

HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C

Financial Statements

31 March 2026

HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C

Financial Statements **31 March 2026**

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HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C
Manager's Report

The Manager submits his report, together with the audited financial statements of **HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C** (the "company"), for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Results and appropriations

The results of the company and the appropriations made for the year ended 31 March 2026 are set out on pages 6 and 7 of the financial statements.

In my opinion, the financial statements set out on pages 5 to 19 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2026, and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the U.A.E. Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, as amended.

At the date of the statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Review of the business

The company has rendered support services to the parent shareholder company comprising marketing activities, study of local market and identification of customers during the year.

Events since the end of the year

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

The manager continues to monitor the evolving geopolitical situation in the region and its potential impact on the company's operations. As at the date of this report, the manager does not consider this to have a material adverse effect on the company's financial position or its ability to continue as a going concern.

Shareholder and its interest

As at 31 March 2026, Honasa Consumer Limited, incorporated in India, is the sole shareholder of the company holding 1,000 shares of AED 100 each amounting to AED 100,000.

Independent auditor

A resolution to re-appoint the auditor and fix the remuneration will be put to the shareholder at the annual general meeting.

For Honasa Consumer General Trading L.L.C

Mr. Ramanpreet Singh Sohi
MANAGER

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C** (the "company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the U.A.E. Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, as amended and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF
HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)*

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further, as required by the U.A.E. Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, as amended, we report that for the year ended 31 March 2026:

- 1) We have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- 2) The financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with applicable provisions of the U.A.E. Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, as amended;
- 3) The company has maintained proper books of accounts;
- 4) The financial information included in the Manager's Report is consistent with the books of accounts of the company;

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF
HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C**

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (cont'd)

- 5) As stated in note 1 to the financial statements, the company has not invested in shares during the financial year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025;
- 6) Note 17 to the financial statements discloses material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted; and
- 7) Based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the company has contravened during the year ended 31 March 2026 any of the applicable provisions of the U.A.E. Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, as amended, or in respect of the company, its Memorandum of Association which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at 31 March 2026.

Brijesh J. Shah

Signed by:

Brijesh J. Shah

Partner

Registration No. 764

Shah & Alshamali Associates Chartered Accountants

18 May 2026

Dubai, United Arab Emirates



HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C

Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 March 2026

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2026</i> <i>AED</i>	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i>
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Contract assets	5 & 17	779,810	487,060
Other receivables	6	5,746	11,891
Bank balance	7	683,610	664,300
		<u>1,469,166</u>	<u>1,163,251</u>
Total assets		<u>1,469,166</u>	<u>1,163,251</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	8	100,000	100,000
Statutory reserve	9	9,663	3,745
Accumulated losses		(212,178)	(324,616)
Equity deficit		<u>(102,515)</u>	<u>(220,871)</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Staff end of service gratuity	10	75,753	41,936
Loan from parent shareholder company	11	977,500	-
		<u>1,053,253</u>	<u>41,936</u>
Current liabilities			
Loan from parent shareholder company	11	-	1,075,000
Due to parent shareholder company	12	4,956	51,599
Accruals and other payable	13	513,472	215,587
		<u>518,428</u>	<u>1,342,186</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,571,681</u>	<u>1,384,122</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1,469,166</u>	<u>1,163,251</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For Honasa Consumer General Trading LLC

Mr. Ramanpreet Singh Sohi
MANAGER

HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 March 2026

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2026 AED</i>	<i>2025 AED</i>
Revenue from contracts with customers	14	<u>2,655,221</u>	<u>2,229,539</u>
Foreign exchange gain (net)	11	97,500	27,500
Expenditure			
Rent		(76,750)	(72,000)
Staff salaries and benefits	15	(2,147,395)	(1,829,323)
Other administrative expenses		(320,785)	(245,801)
Finance costs	11 & 17	<u>(89,435)</u>	<u>(93,402)</u>
Total expenditure		<u>(2,634,365)</u>	<u>(2,240,526)</u>
Profit before tax		118,356	16,513
Income tax expense	16	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit for the year		118,356	16,513
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>118,356</u>	<u>16,513</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 March 2026

	<i>Share Capital <u>AED</u></i>	<i>Statutory Reserve <u>AED</u></i>	<i>Accumulated losses <u>AED</u></i>	<i>Total <u>AED</u></i>
As at 31 March 2024	100,000	2,919	(340,303)	(237,384)
Profit for the year	-	-	16,513	16,513
Transfer to statutory reserve	<u>-</u>	<u>826</u>	<u>(826)</u>	<u>-</u>
As at 31 March 2025	100,000	3,745	(324,616)	(220,871)
Profit for the year	-	-	118,356	118,356
Transfer to statutory reserve	<u>-</u>	<u>5,918</u>	<u>(5,918)</u>	<u>-</u>
As at 31 March 2026	<u>100,000</u>	<u>9,663</u>	<u>(212,178)</u>	<u>(102,515)</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 March 2026

	<i>Notes</i>	2026 <u>AED</u>	2025 <u>AED</u>
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Profit before tax		118,356	16,513
Adjustments for:			
Provision for staff end of service gratuity	10	33,817	29,336
Foreign exchange gain (net)	11	(97,500)	(27,500)
Finance costs	11 & 17	<u>89,435</u>	<u>93,402</u>
Operating profit before working capital changes		144,108	111,751
(Increase)/decrease in contract assets		(292,750)	1,245,068
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables		6,145	(5,121)
Increase/(decrease) in accruals and other payables		<u>297,885</u>	<u>(199,754)</u>
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		<u>155,388</u>	<u>1,151,944</u>
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
Finance costs paid	11	(89,435)	(93,402)
Funds received from/(repaid to) parent shareholder company		<u>(46,643)</u>	<u>(1,106,033)</u>
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities		<u>(136,078)</u>	<u>(1,199,435)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in bank balance		19,310	(47,491)
Bank balance at the beginning of the year		<u>664,300</u>	<u>711,791</u>
Bank balance at the end of the year	7	<u>683,610</u>	<u>664,300</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C

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

1. Legal status and activities

HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C (the “company”) is a limited liability company incorporated on 23 June 2022 in the Emirate of Dubai in accordance with the provisions of the U.A.E. Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021 (“Companies Law”), as amended, which repealed the U.A.E. Federal Law No. 2 of 2015, as amended. The registered address of the company is 08-1403, Trade Centre-1, Bur Dubai, P.O. Box 231400, Dubai, United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.).

The parent shareholder company is Honasa Consumer Limited, India.

The company is operating under commercial license no. 1073972 with general trading as its licensed activity.

The company has rendered support services to the parent shareholder company comprising marketing activities, study of local market and identification of customers during the year.

The company has not purchased or invested in any shares during the financial years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

2. Basis of preparation

Going concern

As at 31 March 2026, the company has accumulated losses amounting to AED 212,178 incurred during the earliest years due to losses and has equity deficit of AED 102,515 as of the above date.

However, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the company will continue as a going concern. The continuation of the company as a going concern is dependent upon the parent shareholder company continuing to provide necessary financial support to meet with its obligations as and when they fall due and the company generating sufficient cash flows and operating profit in the ensuing years.

Further, since the company’s accumulated losses exceeded 50% of its share capital, in accordance with Article 308 of U.A.E. Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, as amended, the Manager referred the matter in the General Meeting. In that meeting, the parent shareholder company resolved that the company shall continue its operations.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared under accrual basis of accounting in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and the applicable requirements of the U.A.E. Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021, as amended.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in U.A.E. Dirhams (AED), being the functional and presentation currency of the company.

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amount of financial assets and liabilities, revenue, expenses, disclosure of contingent liabilities and the resultant provisions and fair values. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about the several factors and actual results may differ from reported amounts.

HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C

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

Basis of preparation (cont'd)

Use of estimates and judgments (cont'd)

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

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are discussed in note 4.

Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

New and amended standard adopted by the company

The company has applied the below standard and amendment for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing 1 April 2025:

- Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability

New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11
- IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'

The above stated new standards and amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on financial statements of the company.

There are no other applicable new standards and amendments to published standards or IFRIC interpretations that have been issued but are not effective for the first time for the company's financial period beginning 1 April 2025 that would be expected to have a material impact on the financial information of the company.

3. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies applied, which are consistent with those of the previous year except for new standards and amendments effective on 1 April 2025, in dealing with items that are considered material in relation to the financial statements are as follows:

Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,

HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C

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

Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

Current versus non-current classification (cont'd)

- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows expire or when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, cancelled or expired.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss on the basis of the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

The company financial assets comprise financial assets measured at amortized cost comprising contract assets, deposit and bank balance.

Contract assets

The company accounts the cost of services provided on the basis of actual costs incurred which are invoiced to the clients, as per the terms of individual contracts. When costs are incurred but invoices cannot be raised till the next billing cycle, proportionate revenue is recognized as the revenue for the year and taken to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income with the corresponding receivables being shown as contract assets.

Other receivables

Other receivables comprise VAT receivable and refundable deposits.

Bank balance

Bank balance represents bank balance in current account that is readily convertible to known amount of cash and which is subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial liabilities

The company's financial liabilities comprise accruals and other payables, loan from parent shareholder company and due to parent shareholder company.

Accruals and other payables

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for services received, whether invoiced or not.

Loan payable

Loan payable are initially recognized at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loan is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C

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

Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

Staff end of service gratuity

Provision for end of service gratuity is based upon the employees' basic salary and length of service which is equal to the benefits payable in accordance with U.A.E. Labor Law, for their period of service up to the end of the reporting period. The provision to end of service gratuity is disclosed as a non-current liability.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT except:

- When the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the Federal Tax Authority (FTA), in which case, the VAT is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of VAT included.

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

Revenue recognition

The company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on the five-step model set out in IFRS 15:

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

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

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the company's performance as and when 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.

For performance obligations where none of the above conditions are met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which performance obligation is satisfied.

Service revenue

Revenue from services provided are recognized as per the terms of arrangement with the parent shareholder company and upon completion of obligation.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into U.A.E. Dirhams at the rate of exchange ruling as on date of transaction. Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into U.A.E. Dirhams at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of statement of financial position. Resulting gain or loss is taken to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C

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

Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

Income tax

The income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred income tax expense.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognized for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain, but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgment of tax professionals within the company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination or for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, a deferred tax liability is not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

4. Significant judgments employed in applying accounting policies and key source of estimation uncertainty

4.1 Significant judgments employed

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

Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowance for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected credit loss rates. The company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting year. Any difference between the amounts actually collected in the future period and the amounts expected, will be recognized in the company's statement of profit or loss in that period.

HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C

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

Significant judgements employed (cont'd)**Election as Small Business Relief**

The company has elected to avail of small business relief under the provisions of the U.A.E. Corporate Tax Law, specifically those designed for qualifying small businesses with revenue below the prescribed threshold. The company qualifies for tax benefits of zero tax liabilities and simplified compliance requirements, provided that it meets the eligibility criteria set by the FTA. The company's taxable income is determined after applying the relevant small business relief provisions.

4.2 Key source of estimation uncertainty

Key assumption made concerning the future at the reporting date that has a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, is as under:

Staff end of service gratuity

The company computes provision for the liability to staff end of service gratuity assuming that all employees were to leave as of the reporting date. The management is of the opinion that no significant difference would have arisen had the liability been calculated on an actuarial basis as salary inflation and discount rates are likely to have approximately equal and opposite effects.

Income taxes

The company's current tax provision of AED Nil (*previous year AED Nil*) relates to management's assessment of tax liabilities on open positions, based on current interpretations of CT Law and applicable guidance.

5. Contract assets

This represents revenue recognized to date but has not been invoiced to the parent shareholder company as at financial year end and is transferred to accounts receivable at the point when it is invoiced to the parent shareholder company. This also includes recharged amount of AED 4,956 (*previous year AED 51,599*) on account of share-based compensation granted to the employee of the company by the parent shareholder company.

	<i>2026</i> <i>AED</i>	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i>
6. Other receivables		
Security deposit	3,000	3,000
VAT receivable	<u>2,746</u>	<u>8,891</u>
	<u>5,746</u>	<u>11,891</u>
7. Bank balance		
This represents balance in current account with a bank.		
	<i>2026</i> <i>AED</i>	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i>
8. Share capital		
Authorized, issued and paid up:		
1,000 shares of AED 100 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

HONASA CONSUMER GENERAL TRADING L.L.C

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

9. Statutory reserve

Statutory reserve is created by allocating 5% of the net profit of the company as required by U.A.E. Federal Law No. 32 of 2021 ("Companies Law"), as amended, concerning Commercial Companies in the U.A.E. The company can discontinue such annual transfers when this reserve totals 50% of the paid-up share capital. The reserve is not available for distribution, except as provided in the Federal Law.

	<i>2026</i> <u>AED</u>	<i>2025</i> <u>AED</u>
10. Staff end of service gratuity		
Opening balance	41,936	12,600
Provision made during the year	<u>33,817</u>	<u>29,336</u>
Closing balance	<u>75,753</u>	<u>41,936</u>

11. Loan from parent shareholder company

This represents unsecured 8.60% interest-bearing loan, payable monthly, from the parent shareholder company to meet with the working capital requirements of the company. The loan amount is initially repayable within a period of one (1) year. On January 16, 2026, the company extended the repayment tenure of the loan for another two (2) years to be repayable on 19 January 2028 as mutually decided by the parties. The repayment tenure may be extended for such further period as mutually decided by the parties. In view of the same, this is reclassified as non-current liability.

Movements in the loan from the parent shareholder company and interest payable accounts were as follows:

	<i>2026</i> <u>AED</u>	<i>2025</i> <u>AED</u>
Loan from parent shareholder company		
Opening balance	1,075,000	1,102,500
Foreign exchange gain	<u>(97,500)</u>	<u>(27,500)</u>
Closing balance	<u>977,500</u>	<u>1,075,000</u>
Interest payable		
Opening balance	-	-
Interest charge for the year	89,435	93,402
Paid during the year	<u>(89,435)</u>	<u>(93,402)</u>
Closing balance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>977,500</u>	<u>1,075,000</u>

12. Due to parent shareholder company

This represents amount payable to the parent shareholder company on account of share based compensation granted to the employee of the company by the parent shareholder company amounting to AED 4,956 (*previous year AED 51,599*) and will be exercised at the parent shareholder company (*refer note 17*).

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

	2026 <i>AED</i>	2025 <i>AED</i>
13. Accruals and other payables		
Staff payable	422,319	190,336
Accruals	<u>91,153</u>	<u>25,251</u>
	<u>513,472</u>	<u>215,587</u>

14. Revenue from contracts with customers

This represents revenue earned from the parent shareholder company for the business support services provided during the year as per the terms of an agreement.

15. Staff salaries and benefits

This includes share based compensation expense of AED 94,011 (*previous year AED 315,775*) for the exercise of employee stock option granted to the employee of the company by the parent shareholder company.

16. Income tax expense

On 9 December 2022, the U.A.E. Ministry of Finance ("MoF") released Federal Decree-Law No 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses, Corporate Tax Law ("CT Law") to enact a new CT regime in the U.A.E. The new CT regime has become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023. The taxable income of the company that are in scope for U.A.E. CT purposes will be subject to the rate of 9% Corporate Tax for mainland entities.

The component of income tax expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

	2026 <i>AED</i>	2025 <i>AED</i>
<i>Income tax expense</i>		
Current income tax expense	-	-
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Deferred income tax expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The reconciliation of current income tax expense and accounting profit is as follows:

	2026 <i>AED</i>	2025 <i>AED</i>
Accounting profit for the year before tax	<u>118,356</u>	<u>16,513</u>
Income tax at U.A.E. statutory rate of 9%	10,652	1,486
Tax effect of amounts which are subject to relief: Small Business Relief*	<u>(10,652)</u>	<u>(1,486)</u>
Income tax expense/(benefit)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Effective Tax Rate	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>

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for the year ended 31 March 2026

Income tax expense (cont'd)

**For the financial year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, the company has elected to apply Small Business Relief as it meets the eligibility criteria set forth under the Federal Decree Law No. 47 of 2022. As a result, the company is treated as not having derived any taxable income, and therefore, no corporate tax has been computed or recognized in these financial statements. The company will continue to assess its eligibility for Small Business Relief in the subsequent financial years, noting that this relief is applicable only for tax periods ending on or before 31 December 2026, unless further extended by the U.A.E. authorities.*

17. Related party transactions and balances

The company enters into transactions with parties that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in International Accounting Standard-24: *Related Party Disclosures*. Transactions between the company and its related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Related parties are the parent shareholder company and key management personnel as under:

Parent shareholder company

Honasa Consumer Limited, India

Key management personnel

Ramanpreet Singh Sohi – *Manager*

Varun Alagh – *Manager*

Tarun Aggarwal – *Manager*

As at the date of statement of financial position, balances and significant transactions during the year with related parties were as follows:

	<i>Parent shareholder company</i>	<i>2026 Total</i>	<i>2025 Total</i>
	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>	<i>AED</i>
	<i>Dr/(Cr)</i>	<i>Dr/(Cr)</i>	<i>Dr/(Cr)</i>
<u>Balances:</u>			
Contract assets	779,810	779,810	487,060
Loan from the parent shareholder company	(977,500)	(977,500)	(1,075,000)
Due to the parent shareholder company	(4,956)	(4,956)	(51,599)
<u>Transactions:</u>			
Business support services [^]	(2,655,221)	(2,655,221)	(2,229,539)
Finance costs	89,435	89,435	93,402

[^] This includes recharged of share based compensation expense of AED 94,011 (previous year AED 315,775) granted to the employee of the company by the parent shareholder company.

18. Contractual and legal disputes

RSM General Trading LLC ("RSM"), U.A.E. distributor of the parent shareholder company had filed a legal suit against the parent shareholder company in the Court of First Instance in U.A.E. on the grounds that the Distributorship Agreement between RSM and the parent shareholder company has been terminated illegally by the parent shareholder company without complying with provisions of the Distributorship Agreement and RSM has claimed damages to the tune of AED 45,000,000 citing various reasons such as loss of future business opportunities, moral damage, recovery towards damaged inventory etc.

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Contractual and legal disputes (cont'd)

The case is ongoing, and the company continues to monitor its progress.

In the public hearing held on 11 February 2026 at the Seat of Court of Appeal in Dubai, the parent company was involved in legal proceedings under Appeal No. 984/2024 (Commercial Appeal) and Appeal No. 949/2024 (Commercial Appeal). The court has issued its ruling as follows:

In Appeal No. 984/2024, the court ruled in favor of amending the awarded amount by making it an amount of AED (1,747,407.06) (only one million seven hundred forty-seven thousand, four hundred and seven dirhams, and six fills), as compensation for the material and moral damages, and in favor of upholding otherwise, and ordered the appellant (Honasa Consumer Limited, India) to pay the reasonable amount of the expenses, charges and an amount of AED 1,000 for attorney fees, and ordered confiscation of the security deposit amount.

In Appeal No. 949/2024, the court ruled in favor of dismissing it and ordered the appellant to pay the expenses, charges and an amount of AED 1,000 for attorney fees, and ordered confiscation of the security deposit amount.

Both parties challenged this judgment of the Court of Appeal before the Cassation Court. The Cassation Court has now fixed a date for a hearing and oral submissions to be made by both parties.

In the opinion of the management, no liability is expected on this resulting in cash outflows for the company and in case if any liability arising on this, will be settled by the parent shareholder company.

19. Capital risk management

The company manages its capital to ensure that the company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to the parent shareholder company through optimization of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the company comprises net debt and equity (comprising share capital, statutory reserve and accumulated losses).

The company is subject to externally capital imposed capital requirements as per the provisions of Article 308 of the U.A.E. Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, as amended. As referred in note 2 to the financial statements, since the accumulated losses of the company exceeded 50% of its share capital, the Manager referred the matter in the General Meeting in which the parent shareholder company has resolved to continue with the operations of the company.

20. Financial instruments: Credit, liquidity and market risk exposure

Credit risk

Credit risk 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. Financial assets, which potentially expose the company to concentrations of credit risk comprise principally of bank balance in current account. The company's bank balance in a current account is placed with a high credit quality financial institution.

The company maintains procedures to minimize the risk of default by customer. Outstanding amounts to be billed are regularly monitored. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk from receivables inside and outside the industry in which the company operates.

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

Financial instruments: Credit, liquidity and market risk exposure (cont'd)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet financial obligations as they fall due. The liquidity requirements are monitored on a regular basis by the parent shareholder company and the management who ensure that sufficient funds are made available to the company to meet any future commitments.

Market risk

Market risk is a risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate risk and currency risk, will affect the company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Loan from parent shareholder company is at fixed rate of interest.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Except for below, there is no significant currency risk as substantially all financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in U.A.E. Dirhams or US Dollars to which the U.A.E. Dirham rate is fixed.

	<i>2026</i> <i>Equivalent</i> <i>AED</i>	<i>2025</i> <i>Equivalent</i> <i>AED</i>
Foreign currency financial liability:		
<i>Loan from parent shareholder company</i>		
Indian Rupee (INR)	977,500	1,075,000

21. Financial instruments: Fair values

The fair values of the company's financial assets, comprising, contract assets, deposit and bank balance and financial liabilities, comprising, accruals and other payables, loan from parent shareholder company and due to parent shareholder company, are approximate to their carrying values.

22. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

There were no contingent liabilities and capital commitments outstanding at the date of statement of financial position.

23. Comparative figures

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year. Such reclassifications do not affect the previously reported profit, net assets or equity deficit of the company.

24. Approval of the financial statements

To the best of the knowledge of the management and those charge with governance, the financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the company as of, and for the year ended 31 March 2026. The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorized Mr. Ramanpreet Singh Sohi to sign on behalf of the board on 18 May 2026.