BIRLA CABLE INFRASOLUTIONS DMCC

Dubai
United Arab Emirates
Financial Statements and
Independent Auditor's Report
For the year ended March 31, 2026

AGX
Chartered Accountants And Auditors

BIRLA CABLE INFRASOLUTIONS DMCC
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

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For the year ended March 31, 2026

Chartered Accountants And Auditors

BIRLA CABLE INFRASOLUTIONS DMCC
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Company Information
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Legal status:

Free Zone Company
Registered with Dubai Multi Commodities Centre (DMCC), Government of Dubai

Principal activities:

1. Wires & Cables Trading
2. Lighting Poles Trading
3. Solar Energy Systems & Components Trading
4. Fiber Optic Products & Requisites Trading

Shareholder:

Birla Cable Limited

Manager:

Mr. Anantharajan Sakthivel

Business address:

Unit No: 2705-D21,
Mazaya Business Avenue AA1,
Plot No: JLTE-PH2-AA1,
Jumeirah Lakes Towers,
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Banks:

Bank of Baroda
State Bank of India

BIRLA CABLE INFRASOLUTIONS DMCC
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Management Report
For the year ended March 31, 2026

The Management has pleasure in presenting the annual report together with the audited financial statements of BIRLA CABLE INFRASOLUTIONS DMCC for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Financial results

	(Figures in AED)	
	2026	**2025**
Revenue	Nil	Nil
Profit/loss before tax	17,578	(60,416)
Profit/loss for the year	15,996	(54,981)

The Company has not generated any revenue during the year.

Auditors

The financial statements have been audited by AGX Auditing, who retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for reappointment.

Other matters

At the end of this report, the Management is not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or the accounts, which would render any amount stated in the accounts misleading.

Acknowledgements

The Management would like to express its gratitude and appreciation to the shareholder, bankers, clients, business partners, regulatory and government authorities and staff whose continued support has been a source of great strength and encouragement.

Authorised signatory
April 16, 2026

BIRLA CABLE INFRASOLUTIONS DMCC Dubai - U.A.E.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of BIRLA CABLE INFRASOLUTIONS DMCC

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BIRLA CABLE INFRASOLUTIONS DMCC (the "Company"), which comprise of the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BIRLA CABLE INFRASOLUTIONS DMCC as at March 31, 2026, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibility of the management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

AGX AUDITING DUBAI

AGX Auditing
Dubai: Tel.: 04 2598985, Fax: 04 2598986
P.O Box: 87954, Dubai, UAE
Abu Dhabi: Tel.: 02 8186726 / 02 8186779
Al Yasat Tower, Abu Dhabi
Sharjah: Tel.: 06 5570780, P.O Box: 9209, SAIF Zone, Sharjah

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دبي: هاتف: ٠٤٢٥٩٨٩٨٥، فاكس: ٠٤٢٥٩٨٩٨٦
ص.ب: ٨٧٩٥٤، دبي، الإمارات العربية المتحدة
أبوظبي: هاتف: ٠٢٨١٨٦٧٢٦ / ٠٢٨١٨٦٧٧٩
برج الياسات، أبو ظبي
الشارقة: هاتف: ٠٦٥٥٧٠٧٨٠، ص.ب: ٩٢٠٩، منطقة صيف، الشارقة

agx@agxauditors.com www.agxauditors.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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

We communicate with management 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.

We also provide the Management with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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P.O Box: 87954, Dubai, UAE
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ص.ب: ٨٧٩٥٤، دبي، الإمارات العربية المتحدة
أبوظبي: هاتف: ٨١٨٦٧٢٦ ٠٢ / ٨١٨٦٧٧٩ ٠٢
برج الياسات، أبو ظبي
الشارقة: هاتف: ٠٦٥٥٧٠٧٨٠، ص.ب: ٩٢٠٩، منطقة صيف، الشارقة

agx@agxauditors.com www.agxauditors.com

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

From the matters communicated with the Management, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We hereby confirm our opinion that the Company has maintained appropriate books of accounts, and the information presented in the Management report and Company records pertaining to these financial statements is consistent with the books of accounts. We have obtained all necessary information and clarifications required for our audit, and based on our knowledge and belief, we have not identified any violations of laws, rules, or regulations issued by the Dubai Multi Commodities Centre Authority or breaches of the Company's Memorandum of Association during the year that would have had a material impact on the Company's business or financial position.

أيه جي اكس لتدقيق الحسابات
P.O.Box:87954
DUBAI - U.A.E
AGX AUDITING

Dubai
May 01, 2026
DUB/6202/5065

AGX Auditing
Reg No: 750

AGX Auditing
Dubai: Tel.: 04 2598985, Fax: 04 2598986
P.O Box: 87954, Dubai, UAE
Abu Dhabi: Tel.: 02 8186726 / 02 8186779
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برج الياسات، أبو ظبي
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agx@agxauditors.com www.agxauditors.com

BIRLA CABLE INFRASOLUTIONS DMCC
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Statement of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2026

(Figures in AED)	Note	2026	2025
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Bank balances	5	123,347	53,141
Other receivables	6	44,912	53,843
Due from related party	7	Nil	45,000
Total current assets		168,259	151,984
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax asset	8	3,853	5,435
Total non-current assets		3,853	5,435
Total assets		**172,112**	**157,419**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Other payables	9	3,725	5,028
Total current liabilities		3,725	5,028
Non-current liabilities			
Employees' end of service benefits	10	Nil	Nil
Total non-current liabilities		Nil	Nil
Total liabilities		3,725	5,028
Equity			
Share capital	1	625,000	625,000
Accumulated losses		(456,613)	(472,609)
Total equity attributable to the shareholder		168,387	152,391
Total liabilities and equity		**172,112**	**157,419**

These financial statements from pages 6 to 19 were approved by the Management on April 16, 2026, and signed by:

Authorised signatory

BIRLA CABLE INFRASOLUTIONS DMCC Dubai - U.A.E. بيرلا كابل انفراسوليوشنز م.د.م.س

AGX Chartered Accountants And Auditors

BIRLA CABLE INFRASOLUTIONS DMCC
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended March 31, 2026

(Figures in AED)	Note	2026	2025
Revenue		Nil	Nil
Other income	11	61,282	207,881
Liabilities written back		285	
General and administration expenses	12	(39,184)	(266,853)
Foreign exchange loss		(4,805)	(1,444)
Profit/loss before tax		**17,578**	**(60,416)**
Corporate tax expense			
Current tax		Nil	Nil
Deferred tax		(1,582)	5,435
Profit/loss for the year		**15,996**	**(54,981)**

These financial statements from pages 6 to 19 were approved by the Management on April 16, 2026, and signed by:

Authorised signatory

BIRLA CABLE INFRASOLUTIONS DMCC
Dubai - U.A.E.
برلا كيبل إنفراسوليوشونز م.د.م.س

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BIRLA CABLE INFRASOLUTIONS DMCC
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended March 31, 2026

(Figures in AED)	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2024	625,000	(417,628)	207,372
Loss for the year	Nil	(54,981)	(54,981)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**625,000**	**(472,609)**	**152,391**
Profit for the year	Nil	15,996	15,996
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**625,000**	**(456,613)**	**168,387**

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

BIRLA CABLE INFRASOLUTIONS DMCC
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

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

(Figures in AED)	2026	2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/loss for the year	15,996	(54,981)
Adjustment for:		
Deferred tax	1,582	(5,435)
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	Nil	28,970
Net movements in working capital:		
Other receivables	8,931	64,285
Due from related party	45,000	(45,000)
Other payables	(1,303)	1,593
Employees' end of service benefits paid	Nil	(50,250)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	70,206	(60,818)
Cash flow from investing activities	Nil	Nil
Cash flow from financing activities	Nil	Nil
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	70,206	(60,818)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	53,141	113,959
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**123,347**	**53,141**
The above comprises of:		
Bank balance	123,347	53,141
	123,347	**53,141**

1 Legal status and business activity

BIRLA CABLE INFRASOLUTIONS DMCC (the "Company"), was incorporated on December 30, 2021, as a Free Zone Company registered with Dubai Multi Commodities Centre (DMCC), Government of Dubai with Trading License No: DMCC-829976 and the registered address of the Company at Unit No: 2705-D21, Mazaya Business Avenue AA1, Plot No: JLTE-PH2-AA1, Jumeirah Lakes Towers, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

As per the Articles of Association, the following are the details of the shareholder and the shareholdings as on the date of financial position:

Sl. No.	Name	Country of origin	No. of shares	Amount in AED
1	Birla Cable Limited	India	625	625,000
	Total		**625**	**625,000**

Activities

The main activities of the Company are Wires & Cables Trading, Lighting Poles Trading, Solar Energy Systems & Components Trading and Fiber Optic Products & Requisites Trading.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis and in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. They are presented in the United Arab Emirates Dirhams, the currency unit of the United Arab Emirates. The presentation of financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards requires the determination and consistent application of accounting policies to transactions and events. Significant accounting policies, adopted and applied consistently in dealing with items that are considered material in relation to these financial statements, are set below.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention basis.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant and reasonable under the circumstances.

Estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)

Judgements made by the Management in the application of accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, and estimates that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as explained in Note 3.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards

Certain standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards, issued by the IASB, that are effective for the accounting period beginning on or after January 01, 2025, are relevant to the Company and have been applied for the first time. Although these new standards and amendments are applied for the first time in 2025, the application of these new standards and amendments did not have a material impact on the annual financial statements of the Company.

IAS 21 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates) - Lack of Exchangeability.

Future changes in standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective

The standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are issued but not effective as on the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these if applicable when they become effective.

Amendments effective for the period beginning January 01, 2026:

IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments) and IFRS 7 (Financial Instruments : Disclosure): Amendments to Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments.

IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments) and IFRS 7 (Financial Instruments : Disclosure): Amendments to Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11.

Amendments effective for the period beginning January 01, 2027:

IFRS 18 (Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements).

IFRS 19 (Subsidiaries without Public Accountability) : Disclosures.

The Company has concluded that these standards will not have a material impact on its financial statements when implemented in future periods.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

The Company has adopted IFRS 15 using the cumulative effect method without practical expedients. Revenue is recognised when there is a transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which is expected to be entitled in exchange for these goods or services.

Revenue is recognised when control is passed to the customer either over time or at a point in time. Determining the timing of the transfer of control, at a point in time or over time, requires judgement. The Company recognises revenue from rendering of services based on a five-step model as set out in IFRS 15 listed below:

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

Application of the above steps depends on the facts and circumstances present in the contract with the customer and will require the exercise of judgement.

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. A contract should be of commercial nature and ensure that it has been approved by the parties to the contract while being able to identify the rights and the payment terms in relation to the goods or services. The contract should also ensure that there is a probability that the consideration for the goods or services will be collected.

Identify the performance obligations in the contract

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer goods or render services to the customer.

Determine the transaction price

The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for the transfer of promised goods or rendering of services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

When the contract has multiple performance obligations, the transaction price has to be allocated to each performance obligation in the contract for the amount of consideration which is entitled to satisfying each performance obligation.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Revenue is recognised as control is passed, either over time or at a point in time. The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

The customer simultaneously receives and consumes all of the benefits provided by the Company as the Company performs; or

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

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

Where the Company has performed by transferring goods or services to the customer and the customer has not yet paid the related consideration the payment of which is unconditional, a receivable is recognised and presented in the statement of financial position.

The Company has not generated any revenue during the year.

Financial instruments

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows expire or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. These are stated at cost less impairment losses. These are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date which is classified as non-current assets.

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company derecognises financial liabilities when they are discharged, cancelled or expired. These are stated at cost, or where the impact is material at amortised cost using the effective interest method. These are included in current liabilities, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date which is classified as non-current liabilities.

Financial instruments comprise of bank balances, other receivables (excluding prepayments) and other payables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash at bank accounts that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and is subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Other receivables

Other receivables are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

Other payables

Other payables are stated at nominal amounts payable for goods or services rendered.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that the outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation and the risk specific to the obligation.

Employees' end of service benefits

Provision is made for the amounts payable under the UAE labour law applicable to the employees and is based on current basic remuneration and cumulative period of service at the balance sheet date.

Provision is made on the assumption that all employees were to leave as of the balance sheet date since this provides, in management's opinion, a reasonable estimate of the present value of terminal benefits.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized at the reporting date in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes (i.e. tax base).

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carried forward unused tax credits and carried forward unused tax losses (if any), to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be claimed. Deferred tax liabilities are the amounts of income taxes payable in future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they will be reversed, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Deferred tax income or expense relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

UAE Corporate tax

On January 16, 2023, the UAE Government published a Cabinet Decision setting the threshold and conditions at which the new corporate tax will apply. This event made corporate tax enacted or substantively enacted within the meaning of IAS 12. Current taxes will only be payable for financial years beginning on or after June 01, 2023. The impact of any future changes in the enacted law will be accounted for when such changes are enacted or substantively enacted.

Foreign currency translations

The financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirhams, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities arising in foreign currencies are converted into United Arab Emirates Dirhams at the rates of exchange prevailing on financial position date and gain or loss arising thereon was charged to profit or loss.

4 Critical 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 revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

4 Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Calculation of loss allowance

When measuring estimated credit loss, the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

(Figures in AED)	2026	2025
5 Bank balances		
Balances in current accounts	123,347	53,141
	123,347	53,141
6 Other receivables		
Deposits	1,700	1,700
Prepayments	28,977	12,128
Other receivables	14,235	40,015
	44,912	53,843

7 Related party

The Company, in the normal course of business carries out transactions with business enterprises that fall within the definition of related party contained in the International Financial Reporting Standards. Related party balance is as under:

Due from related party

	2026	2025
Birla Cable Limited, India	Nil	45,000
	Nil	45,000

Transactions included in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

	2026	2025
Income from management services (note 9)	60,000	207,500
	60,000	207,500

(Figures in AED)	2026	2025
8 Deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax applicable on the following items:		
Opening balance	5,435	Nil
Recognised during the year	(1,582)	5,435
	3,853	5,435
9 Other payables		
Accrued expense	3,675	3,675
Other payables	50	1,353
	3,725	5,028
10 Employees end of service benefits		
Balance at the beginning of the year	Nil	21,280
Provision for the year	Nil	28,970
Paid during the year	Nil	(50,250)
Balance at the end of the year	Nil	Nil
11 Other income		
Income from management services	60,000	207,500
Interest income	1,282	381
	61,282	207,881
12 General and administration expenses		
Employee costs	Nil	153,970
Legal and professional	18,528	33,373
Rent	17,850	49,250
Travelling and conveyance	Nil	24,014
Office expenses	Nil	805
Insurance	1,085	963
Communication	1,362	3,680
Bank charges	225	250
Other expenses	134	548
	39,184	266,853

13 Financial risk management

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company does not enter into or trade in financial instruments, investment in securities, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative or risk management purposes.

Currency risk

The Company's currency risk exposure relates to the exposure to fluctuations in the foreign currency rates.

Interest rate risk

The Company has no interest rate risk as on the date of financial position.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk at year end is indicated by the carrying amounts of its financial assets, net of any applicable allowance for losses. The Company is exposed to credit risk on its financial assets as follows:

(Figures in AED)	**2026**
Bank balances	123,347
Deposits	1,700
Other receivables	14,235

The credit risk on bank balances are limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Deposits and other receivables are held with government authorities or with reputable parties.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its short term financial liabilities at the maturity date. The Company's remaining contractual maturity as on the date of financial position is given below:

(Figures in AED)	**2026**
Accrued expense	3,675
Interest income	50

The Company manages the liquidity risk through risk and liquidity management framework by maintaining adequate reserves, sufficient cash and cash equivalent to ensure funds are available to meet its commitments for liabilities as they fall due.

13 Financial risk management (continued)

Fair values

At the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities represent their fair values.

14 Contingent liabilities

Except for the ongoing commitments in the normal course of business against which no loss is expected, there are no other known contingent liabilities existing at the balance sheet date.

15 Comparative figures

Certain of the prior year figures have been regrouped to conform with the presentation of the current year.

These financial statements from pages 6 to 19 were approved by the Management on April 16, 2026, and signed by:

Authorised signatory

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Dubai - U.A.E.