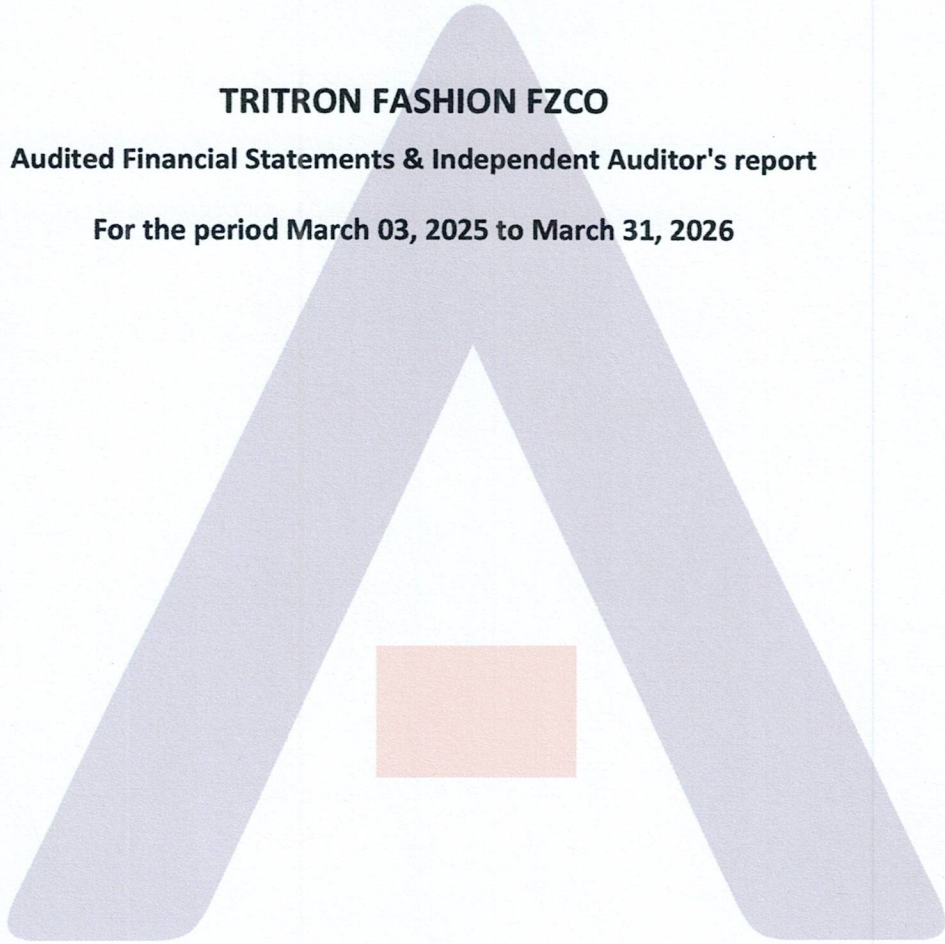


TRITRON FASHION FZCO

Audited Financial Statements & Independent Auditor's report

For the period March 03, 2025 to March 31, 2026



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TRITRON FASHION FZCO**Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor, Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE**

GENERAL INFORMATION

Shareholder's : PDS MULTINATIONAL FZCO
: Mr.ANUJ BANAIK
: Mr.RAHUL KUMAR MUKERJI

License No. : 06748

Principal activities of the Entity:

The activity of the company are as follows:-

(a) Clothing,Sport Cloths And Uniform Trading

(b) Clothing Accessories Trading

Business Address : Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor,
Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE

Bank : Emirates NBD

Auditor : Alia Chartered Accountancy
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

TRITRON FASHION FZCO

Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor, Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE

MANAGER'S REPORT

The Manager has pleasure in presenting his report and the audited financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026.

Principal activities of the Entity:

The activity of the company are as follows:-

- (a) Clothing, Sport Cloths And Uniform Trading
- (b) Clothing Accessories Trading

Financial review:

The table below summarizes the results of 2025-26

<u>Particulars</u>	(figures in AED) <u>03.03.2025 to 31.03.2026</u>
Revenue from Operations	1,131,577
Gross Profit/(Loss) for the period	326,053
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period	(1,107,103)

Role of the Manager:

The Manager is the Entity's principal decision-maker. The Manager have the overall responsibility for leading and supervising the Entity, for delivering sustainable shareholder value through his guidance and supervision of the Entity's business. The Manager sets the strategies and policies of the Entity. They monitors performance of the Entity's business, guides and supervises the management.

Events after year end:

In the opinion of the Manager, no transaction or event of a material and unusual nature, favorable or unfavorable, has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report that is likely to affect, substantially, the result of the operations or the financial position of the Entity.

Auditor:

M/s Alia Chartered Accountancy, Chartered Accountants, have showed their willingness to continue and are appointed to carry out independent audit for the year ending March 31, 2027.

Statement of Manager responsibilities:

The applicable requirements require the Manager to prepare the financial statements for each financial year, which presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity, and its financial performance for the period then ended.

The audited financial statements for the period under review have been prepared in conformity and in compliance with the relevant statutory requirements and other governing laws. The Manager confirms that sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of proper and adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Entity and enables him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of applicable statute. The Manager confirms that appropriate accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently in order that the financial statements reflect fairly the form and substance of the transactions carried out during the year under review and reasonably present the Entity's financial conditions and results of its. These financial statements were approved by the shareholders and signed on behalf by the authorized representative of the company.

For TRITRON FASHION FZCO


Mr. Rahul Khettry
Authorized Signatory



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Shareholders,
Tritron Fashion FZCO
Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Tritron Fashion FZCO, Dubai, United Arab Emirates which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity & statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and its financial performance for the period then ended in accordance with 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. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the requirements of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, issued by International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with 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.

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 Entity'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 gives a true and fair view.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. We have obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary for our audit;
2. The financial statements comply with the applicable provisions of Dubai Integrated Economic Zones Authority Implementing Regulations 2024 pursuant to Law No. (16) of 2021, concerning the formation of legal Company at Dubai Airport Free Zone;
3. The financial statements give a true and fair view of the profit or loss of the Company for the relevant period and state of the Company's affairs at the end of the financial year;
4. The Company has undertaken only activities permitted under its license;
5. Capital Adequacy is maintained during the year ended March 31, 2026.

For ALIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANCY,
Chartered Accountants



Mrs. Alia Hasan Rustam Hussain Ahli
Reg No. 4351, United Arab Emirates
Ministry of Economy (Audit Division)
Date: May 05, 2026



TRITRON FASHION FZCO

Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor, Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE

Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2026

	<u>NOTE</u>	(figures in AED) <u>03.03.2025 to</u> <u>31.03.2026</u>
Assets		
Non-Current Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment		-
Total Non-Current Assets	(A)	-
Current Assets		
Advances, Deposits and Other Receivables	7	444,964
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	603,562
Due from Related Party	9	60,000
Total Current Assets	(B)	1,108,526
Total Assets	(A+B)	1,108,526
Equity and Liabilities		
Equity		
Share Capital	10	100,000
Retained Earnings	11	(1,107,103)
Shareholder Current Account		-
Total Equity	(C)	(1,007,103)
Liabilities		
Non Current Liabilities	(D)	-
Current liabilities		
Trade Payables	12	32,373
Due to Related Party	9	2,083,256
Total Current Liabilities	(E)	2,115,629
Total Liabilities	(F)=(D+E)	2,115,629
Total Equity and Liabilities	(C+F)	1,108,526

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

Auditors report is annexed hereto.

We approve these financial statements and confirm that we are responsible for them, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgment underlying them. We also confirm that we have made available all relevant accounting records and information for their compilation.

For TRITRON FASHION FZCO



Mr. Rahul Khettry
Authorized Signatory



TRITRON FASHION FZCO

Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor, Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Period March 03, 2025 to March 31, 2026


	NOTE	(figures in AED) 03.03.2025 to 31.03.2026
Revenue from Operations	13	1,131,577
Cost of revenue	14	(805,524)
Gross profit/(Loss)		326,053
Other Income	15	33,754
General and administrative expenses	16	(1,464,314)
Finance Cost	17	(2,596)
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		(1,107,103)
Attributable to:		
- Shareholder of the Company		(1,107,103)
- Non-controlling interest		-
		(1,107,103)
Other comprehensive income		
- Items that will not be reclassified subsequent to profit or loss		-
- Items that will be reclassified subsequent to profit or loss		-
Total Comprehensive income for the period		(1,107,103)
Attributable to:		
- Shareholder of the Company		(1,107,103)
- Non-controlling interest		-
		(1,107,103)

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

Auditor's Report is attached hereto.

We approve these financial statements and confirm that we are responsible for them, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgment underlying them. We also confirm that we have made available all relevant accounting records and information for their compilation.

For TRITRON FASHION FZCO


Mr. Rahul Khettry
Authorized Signatory



TRITRON FASHION FZCO

Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor, Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended March 31, 2026

<u>Equity and retained earnings</u>	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Shareholders Current Account</u>	<u>Total</u>
Capital Introduced on March 03, 2025	100,000	-	-	100,000
Profit/(Loss) for the Period	-	(1,107,103)	-	(1,107,103)
Net Movements during the Period	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	100,000	(1,107,103)	-	(1,007,103)

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.
Auditors report is annexed hereto.

For TRITRON FASHION FZCO



Rahul Khettry

Mr. Rahul Khettry

Authorized Signatory



TRITRON FASHION FZCO

Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor, Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE

Cash Flow Statement for the period ended March 31, 2026

	(figures in AED)
	<u>03.03.2025 to</u>
	<u>31.03.2026</u>
<u>Cash Flows from operating activities</u>	
Net Profit/ (Loss) for the period	(1,107,103)
Adjustments:	
Depreciation	-
Financial Charges	-
Net cash from operating activities	<u>(1,107,103)</u>
<u>Changes in working capital</u>	
(Increase)/Decrease in Other current assets	(444,964)
Amount due to related party	2,083,256
Increase/(Decrease) in Other payables	32,373
Amount due from related party	(60,000)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>503,562</u>
<u>Cash Flow from investing activities</u>	
Purchase of fixed assets	-
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>-</u>
<u>Cash Flows from financing activities</u>	
Share Capital Introduced	100,000
Finance Charges	-
Shareholder Current Account	-
Net cash generated in financing activities	<u>100,000</u>
<u>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</u>	603,562
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period	-
Cash and cash equivalents end of period	<u>603,562</u>
Represented by:	
Cash Balance	-
Bank Balance	603,562
	<u>603,562</u>

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.
Auditors report is annexed hereto.

For TRITRON FASHION FZCO


Mr. Rahul Khettry
Authorized Signatory



TRITRON FASHION FZCO

Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor, Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE

Notes to the financial statements - for the period ended March 31, 2026

1 LEGAL STATUS :

TRITRON FASHION FZCO is incorporated on **March 03, 2025** under License No.- **06748** issued by Dubai airport freezone, UAE

The registered address of the company is Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor, Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE

The company is managed and controlled by following persons:

Mr. Rahul Khettry

2 BUSINESS ACTIVITIES :

The activity of the company are as follows:-

- (a) Clothing, Sport Cloths And Uniform Trading
- (b) Clothing Accessories Trading

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION:

- 3.1 The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention basis applied consistently. Accrual basis of accounting has been followed by the company for the financial statements except the cash flow.

For the period ended March 31, 2026, the company had a net loss of AED 11,07,103 and as on March 31, 2026 accumulated loss of AED 11,07,103 against share capital of AED 100,000. The financial statement have been prepared on a going concern basis as the shareholder agreed to provide the company with adequate financial support to enable it to meet its financial commitments for the foreseeable future.

- 3.2 The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the applicable provisions of the Dubai Integrated Economic Zones Authority (DIEZA) Implementing Regulations 2024.

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of these financial statements require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and accompanying disclosure at the reporting date.

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

The key judgments and estimates and assumptions that have significant impact on the financial statements of the Company are as discussed below:

4.1 Satisfaction of Performance Obligation

The Company is required to assess each of its contracts with customers to determine whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point of time in order to determine the appropriate method of recognizing revenue. The Company has assessed that the revenue is recognized at a point in time based on agreements entered with customers and the provisions of relevant laws and regulations.

TRITRON FASHION FZCO

Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor, Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE

Notes to the financial statements - for the period ended March 31, 2026

4.2 Determination of Transaction Prices

The Company is required to determine the transaction price in respect of each of its contract with customers. In making such judgment the Company assesses the impact of any variable consideration in the contract, due to discounts, the existence of any significant financial component in the contract and any non-cash consideration in the contract.

In determining the impact of variable consideration the Company uses the "most-likely amount" method in IFRS 15 whereby the transaction price is determined by reference to the single most likely amount in the range of possible consideration amounts.

4.3 Transfer of Control in Contract With Customers

In the cases where the Company determines that performance obligation are satisfied at a point in time, revenue is recognized when the control over the asset that is the subject of the contract is transferred to the customer.

The Company has elected to adopt cost model / fair value model for investment properties. Accordingly investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairments / fair value in accordance with IAS 40.

4.4 Useful live of Property, Plant and Equipments

The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. The management periodically reviews estimated useful lives and the depreciation method to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets.

5 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS) & INTERPRETATIONS

The Company has adopted all International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), amendments and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are relevant and applicable to its operations and effective for the financial year commencing on April 01, 2025.

5.1 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The following standards and amendments apply for the first time to the financial reporting periods commencing on or after January 01, 2025.

- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16
- Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

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

The following standards and interpretations had been issued but not yet mandatory for annual reporting periods ending March 31, 2025. Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations, and amendments will be adopted in the financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations, and amendments, may have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

TRITRON FASHION FZCO

Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor, Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE

Notes to the financial statements - for the period ended March 31, 2026

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

IFRS 16- Leases

The company assess at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, That is if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

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). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful life of the right-of-use asset is 3 years.

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. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

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. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

TRITRON FASHION FZCO**Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor, Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE****Notes to the financial statements - for the period ended March 31, 2026**

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. 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 applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

6 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**6.1 Revenue recognition:**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which times all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods.
- The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company.
- The cost incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

6.2 Property plant and equipments

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. 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.

At the end of each reporting period, management conducts an assessment of property and equipment to determine whether there are any indications that assets 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.

6.3 Investment properties

Properties held for rental or capital appreciation purposes are classified as investment properties. Investment properties are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairments losses / fair value in accordance with IAS 40.

TRITRON FASHION FZCO

Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor, Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE

Notes to the financial statements - for the period ended March 31, 2026

The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment properties are impaired. Whenever the carrying amount of an investment property exceeds their recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in income statement. The recoverable amount of the investment properties is the higher of investment property's net selling price and the value in use. The net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an investment property in an arm's length transaction less related costs while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of investment property and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

6.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization less any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and 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 assets with finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in the income statement.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on perspective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

6.5 Financial assets - classification, measurement, recognition and derecognition**Classification**

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the companies' model for managing them. Financial assets can be classified into following categories:

- those to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss, and
- those to be measured at amortized cost

Measurement

Financial assets are recognized and derecognized on trade date when the purchase and sale of a financial asset is made under a contract whose terms require delivery of financial asset within the timeframe established by market concerned.

Financial assets are initially measured at cost, plus transaction cost, except for those financial assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income or profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

TRITRON FASHION FZCO

Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor, Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE

Notes to the financial statements - for the period ended March 31, 2026

Subsequent measurement of financial assets after initial measurement can be classified into two categories

a. Equity instruments

All the financial assets that are equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss. This is an irrevocable choice that the Company has made on adoption of IFRS 9 or will make on subsequent measurement of equity instrument unless equity instrument are held for trading, in which case, they must be measured at fair value through profit or loss. Dividend income for all equity instrument is recognized in profit or loss statement when the right of payment has been established.

b. Debt instrument

Debt instruments are also measured at fair value through other comprehensive income unless they are classified at amortized cost. They are classified at amortized cost only if:

- the assets held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset to collect the contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise, on specified date, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

Derecognition

Financial asset is derecognized when:

- The right to receive cash flow from the asset have expired; or

The Company retains the right to receive cash flow from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to third party under a "pass-through" arrangement, and

- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flow from the asset and either:
 - has transferred substantially all the risk and rewards of the asset, or
 - has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risk and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The company recognizes all allowance for expected credit losses for all debt instrument not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an effective interest rate.

6.6 Financial liabilities - classification, measurement, recognition and derecognition

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or other financial liabilities.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

TRITRON FASHION FZCO

Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor, Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE

Notes to the financial statements - for the period ended March 31, 2026

6.7 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within due dates and therefore are all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognized at fair value.

6.8 Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represents liabilities for goods and services received by the Company in ordinary course of business which are unpaid at the year end. They are generally paid within 3 months and therefore are all classified as current.

6.9 Employee End of Service Benefits

The Company provides end-of-service benefits to its employees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

6.10 Provisions

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

Provisions are measured at present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period, using the effective interest rate.

Provisions are reviewed at each financial statement date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

6.11 Value added tax

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

Corporate tax

On 9 December 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released the Federal Decree-Law No.47 of 2022 on the taxation of Corporations and Business (the Law) to enact a Federal corporate tax (CT) regime in the UAE. The CT regime will become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023 and accordingly, it has an Corporate tax related impact on the financial statements for the accounting periods beginning on or after June, 1, 2023.

TRITRON FASHION FZCO**Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor, Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE****Notes to the financial statements - for the period ended March 31, 2026**

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

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

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

i. Current tax

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

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

6.12 Foreign Currency Translation

Transaction in currencies other than the company's functional currency (Foreign Currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of transactions. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined the resultant income or gain is shown in the income statement.

6.13 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement is cash and bank balances and short term deposits with maturity of less than three months, net of bank overdrafts.

6.14 Reporting Currency & Rounding Up

The functional currency and reporting currency is UAE Dirhams. The figures are rounded up to UAE Dirhams.

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Notes to the financial statements - for the period ended March 31, 2026

(figures in AED)
03.03.2025 to
31.03.2026**7 ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND TRADE RECEIVABLES**

Sundry Debtors	375,922
Other Receivable	40,000
Prepaid Expenses	29,042
	444,964

8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash Balance	-
Bank Balance	603,562
	603,562

9 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related party represents associated companies, major shareholders, Directors and key management personnel of the company, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the company's management.

Amount due to related party

Poeticgem Limited	2,083,072
Norwest Industries Limited, Hong Kong	184
	2,083,256

Amount due From related party

PDS Multinational FZCO	60,000
	60,000

10 SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized, issued and paid up capital of the Company is AED 100,000/- divided into 100 shares of AED 1,000/- each. The name of the shareholder and his contribution in the capital is as follows:

<u>Name of shareholder</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>No. of shares</u>	<u>Capital</u>
PDS Multinational FZCO	Registered in UAE	60%	60	60,000
Mr.ANUJ Banaik	United Kingdom	15%	15	15,000
Mr.RAHUL KUMAR Mukerji	United Kingdom	25%	25	25,000
		100%		100,000

11 RETAINED EARNINGS

Profit/(Loss) for the Period	(1,107,103)
Balance at the end of the Period	(1,107,103)

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Notes to the financial statements - for the period ended March 31, 2026

(figures in AED)
03.03.2025 to
31.03.2026**12 TRADE & OTHER PAYABLES**

Other Payable	29,373
Expense Payable	3,000
	<u>32,373</u>

13 REVENUE

Revenue From Operations	1,131,577
	<u>1,131,577</u>

14 COST OF REVENUE

Cost of Goods Sold	805,524
	<u>805,524</u>

15 OTHER INCOME

Rebate And Discount	33,754
	<u>33,754</u>

16 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Salary and other Benefits	1,036,531
License fee	2,316
Office Expenses	158,390
Travelling Expenses	59,864
Rent Expenses	1,389
Professional Fee	141,091
Forex (Gain) /Loss	64,733
	<u>1,464,314</u>

17 FINANCE COST

Bank Charges	2,596
	<u>2,596</u>

18 RISK MANAGEMENT**18.1 Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or the counterparty to the financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. The Company is exposure to credit risk is concentrated on bank balance, trade receivables, loans & advances and deposits.

The company's bank accounts are with local branches of banks operating in the U.A.E. Trade receivables are stated at realizable value net of allowance and bad debts. Deposits with government departments are refundable and secured.

TRITRON FASHION FZCO**Office No. 2W M095, Mezzanine Floor, Dubai Airport Freezone-UAE****Notes to the financial statements - for the period ended March 31, 2026****18.3 Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, 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.

Fair values

At the balance sheet date, the fair values of financial assets and liabilities at year end approximate to their carrying amounts and have been very carefully scrutinized by the management for their correctness.

19 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The fiscal period covers the period of 12 months and 29 days from March 03, 2025 to March 31, 2026. Comparative figures are not available as the financial statements are being presented for the first time since incorporation of the Company.

20 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved and signed by the shareholder on May 05, 2026

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

Auditors report is annexed hereto.

For TRITRON FASHION FZCO


Mr. Rahul Khettry
Authorized Signatory

