consultancy activities; Activities of employment placement agencies; Other human resources provision; and Travel agency and tour operator activities.

c) The management of the Company is vested with Manager Mr. Shivaz Rai (Canadian national).

d) The registered address of the Company is Sharjah Media City, Sharjah United Arab Emirates.

e) **Share Capital:**
Authorised and issued capital of the Company is AED 5,950,000 divided into 700 shares of AED 8,500 held by the shareholder as under:

S.No.	Name of the Shareholder	Country of Incorporation	No. of shares	Amount (AED)	%
1	Dudigital Global Limited	India	700	5,950,000	100
	Total		**700**	**5,950,000**	**100**

f) **Subsidiaries:**

S.No.	Name of the Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Shares owned	Amount	Ownership %
1	Dudigital Technologies Limited	Bangladesh	25,000	Taka 2,500,000	50

M/s. Dudigital Technologies Limited was registered with companies Act (Act XVIII) of 1994, Bangladesh vide registration no C-183916 dated 19.09.2022. The principal activities of the company is visa processing, consultancy and management service in the field of immigration and visa files assistance, visa processing services, passport documentation, outsourcing services, educational advisory and ancillary services.

2	M/s. Dudigital Global (Thailand) Co. Ltd.	Thailand	98	THB 980,000	49

M/s. Dudigital Global (Thailand) Co. Ltd. was incorporated in Thailand on 10 April 2025. The registered address is located at 36/28, PS Tower Building, 10th Floor, Sukhumvit 21 Road (Asok), Khlong Toei Nuea Subdistrict Watthana District, Bangkok. The principal activities of the company is document verification, visa facilitation, and other innovative solutions catering to both government and private sectors related to consular services to embassies in Thailand.

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and applicable provisions of relevant UAE Laws.

IFRS Accounting Standards comprise the following authoritative literature:

- IFRS Accounting Standards
- IAS Standards
- Interpretations developed by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC Interpretations) or its predecessor body, the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC interpretations).

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been presented in United Arab Emirates Dirham ("AED") which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

All the values are expressed in AED and fils have been rounded off to the nearest AED.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods or services.

The preparation of financial statements 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 complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to financial statements are disclosed in Note 4. These have been applied consistently for all years presented unless otherwise stated.

c) Going concern basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that the Company will be able to meet its payment obligations as and when they fall due for payment, the bank finance and the financial support of the Shareholders would be available on a continuing basis. The Company's operations are profitable and it has a sound financial position.

d) Accrual basis of accounting

The Company prepares the financial statements, except for cash flows information, using the accrual basis of accounting i.e. all items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses are recognized as they arise.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted, and those have been consistently applied, are as follows:

a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at **31 March 2026**. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continue)

The consolidated financial statements of the Company comprise the financial information of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Specifically, the Company controls an investee if, and only if, the Company has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Company's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Company gains control until the date the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Company's accounting policies. All intra-Company assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Company are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

- If the Company loses control over a subsidiary, it:
- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest
- Derecognizes the cumulative translation differences, recorded in equity
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss•

Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate as would be required if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Company's accounting policies.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continue)

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Company are eliminated in full on consolidation. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

c) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Specifically, the Company has applied a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

Step 1: Identify the 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.

Step 2: Identify the 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 will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of

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consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

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

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

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

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

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

When the Company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract 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 recognised this gives rise to a contract liability.

Principal versus agent

The Company acts as a principal if it controls a promised good or service before transferring it to the customer. The Company is an agent if its role is to arrange for another entity to provide the goods or services. The factors considered in making this assessment are most notably whether the Company has discretion in establishing the price for the specified good or service, whether the Company is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to deliver the service or good. Where the Company is acting as a principal, revenue is recorded on a gross basis. Where the Company is acting as an agent revenue is recorded as a net amount reflecting the margin earned.

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. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. Revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

d) Leases

i. Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any

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remeasurement of lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

*ii. **Lease liabilities***

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

*iii. **Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets***

The Company has exercised the IFRS 16 exemption to not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are charged directly to profit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

e) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

The cost of an item of an equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Items of property, plant and equipment except properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Gains/losses on disposal are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are included in the statement of profit or loss. An assessment of residual values is undertaken at each reporting date and if there is a change in estimate, an appropriate adjustment is made to the depreciation charge.

After recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations shall be made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

If an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase shall be recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus. However, the increase shall be recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

If an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease shall be recognised in profit or loss. However, the decrease shall be recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset. The decrease recognised in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus.

Depreciation
The cost less estimated residual value, where material, is depreciated using the straight-line method from the date of acquisition to the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Furniture	5 Years
Office Equipments	5 Years
Leasehold Improvements	5 Years

Impairment
At each reporting date, management assesses the property and equipment 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.

Derecognition
Any item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

f) Intangible assets

Recognition and measurement
Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Amortization
Intangible assets of the Company represent software under development.

Impairment
These are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in the profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

g) Employees end-of-service benefit

An accrual is made for employees employed in the UAE, for the estimated liability for employees' entitlement to annual leave and leave passage as a result of services rendered by the employees up to the date of statement of financial position. Provision is also made for the full amount of end-of-service benefits in accordance with the applicable Labor Law, for their periods

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of service up to the statement of financial position date. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based upon the employee's salary and length of service, subject to completion of a minimum service period.

The accrual relating to annual leave and leave passage is disclosed as a current liability, while that relating to end-of-service benefits is disclosed as a non-current liability.

h) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

i) Financial instruments

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

ii. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash f lows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- Financial assets at amortised cost (cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Impairment of financial assets

The Entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

For all other financial instruments, the Entity recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Entity measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date.

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset.

iii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

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liabilities include amounts due to related parties, borrowings, lease liabilities and trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Derecognition
The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

iv. ***Equity instruments***
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

v. ***Offsetting of financial instruments***
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

j) Other incomes
Other income is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

k) Dividend distribution
Dividend distributions payable to equity shareholders are debited directly to equity, net of any related income tax benefit. It is included in other liabilities when the dividends have been approved in a general meeting but not distributed prior to the reporting date.

As per the Articles of Association of the Company, the Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends.

l) Taxation
i. Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

On June 09, 2022, United Arab Emirates (UAE) Ministry of Finance (MoF) released Federal Decree Law No. 47 of 2022 on Taxation of Corporations and Businesses, Corporate Tax Law

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(CT Law) to enact a new CT regime in the UAE. The new CT regime has become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after June 31, 2023.

The taxable income of the entities that are in scope for UAE CT purpose will be subject to the rate of 9% corporate tax for mainland entities and where conditions are met and 0% for freezone with certain conditions as specified in the law.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m) Value added tax ("VAT")

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT, except:

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

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

n) Fair value measurement

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

a) In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

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

o) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit comprehensive income in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

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

p) **Provisions**
Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

q) **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.
Except for the ongoing business obligations which are under normal course of business against which no loss is expected, there has been no other known contingent liability or capital commitment on company's account as of balance sheet date.

r) **Standards issued but not yet effective**
The standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the financial statements are disclosed below. At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective.

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- Lack of exchangeability- Amendment to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates- (mandatorily effective from 1 January 2025)
- Derecognition of financial liabilities, Classification of financial assets and Disclosures- Amendments to the IFRS 9 Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures- (mandatorily effective from 1 January 2026)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards- Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter (Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards); Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7); Gain or Loss on Derecognition (Amendments to IFRS 7); Introduction and Credit Risk Disclosures (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7); Derecognition of Lease Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 9); Transaction Price (Amendments to IFRS 9); Determination of a 'De Facto Agent' (Amendments to IFRS 10); Cost Method (Amendments to IAS 7)- (mandatorily effective from 1 January 2026)
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (previously Power Purchase Agreements)- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures- (mandatorily effective from 1 January 2026)
- Replacement of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements by IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements- (mandatorily effective from 1 January 2027)
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures- (mandatorily effective from 1 January 2027)

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these standards, interpretations and amendments on the future financial statements and intends to adopt these standards as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments may have no material impact on the financial statements of Company in the period of initial application.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

Judgements
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Revenue recognition
In making their judgement, the Company considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue set out in IFRS 15 and, in particular, whether the Company had transferred control of the goods to the customer. Based on the acceptance by the customer of the liability for the goods sold, management is satisfied that the control has been transferred and the recognition of the revenue is appropriate.

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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Determination of principal status
The Company measures its revenue at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty, as the Company has determined that it is acting as principal in the transactions. The determination of whether the Company is principal, or agent requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Company evaluates whether it controls each specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to the customer.

Contingent liabilities
Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

Impairment of non-financial assets
The Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. In making the assessment for potential indicators of impairment, management is required to make certain judgments when determining whether events or circumstances exist that indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. During the years presented, management concluded there were no indicators of impairment that required further assessment.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows and when the financial asset is no longer subject to enforcement activity.

Classification of investments
The Company's principal activity is in investing and managing investments through different holdings in investees. The Group applies significant judgement with respect to the classification of investments with respect to control, joint control or significant influence exercised on those investments.

For assessing control, the Company has considered power over the investee, exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns. In case, where the Company has less than majority of the voting or similar rights in an investee, the Company has considered all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including the contractual arrangement with the other shareholders of the investee and de-facto control.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company.

Useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives and residual values of the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets based on the historical pattern of useful lives and general standards in the industry. The useful lives and residual values are reviewed for reasonableness by management on an annual basis.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecast of economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The carrying amount of trade receivables at the end of the reporting period and information about the ECLs on the Company's trade receivables are disclosed in Note 9.

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5. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	Furniture	Office equipments	Leasehold improvements	Total AED
Cost				
As at 31-03-2024	40,781	357,195	-	397,976
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31-03-2025	40,781	357,195	-	397,976
Addition during the year	**16,749**	**58,606**	**220,491**	**295,846**
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31-03-2026	**57,530**	**415,801**	**220,491**	**693,822**
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 01-01-2025	8,500	162,308	-	170,808
Depreciation for the year	7,575	66,119	-	73,694
As at 31-03-2025	16,075	228,427	-	244,502
Depreciation for the year	**10,106**	**74,640**	**33,104**	**117,850**
As at 31-03-2026	**26,181**	**303,067**	**33,104**	**362,352**
Carrying value				
As at 31-03-2026	**31,349**	**112,734**		**331,470**
As at 31-03-2025	24,706	128,768		153,474

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6. INTANGIBLE ASSET

	Software under development	Total AED
Cost		
As at 31-03-2024	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-
As at 31-03-2025	-	-
Addition during the year	4,203,338	4,203,338
As at 31-03-2026	4,203,338	4,203,338
Accumulated amortization		
As at 01-01-2025	-	-
Amortization for the year	-	-
As at 31-03-2025	-	-
Amortization for the year	-	-
As at 31-03-2026	-	-
Carrying value		
As at 31-03-2026	4,203,338	4,203,338
As at 31-03-2025	-	-

The depreciable amount of an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life. Amortisation shall begin when the asset is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The software is still under development and hence no amortization has been charged during the year.

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	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
7 FINANCIAL ASSET- INVESTMENTS		
Caishen Master Fund SPC	**4,039,454**	4,036,664
Selvi Capital PLC	**4,153,477**	4,150,652
	8,192,931	8,187,316

These financial assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss. The management of the Company has reassessed its intention of holding these investments and expects to sell within period of 12 month from the reporting date and hence, are reclassified as current investments during the year.

8 TRADE RECEIVABLES		
Trade receivables	**9,064,171**	6,471,553
	9,064,171	6,471,553

i. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on various mutually agreed terms upto the credit period of 24 months. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

ii. Allowance for credit loss has not been recognised as there is no default in recovery of receivables.

iii. Ageing of receivables and credit risk exposure on trade receivables using a provision matrix:

Carrying amount		
Less than 90 days	**1,655,155**	1,554,708
More than 90 days	**7,409,016**	4,916,845
	9,064,171	6,471,553
Expected credit loss		
Less than 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	-	-
	-	-

9 RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

The Company enters into transactions with other companies and entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in International Accounting Standard (IAS) 24: Related Party Disclosures. Related parties comprise companies and entities under common ownership and/or common management and control and key management personnel. The management decides on the terms and conditions of transactions and of services received/rendered from/to related parties as well as other charges and transactions with such related parties are made terms agreed between the Company and related parties.

a) At the balance sheet date, balances with the related parties included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

i) Disclosed as loan to related parties

Entities with common control		
M/s. Dudigital Global Korea LLC	**985,926**	-
	985,926	-

1. Loan provided to the entity is unsecured and interest applied on the loans is 5.99 % and tenure of loans is for a period of 3 years.

2. The Company has earned an interest income of AED 33,022 from this loans during the year.

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	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
ii) Disclosed as interest receivable from related parties		
Entities with common control		
M/s. Dudigital Global Korea LLC	**33,022**	-
	33,022	-

1. The interest amount is expected to receive along with principal amount at the time of settlement after 3 years as per agreed terms between the parties.

	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
iii) Disclosed as due from related parties		
Holding company		
M/s. Dudigital Global Limited	**1,621,509**	-
Entities with common control		
M/s. Dudigital Global Korea LLC	**15,176**	-
M/s DuVerify L.L.C-FZ	**-**	80,020
	1,636,685	80,020
Holding company		
M/s. Dudigital Global Limited	**3,808,316**	-
	3,808,316	-

1. The Company has reclassified the shareholder's loan account to loan from related party during the year as disclosed in note 16. The loan is unsecured and availed from its holding company, M/s Dudigital Global Limited ranges from 9.00% to 9.50% interest rate and tenure of the loan is for a period of 3 years.

2. The Company has made an interest expense of AED 364,137 for this loans during the year.

	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
iv) Disclosed as interest payable to related party		
Holding company		
M/s. Dudigital Global Limited	**874,839**	-
	874,839	-

1. The interest amount is expected to pay along with principal amount at the time of settlement after 3 years as per agreed terms between the parties.

	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
v) Disclosed as due to related parties		
Holding company		
M/s. Dudigital Global Limited	**9,652,773**	5,772,090
Entities with common control		
M/s. Virtuworld Tourism L.L.C	**2,095,725**	2,677,316
M/s. DuVerify L.L.C-FZ	**631**	-
	11,749,129	8,449,406

b) Transactions carried out with related parties during the year and included in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
i) Interest income		
M/s. Dudigital Global Korea LLC	**33,022**	-

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	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
ii) Service fee		
M/s. Dudigital Global Limited	**5,343**	58,723
iii) Coupon income		
M/s. Dudigital Global Limited	**1,111,717**	469,302
iv) Support service cost		
M/s. Dudigital Global Limited	**7,296,546**	7,382,663
v) IT design & development services cost		
M/s. DuVerify L.L.C-FZ	**821,679**	-
vi) Interest expense		
M/s. Dudigital Global Limited	**364,137**	383,908
vii) Reimbursement of expenses from related parties		
M/s. Virtuworld Tourism L.L.C	**1,199,170**	-

These reimbursement expenses includes salaries, professional and consultancy charges.

viii) Reimbursement of expenses to related parties		
M/s. DuVerify L.L.C-FZ	**160,000**	-

These reimbursement expenses includes salaries charged from DuVerify L.L.C-FZ.

c) Compensation to key management personnels (KMPs) of the Company are as follows:

Salary	**350,000**	120,000
Other benefits	**14,000**	-

These compensations are made to Mr. Shivaz Rai. He is working as General Manager in the Company having full authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

i. The pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Company's management. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables and payables.

ii. For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. The assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the market in which the related parties operate.

10 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Deposits	**38,344**	-
Interest receivable on loan (Note 9)	**33,022**	-
	71,366	-

11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash in hand	**19,913**	12,489
Cash at bank	**203,484**	458,894
	223,397	471,383

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	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
12 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Advance to suppliers	**2,394**	2,571,359
Advance to employees	**3,728**	-
Loans and advances	**571,595**	2,119,696
Other receivables	**1,551**	344,166
Prepayments	**1,876**	-
VAT recoverable	**50,481**	-
	631,625	5,035,221
13 SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised share capital *(700 shares of AED 8,500 per share)*	**5,950,000**	5,950,000
Issued and paid up share capital *(700 shares of AED 8,500 per share)*	**5,950,000**	5,950,000

14 NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST (NCI)

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are provided below:

	NCI holding	NCI holding
Dudigital Technologies Limited	**50.00%**	**50.00%**
Accumulated balances of non-controlling interest		
Opening balance	**84,035**	(2,720)
Profit allocated to NCI	**60,794**	86,755
	144,829	84,035
Dudigital Global (Thailand) Co. Ltd	**51.00%**	-
Accumulated balances of non-controlling interest		
NCI on date of acquisition	**115,402**	-
Profit allocated to NCI	**11,128**	-
	126,530	

The table below shows the summarized financial information of the subsidiary which have non-controlling interest:

Dudigital Technologies Limited		
Total assets	**597,954**	325,780
Total liabilities	**272,813**	120,195
Total equity	**325,141**	205,585
Profit for the year	**121,588**	173,510
Dudigital Global (Thailand) Co. Ltd		
Total assets	**1,072,066**	-
Total liabilities	**938,006**	-
Total equity	**134,060**	-
Profit for the year	**21,820**	-

15 RETAINED EARNINGS		
Opening balance	**907,759**	58,295
Profit/(loss) during the year	**788,128**	849,464
Balance - end of the year	**1,695,887**	907,759

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	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
16 SHAREHOLDERS' LOAN ACCOUNT		
Opening balance	**4,750,512**	4,366,604
Net movements in loan account	**-**	383,908
Reclassified as loan payable	**(4,750,512)**	-
Balance - end of the year	**-**	4,750,512

At 31 March 2026, the amount AED 4,750,512 has been reclassified to loan payable to related party during the year as per terms of agreement between the parties as disclosed in note 9(a)(iv).

	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
17 EMPLOYEE'S END-OF-SERVICE BENEFITS		
Balance - beginning of the year	**-**	-
Add: Provision made for year	**15,575**	-
Less: Benefits paid during the year	**-**	-
	15,575	-

	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
18 TRADE PAYABLES		
Trade payables	**40,197**	-
	40,197	-

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60 days' terms.

	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
19 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Advance from customers	**6,845**	23,246
Deposits	**400,000**	-
Expenses payable	**217,250**	8,541
Short term loans & advances	**265,047**	117,172
Other liabilities	**4,101**	-
	893,243	148,959

	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
20 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Service fees	**11,039,813**	9,924,788
	11,039,813	9,924,788

	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
21 COST OF REVENUE		
Direct costs	**8,435,257**	7,925,669
	8,435,257	7,925,669

	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
22 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Bank charges	**18,345**	24,276
Communication & utilities	**73,747**	42,073
Depreciation	**117,850**	73,694
Employee's salary & benefits	**1,010,071**	320,958
Legal, license & professsional expenses	**471,650**	1,490,080
Office expenses	**40,523**	48,758
Rent expense	**120,089**	58,849
Traveling & conveyance expenses	**22,521**	70,631
Miscellaneous expenses	**4,798**	12,027
	1,879,594	2,141,346

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	31-03-2026 AED	31-03-2025 AED
23 SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES		
Advertisement expenses	**23,132**	-
Business promotion expenses	**95,162**	81,580
	118,294	81,580
24 FINANCE COST		
Interest on loan	**364,137**	383,908
	364,137	383,908
25 OTHER INCOMES		
Fair value gain on investments	**5,616**	1,444,060
Forex exchange gain	**452,545**	5,866
Interest income	**115,479**	79,668
Other incomes	**43,879**	53,145
	617,519	1,582,739

26 INCOME TAX

On December 09, 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses (Corporate Tax Law or the Law) to enact a Federal corporate tax (CT) regime in the UAE. The CT regime is effective from June 01, 2023 and accordingly, it has an income tax related impact on the financial statements for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023.

Decision No. 116 of 2022 (published in December 2022 and considered to be effective from 16 January 2023) specifies that taxable income not exceeding AED 375,000 would be subject to the 0% UAE CT rate, and taxable income exceeding AED 375,000 would be subject to the 9% UAE CT rate. With the publication of this Decision, the UAE CT Law is considered to be substantively enacted for the purposes of accounting for Income Taxes.

a) Amount recognised in profit or loss

Current tax expense:		
Net profit before tax for the year	**929,014**	806,172
Less: Fair value gain on investments	**(5,616)**	-
Less: Foreign exchange gain	**(643,220)**	-
Less: Reversal of provision for corporate tax	**(38,805)**	-
Taxable amount	**241,373**	806,172
Tax @ 0% for AED 375,000	-	-
Tax @ 9% for balance	-	38,805
	-	38,805

i) Corporate tax is to be paid on standalone basis only and is applicable for parent company i.e. M/s Dudigital Global L.L.C only. The provision for corporate tax is calculated on the basis of standalone figures only.

ii) The parent company has opted to pay the corporate tax on realisation basis. Hence, fair value gain on investment and gain on foreign exchange fluctuation is not considered as income for the purpose of corporate tax.

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27. FINANACIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

FINANACIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

from trade and other receivables, due from related parties and cash and cash equivalents. The Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company has policies in place to ensure that transactions are entered into only with counterparties that are of acceptable credit quality. In addition, receivables balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant. The Company limits its credit risk with respect to bank balances by dealing only with reputable banks. Amounts due from the related parties are considered to have low probability of default and accordingly no material expected credit losses has been recognised as at the reporting date.

c) Liquidity risk management

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, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a short-term period, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

At 31 March 2026

	Less than 12 months AED	**More than 12 months AED**	**Total AED**
Loan from related party	-	3,808,316	3,808,316
Employee's end-of-service benefit	-	15,575	15,575
Other non-current liabilities	-	874,839	874,839
Trade payables	40,197	-	40,197
Due to related parties	11,749,129	-	11,749,129
Corporate tax liability	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	893,243	-	893,243
	12,682,569	4,698,730	17,381,299

At 31 March 2025

	Less than 12 months AED	More than 12 months AED	Total AED
Due to related parties	8,449,406	-	8,449,406
Corporate tax liability	38,805	-	38,805
Other current liabilities	148,959	-	148,959
	8,637,170	-	8,637,170

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28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital with an objective to ensure that adequate funds are available to it to continue the operations of the Company as a going concern and provide the Shareholder with reasonable rate of return under the prevailing economic conditions and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders or issue new shares.

29. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to the reporting date, evolving geopolitical tensions in the Middle East have increased market volatility and may impact regional economic conditions. The management is actively monitoring developments to assess and evaluate any impact on the financials of the company.

30. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Prior year comparatives have been regrouped/reclassified where necessary to conform with the current year classification. The impact of such regroupings/ reclassifications is not material to these financial statements.

31. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Directors of the Company on 21 May 2026 and signed on its behalf by Mr. Shivaz Rai.

For Dudigital Global L.L.C

Director

FICA