ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC
DUBAI - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC
DUBAI - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the financial statements of **ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC ("the Company")** for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Company comprised business of audio-visual recording equipment and accessories trading, light fittings and fixtures trading, wires and cables trading. There were no material changes in the nature of the Company's operations during the year under review.

Financial Performance and Results

The financial performance of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026 and corresponding previous year are as below:

Financial Highlights

Particulars	FY 2026 (AED)	FY 2025 (AED)
Revenue	5,177,665	10,313,817
Gross profit	855,890	910,222
Net profit after tax	765,542	813,190
Net profit after tax %	14.79 %	7.88 %

Other financial performance of the Company is summarized in the audited financial statements. The results reflect the operational performance, market conditions, and management strategies implemented during the year.

Going Concern

After making enquiries and reviewing the Company's financial position and future cash flow projections, the Directors are of the opinion that the Company has adequate resources to continue its business operations for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Events After the Reporting Year

There were no material events after the reporting date that required adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

Auditor

The auditor of the Company KUDOS PRS Chartered Accountants LLC have audited the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026. The auditors have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to reappoint them as the auditors for the ensuing year will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shivanand Mallappa Mahashetti
Manager

Date: 27-06-2026
Place: Dubai

ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC
DUBAI
UAE

Kudos
PRS Chartered Accountants L.L.C

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC, DUBAI - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC ("the Company"),** which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026, the statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity 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 the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and in compliance with the provisions of the Law No.(10) of 2015 Concerning the Dubai Aviation City Corporation and its amendments or the Articles of the Company for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the presentation 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements 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. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users based on these financial statements.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- 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.
- 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.

We communicate with the 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.

From the matters communicated with the management, we determine if there are any matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. Based on the information and explanation provided to us and our observation during our audit, we have determined that there are no such key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC, DUBAI - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (CONTINUED)

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the provisions of Implementing Regulations of the Law No. (10) of 2015 Concerning the Dubai Aviation City Corporation and its amendments or the Articles of the Company, we report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for our audit.
- Proper books of accounts have been maintained by the Company.
- Note 5 to the financial statements reflects the disclosure relating to material related party balances and transactions and the terms under which they were conducted.
- Based on the information that were given to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened during the financial year ended March 31, 2026, any of the applicable provisions of the of the Law No. (10) of 2015 Concerning the Dubai Aviation City Corporation and its amendments or the Articles of the Company, which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at March 31, 2026.

GOPALAKRISHNAN JAYARAMAN
Audit license number: 5768

KUDOS PRS Chartered Accountants L.L.C
Dubai – United Arab Emirates
June 30, 2026

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ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC
DUBAI - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Statement of financial position as on March 31, 2026

	Note	2026 AED	2025 AED
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Inventories	4	64,677	-
Due from related parties	5.1	2,371,351	2,682,686
Trade receivables	6	186,464	5,021,132
Other receivables	7	4,530	5,365
Cash and cash equivalents	8	600,797	516,140
		3,227,819	8,225,323
Total Assets		**3,227,819**	**8,225,323**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	2	300,000	300,000
Retained earnings		2,559,250	1,793,708
Total Equity		**2,859,250**	**2,093,708**
Current Liabilities			
Due to related parties	5.2	-	734,248
Trade payables	9	257,206	5,277,291
Other payables	10	111,363	120,076
		368,569	**6,131,615**
Total Liabilities		**368,569**	**6,131,615**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,227,819**	**8,225,323**

Accompanying notes no. 1 to 20 form an integral part of the financial statements.
The financial statements on pages 6 to 20 were approved on June 27, 2026

Shivanand Mallappa Mahashetti
Manager

ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC ★ DUBAI UAE

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SOUDIA P.R.S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS L.L.C

ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC
DUBAI - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Note	2026 AED	2025 AED
Revenue	11	5,177,665	10,313,817
Cost of sales	12	(4,321,775)	(9,403,595)
Gross profit		**855,890**	**910,222**
Indirect expenses			
General and administrative expenses	13	(35,475)	(38,576)
Finance charges	14	(16,248)	(15,118)
		(51,723)	**(53,694)**
Profit before tax		**804,167**	**856,528**
Tax expenses		(38,625)	(43,338)
Profit after tax		**765,542**	**813,190**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**765,542**	**813,190**

Accompanying notes no. 1 to 20 form an integral part of the financial statements.



ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC
DUBAI - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

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

		2026	2025
		AED	AED
Cash flow from operating activities			
Total comprehensive income for the year		765,542	813,190
Adjustment for:			
Provision for tax expenses		38,625	43,338
Operating profit before working capital changes		**804,167**	**856,528**
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
Inventories		(64,677)	-
Trade receivables		4,834,668	(2,571,125)
Due from related party		311,335	(2,682,686)
Other receivables		835	6
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities			
Due to related parties		(734,248)	(1,472,936)
Trade payables		(5,020,085)	4,982,085
Other payables		(47,338)	1,690
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities		**84,657**	**(886,438)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**84,657**	**(886,438)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		516,140	1,402,578
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	**600,797**	**516,140**
Represented by:			
Balances at banks		600,797	516,140
		600,797	**516,140**

Accompanying notes no. 1 to 20 form an integral part of the financial statements.

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ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC
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Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	AED	AED	AED
Changes in Shareholder's equity			
Balance as at the beginning of April 01, 2025	300,000	980,518	1,280,518
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	813,190	813,190
Balance as at the end of March 31, 2025	**300,000**	**1,793,708**	**2,093,708**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	765,542	765,542
Balance as at the end of March 31, 2026	**300,000**	**2,559,250**	**2,859,250**

Accompanying notes no. 1 to 20 form an integral part of the financial statements.



1. Legal Status and Business Activity

ONLINE INSTRUMENTS DWC-LLC, ("the Company") was incorporated on July 01, 2018, and licensed to operate as a Limited liability Company in Dubai United Arab Emirates under the License # 8175 issued by the Dubai Aviation City Corporation, Government of Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The Company is engaged in the business of audio-visual recording equipment and accessories trading, light fittings and fixtures trading, wires and cables trading.

The management and control of the Company is vested with Mr. Shivanand Mallappa Mahashetti (Indian national), the Manager of the Company.

The registered address of the Company is: PO Box no.390667, Business Centre, Dubai World Central, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

2. Share capital

Authorised, issued and paid-up capital of the Company is AED 300,000 divided into 300,000 shares of AED 1 each fully paid and is 100% held by ONLINE INSTRUMENTS (INDIA) LIMITED as on the date of the financial position.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions

3.A Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation of uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognised. The judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors including estimation of effects of uncertain future events that are relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation of uncertainty at the statement of financial position date, 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.

i) Allowance of trade receivables

An expected credit losses allowance for trade receivables is recognised as per IFRS 9 considering the pattern of receipts from, and the future financial outlook of, the concerned customer. In measuring the expected credit losses, the trade receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the credit period and the days past due.

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3.B Summary of significant accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been applied consistently and followed are set out below:

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("the Committee"), and in compliance with the applicable provisions of Federal Law.

b) Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with historical cost convention and accrual. The fair/ net realizable value concept of measurement of assets and liabilities has also been applied wherever applicable under International Financial Reporting standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

c) Functional and reporting currency

The functional and reporting currency of the Company is AED, as all major transactions are affected in that currency.

d) Basis of measurement

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company considers the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle, which is taken as 12 months.



3.B Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

e) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards and interpretations.

The accounting policies are consistent with those used in the previous period and in conformity with applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) except for the new IFRS and amendment to IFRS and IFRIC interpretations effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are applicable to the Company effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21). These amendments apply when a currency cannot be freely exchanged into another for a specific purpose.

There has been no material impact on the financial statements of the Company upon adoption of the above new and amended standards.

f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost.
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The above classification is determined by both.

- the Company's business model for managing the financial asset; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which are presented within general and administrative expenses.

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3.B Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, and other receivables (excluding prepaid expenses and advances), fall into this category of financial instruments.

g) Related party transactions and balances

The Company enters transactions with parties that fall within the definition of a related party as defined by IFRS. Related parties comprise companies and entities under common ownership and/or common management and control, their partners, key management personnel, subsidiaries, joint ventures, parent and associates. A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged. The Company provides/receives funds from related parties as and when required as working capital facilities.

h) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are stated at their nominal value, as reduced by appropriate allowances for expected credit loss. Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery. The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade receivables and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating the allowance, the Company uses its historical experience, external indicators, and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses.

i) Other receivables

Other receivables mainly include prepaid expenses and VAT receivables.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include balances with banks.



3.B Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the expected credit loss ("ECL") model. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements include financial assets measured at amortised cost, such as trade receivables measured under IFRS 15. Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Company first identifying a credit loss event, instead the Company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ("Stage 1").
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ("Stage 2"); and
- financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date ("Stage 3").

"12-month expected credit losses" are recognised for the first category while "lifetime expected credit losses" are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

l) Trade payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

n) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and the Company either intends to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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3.B Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

o) The effects of foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies (currencies other than the Company's functional currency) are initially recorded at the rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in such currencies are reinstated at the rate prevailing on the date of financial position. Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical costs are not restated. Gains and losses arising are taken to the statement of comprehensive income. IFRIC 22 clarifies which exchange rate to use in transactions that involve advance consideration paid or received in foreign currency. This does not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

p) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company; or when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation, that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

q) Revenue recognition

The Company follows a 5-step process to determine whether to recognise revenue, as follows:

i. Identifying the contract with a customer.
ii. Identifying the performance obligations.
iii. Determining the transaction price.
iv. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
v. Recognising revenue when performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time when the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods to its customers or services.

Sales revenue

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at a point in time when the goods are delivered, and performance obligations are satisfied.

r) Expenses

Costs of sales include purchase and all costs directly attributable to the generation of revenue. All other expenses are classified as general and administrative expenses and finance charges as appropriate.

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3.B Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

s) Taxation

Corporate tax expense comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the year determined in accordance with the corporate tax law) and deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effect of temporary differences between accounting income and taxable income for the year) computed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Federal Decree-Law No.(47) of 2022 on the taxation of Corporations and Businesses (corporate tax law).

Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in OCI or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. The current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period.

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

The deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recognised using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against those deductible temporary differences and can be realised.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

3.C New Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective.

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
Nature-dependent Electricity Contracts - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective. The adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations is not expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of their initial application.

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

4 Inventories

	2026	2025
	AED	AED
Stock in trade	64,677	-
	64,677	**-**

4.1 Inventories were physically verified, certified and confirmed by the management during the period and there were no material discrepancies identified during such verification. Inventory as on the reporting dates are considered good for sale/consumption in the ordinary course of business. These inventories were lying in the premises at Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

5 Related parties balances and transactions

As at the reporting date, related parties balances and transactions were as follows:

5.1 Due from related party

	Relationship	2026 AED	2025 AED
Online Instruments (India) Limited	Holding Company	926,639	-
Online Instruments Technologies LLC	Common control	466,559	2,682,686
Online Instruments (Singapore) Pte Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	966,924	-
Online Instruments Singapore Pte. Ltd. Taiwan Branch		11,229	-
		2,371,351	**2,682,686**

5.2 Due to related parties

	Relationship	2026 AED	2025 AED
Online Instruments (India) Limited	Holding Company	-	440,448
Online Instruments (Singapore) Pte Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	-	293,800
		-	**734,248**

5.3 The above balances are interest free and with no set terms of repayment or security.

5.4 Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties other than fund transfers included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income are as follows:

	2026	2025
	AED	AED
Purchases	1,728,668	2,106,165
Sales	1,406,938	1,962,570
	3,135,606	**4,068,735**

6 Trade receivables

	2026	2025
	AED	AED
Sundry debtors	186,464	5,021,132
	186,464	**5,021,132**

6.1 Ageing of trade receivables

Due for less than six months	184,933	5,021,132
Due for more than six months	1,531	-
	186,464	**5,021,132**

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

6 Trade receivables (continued)

6.2 Geographical analysis

Outside United Arab Emirates	53,806	5,021,132
Within United Arab Emirates	132,658	-
	186,464	**5,021,132**

6.3 The fair value of trade receivables is not materially different from their balances shown in the financial position.

7 Other receivables

	2026	2025
	AED	AED
Prepaid expenses	3,380	5,365
VAT receivable	1,150	-
	4,530	**5,365**

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	2026	2025
	AED	AED
Balances at banks	600,797	516,140
	600,797	**516,140**

9 Trade payables

	2026	2025
	AED	AED
Sundry creditors	257,206	5,277,291
	257,206	**5,277,291**

10 Other payables

	2026	2025
	AED	AED
Advance from customer	70,238	70,238
Expense payable	2,500	6,500
Provision for tax expense	38,625	43,338
	111,363	**120,076**

11 Revenue

	2026	2025
	AED	AED
Sale of goods	5,177,665	10,313,817
	5,177,665	**10,313,817**

12 Cost of sales

	2026	2025
	AED	AED
Purchases including direct costs	4,386,452	9,403,595
Inventories at the end of the year	(64,677)	-
	4,321,775	**9,403,595**

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

13 General and administrative expenses

	2026	2025
	AED	AED
Legal and professional	10,265	15,642
Registration and renewal	25,210	21,463
Office expenses	-	1,471
	35,475	**38,576**

14 Finance charges

	2026	2025
	AED	AED
Bank charges	16,248	15,118
	16,248	**15,118**

15 Going concern

The management has prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue to operate as a going concern for a foreseeable future.

16 Risk management

16.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is limited to the carrying values of financial assets in the statement of financial position, and is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company was exposed to credit risk on the following balances:

	2026	2025
	AED	AED
Bank balance (note 8)	600,797	516,140
Trade receivables (note 6)	186,464	5,021,132
Due from related party (note 5.1)	2,371,351	2,682,686
	3,158,612	**8,219,958**

The Company seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to banks by dealing with reputable banks.

Credit risks related to receivables are managed subject to the Company's policies, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all customers based on internal rating criteria and the credit quality of customers is assessed by management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

Other receivables relate to transactions arising in the normal course of business with minimal credit risk.



16 Risk management (continued)

16.2 Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to the change in foreign exchange rate and adversely affect the Company.

Most of the Company transactions are carried out in AED. Exposure to currency exchange rates arise from the Company's overseas transactions, which are primarily denominated in US dollars (USD). Since the AED is pegged to USD, there is no currency risk with regard to the USD.

16.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.The Company has no significant variable interest-bearing financial assets or liabilities at the reporting date.The interest-bearing loans and borrowings as at the reporting date bear fixed interest rate.

16.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not have sufficient liquid funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management requires maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding to meet obligations when due. The Company limits its liquidity risk by ensuring bank facilities and funds from the shareholder are available, as required.

The Company's terms of contract require amounts to be paid within 90 days of the date of invoice.

Trade payables are normally settled within 90 days of the date of purchase.

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk regarding the following balances:

	2026	2025
	AED	AED
Trade payables (note 9)	257,206	5,277,291
Due to related parties (note 5.2)	-	734,248
Other payables (excluding advance from customer) (note 10)	41,125	49,838
	298,331	**6,061,377**

17 Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise equity value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in business conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year. Equity comprises of share capital and retained earnings.

18 Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

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 at the date of financial position.

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

19 Significant events occurring after the date of financial statements

There were no significant events occurring after the date of financial statements which will have any material effect on the working or the financial position of the Company.

20 Comparative information

Previous year's figures have been reclassified/regrouped wherever necessary to conform to the current year presentation and make them comparable.

