

AVT NATURAL - FZCO

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

AVT NATURAL – FZCO

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**To the Shareholder of AVT NATURAL - FZCO**
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements***Opinion***

We have audited the financial statements of **AVT NATURAL - FZCO** (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 a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

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 (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB, and for their compliance with the applicable provisions of Dubai Integrated Economic Zones Authority Implementing Regulations 2024 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(continued)

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.

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 gives a true and fair view.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(continued)

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

We further confirm that the financial statements comply with the applicable provisions of Dubai Integrated Economic Zones Authority Implementing Regulations 2024. Further, we have obtained all the information and explanations necessary for our audit and proper books of account and other records have been maintained to provide true and fair view of the profit and state of Company's affairs in accordance with the said regulation.

For PKF – Chartered Accountants (Dubai Br)


Ashish Tulsan

Partner

Registration No. 5466

Dubai

United Arab Emirates

**21 MAY 2026**

AVT NATURAL - FZCO

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	2026 USD	2025 USD
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Property, plant and equipment	6	127,022	143,153
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	5,731,220	1,430,280
Other current assets	8	2,036	5,365
Cash and cash equivalents	9	943,776	868,852
		6,677,032	2,304,497
Total assets		6,804,054	2,447,650
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity funds			
Share capital	10	606,588	606,588
Retained earnings		1,722,922	752,580
		2,329,510	1,359,168
Non-current liability			
Provision for staff end-of-service benefits	11	32,006	19,140
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	4,351,856	1,055,002
Corporate tax payable	18	90,682	14,340
		4,442,538	1,069,342
Total liabilities		4,474,544	1,088,482
Total equity funds and liabilities		6,804,054	2,447,650

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the independent auditor is set forth on pages 1 to 3.

I confirm that I am responsible for these financial statements, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgments underlying them. I confirm that I have made available all relevant accounting records and information for their compilation.

Approved and authorised for issue by the shareholder and signed on their behalf by Mr. Rahul Thomas on 21/MAY/2026.

For AVT NATURAL - FZCO


RAHUL THOMAS
DIRECTOR

AVT NATURAL - FZCO

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

	Notes	2026 USD	2025 USD
Revenue	15	14,355,672	4,523,227
Cost of sales	16	<u>(12,642,881)</u>	<u>(3,517,985)</u>
Gross profit		1,712,791	1,005,242
Other income	17	307,200	253,093
Administrative and selling expenses	18	<u>(932,851)</u>	<u>(724,000)</u>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE TAX		1,087,140	534,335
Income tax expense	19	<u>(116,798)</u>	<u>(14,340)</u>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR AFTER TAX		<u>970,342</u>	<u>519,995</u>
Other comprehensive income:			
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>970,342</u>	<u>519,995</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the independent auditor is set forth on pages 1 to 3.

AVT NATURAL - FZCO

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

	Share capital USD	Retained earnings USD	Total USD
Balance at 1 April 2024	606,588	232,585	839,173
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	519,995	519,995
Balance at 31 March 2025	606,588	752,580	1,359,168
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	970,342	970,342
Balance at 31 March 2026	606,588	1,722,922	2,329,510

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the independent auditor is set forth on pages 1 to 3.

AVT NATURAL - FZCO

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026 USD	2025 USD
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year before tax	1,087,140	534,335
Adjustments for:		
Provision for staff end-of-service benefits	12,866	10,956
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	16,131	16,132
	<u>1,116,137</u>	<u>561,423</u>
Changes in:		
- Trade and other receivables	(4,300,940)	(425,332)
- Other current assets	3,329	269
- Trade and other payables	3,296,854	339,283
Net cash from operating activities	<u>115,380</u>	<u>475,643</u>
Income tax paid	(40,456)	--
Net cash from operating activities	<u>74,924</u>	<u>475,643</u>
 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	 74,924	 475,643
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>868,852</u>	<u>393,209</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (note 9)	<u>943,776</u>	<u>868,852</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the independent auditor is set forth on pages 1 to 3.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

1. REPORTING ENTITY

- a) **AVT NATURAL - FZCO** is (the “Company”) is a free zone company with limited liability incorporated in Dubai, United Arab Emirates in accordance with the provision of the Dubai Airport Free Zone Implementing Regulations 2021 (repealed by Dubai Integrated Economic Zones Authority Implementing Regulations 2024). The registered office is at DSO – IFZA, IFZA properties, Dubai Silicon Oasis, United Arab Emirates. The Company was registered on 28 March 2023 and operates vide license number 28490.
- b) The Company licensed activity is general trading. During the year, the Company was trading in animal health nutrition products.
- c) The parent and ultimate parent company is M/s. AVT Natural Products Limited, a Company listed in Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange in India and the ultimate beneficial owner of the Company is Mr. Ajit Thomas.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and which are effective for accounting periods beginning from 1 April 2025, and the requirements of the applicable provisions of Dubai Integrated Economic Zones Authority Implementing Regulations 2024.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared using historical cost.

Historical cost is based on the fair value of the consideration given to acquire the asset or cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability.

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.

c) Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

When preparing the financial statements, management makes an assessment of the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

d) Adoption of new standards

Standards, amendments, improvements and interpretations effective for the current period

The following amendments which became effective for current period, did not have any significant impact on the Company’s financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

New and revised standards in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

The following standards, amendments, improvements and interpretations that are assessed by management as likely to have an impact on the financial statements, have been issued by the IASB prior to the date the financial statements were authorised for issue, but have not been applied in these financial statements as their effective dates of adoption are for future accounting periods.

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7) (1 January 2026)
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) (1 January 2026)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11 (1 January 2026)
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements (1 January 2027)
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (1 January 2027)

e) Functional and presentation currency

Although the currency of the country of domicile is UAE Dirhams (“AED”), these financial statements are presented in US Dollars (“USD”) which is considered to be the functional currency of the Company.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies adopted, and which have been consistently applied, are as follows:

a) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost less estimated residual value, where material, is depreciated from the date the asset is available for use until it is derecognised, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Vehicles	10 years
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Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset as appropriate only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and such cost can be measured reliably. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. The carrying amount of replaced parts is derecognised.

All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

An assessment of depreciation method, useful lives and residual values is undertaken at each reporting date and, where material, if there is a change in estimate, an appropriate adjustment is made to the depreciation charge.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are recognised within 'other operating income/expenses' in profit or loss.

b) Impairment of tangible assets

At each reporting date, the management reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the acquirer estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

c) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is arrived at using the Specific Identification Method and comprises invoice value plus applicable landing charges less discounts. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any estimated cost of completion and disposal. As at the reporting date, there were no inventories held by the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

d) **Staff benefits**

The Company provides staff end-of-service benefits to its non-UAE national employees as per the applicable local laws, the entitlement to these benefits is based on the employees' last drawn basic salary and length of services which is accrued over the period of employment. Provision for staff end of services benefits is disclosed as non-current liability.

e) **Revenue recognition**

The Company licensed activity is general trading. During the year, the Company was trading in animal health nutrition products.

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

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in IFRS 15:

1. Identify the contracts with customers: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good to the customer.
3. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.
5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation at a point in time or over time.

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

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or
- The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

- 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 one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied. 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 in time in order to determine the appropriate method of recognising revenue.

Sale of goods

The Company has concluded that revenue from sale of goods should be recognised at a point in time when the control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods.

f) Commission income

Commission income represents amount earned from parent company for referral services provided by the Company. In consideration of the services provided by the Company to the parent company, commission will be charged as mutually agreed between the parties.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise bank balances in current accounts.

h) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into US Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into US Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are taken to profit or loss.

i) Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flow estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of receivable can be measured reliably.

j) **Contingencies**

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

k) **Value added tax**

As per the Federal Decree-Law No. (08) of 2017 and its amendments, 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 pays Value Added Tax (VAT) on every taxable supply and deemed supply, in accordance with the applicable commercial VAT laws. Non-recoverable input VAT is charged to the relevant expenditure category or included in costs of non-current assets. The Company files its VAT returns and computes the payable tax (which is output tax less input tax) for the allotted tax periods and deposits the same within the prescribed due dates of filing VAT return and tax payment. VAT receivable and VAT payable are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position as the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and has the intention to settle the same on net basis.

l) **Income and deferred tax**

Tax expense for the year comprises of current income tax and deferred tax. Current tax is measured by the amount of tax expected to be paid to the federal tax authorities on the taxable profits after considering tax disallowances, exemptions and reliefs after applying the applicable tax rates. Deferred tax is recognised on the temporary differences between the accounting base and the tax base for the year and quantified using the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted as on the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for non-deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statements, except when the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Current tax and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amount and there is an intention to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

n) **Financial instruments**

Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; debt investment at fair value through other comprehensive income, equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income; or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial assets' contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest" on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is performed at an instrument level.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cashflows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or at amortised cost. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Derecognition

Financial assets are de-recognised when, and only when,

- The contractual rights to receive cash flows expire or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
 - (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when, and only when, they are extinguished i.e., when obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Measurement

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. Transactions costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss and deferred income, if any (except for those assets that are designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition) using the effective interest method.

1. the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
2. the contractual terms of the instrument give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

The financial assets at amortised cost comprise of trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost comprise of trade and other payables.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Loss allowances are measured on either of the following basis:

- 12-month expected credit losses: expected credit losses that result from possible default events within 12 months after the reporting date; and
- Lifetime expected credit losses: expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following which are measured as 12-month expected credit losses:

- Bank balances and other receivables for which credit risk (i.e., the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Company has elected to measure loss allowances for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The Company applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses. The Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportive information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 365 days past due.

The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Equity

Share capital is recorded at the value of proceeds received towards interest in share capital of the Company.

o) Fair value measurement

The Company discloses the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortised cost.

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using assumptions that the market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that the market participants act in their best economic interests.

p) Events after the reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of authorisation for issue of the financial statements, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it assesses whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its financial statements. The Company adjusts the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company does not change the amounts recognised in its financial statements, but discloses the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

4. JUDGMENTS EMPLOYED IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Following are the judgments made in applying accounting policies, that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Classification of financial assets

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

Impairment

At each reporting date, management conducts an assessment of property, plant and equipment to determine whether there are any indications that they may be impaired. In the absence of such indications, no further action is taken. If such indications do exist, an analysis of each asset is undertaken to determine its net recoverable amount and, if this is below its carrying amount, a provision is made.

The Company applies expected credit loss model to measure loss allowance in case of financial assets on the basis of 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses depending on credit risk characteristics and how changes in economic factors affect expected credit losses, which are determined on a probability-weighted basis.

Recognition of revenue and allocation of transaction price

The Company determined that the sale of goods is provided as a single component to customers and accordingly it becomes single performance obligation in respect of the goods being sold.

Determine timing of satisfaction of performance obligation

The company concluded that the revenue from sales of goods is to be recognised at a point in time when the control of the goods has transferred to the customers. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately at the point the customer purchases the goods.

5. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Following are the key assumptions made concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are consistent with the Company's risk management. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Carrying values of property, plant and equipment

Residual values are assumed to be zero unless a reliable estimate of the current value can be obtained for similar assets of ages and conditions that are reasonably expected to exist at the end of the assets' estimated useful lives.

Impairment

Assessments of net recoverable amounts of property, plant and equipment are based on assumptions regarding future cash flows expected to be received from the related assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowance for financial assets are based on assumptions about the risk of default and expected loss rates. The management uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculations based on the past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in note 3(n).

Income tax

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income tax, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realisable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

Staff end-of-service benefits

The Company computes the provision for the liability to staff end-of-service benefits stated at USD 32,006 (previous year USD 19,140), 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**
6. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Vehicles USD
Cost	
At 1 April 2024, at 31 March 2025 and at 31 March 2026	<u>161,318</u>
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 April 2024	2,033
Depreciation for the year	16,132
At 31 March 2025	18,165
Depreciation for the year	16,131
At 31 March 2026	<u>34,296</u>
Carrying amount	
At 1 April 2024	159,285
At 31 March 2025	143,153
At 31 March 2026	<u>127,022</u>

	2026 USD	2025 USD
7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Trade receivables	5,488,478	1,305,595
Deposits	1,647	1,647
Other receivables ^(a)	241,095	123,038
	<u>5,731,220</u>	<u>1,430,280</u>

An age analysis of trade receivables as at the reporting date is as follows:

- 0-30 days	1,062,415	368,180
- 30-90 days	3,061,580	721,563
- More than 90 days	1,364,063	215,852
	<u>5,488,058</u>	<u>1,305,595</u>

The Company does not hold any collateral against trade receivables.

- a) Other receivables represent commission receivable from parent company (note 16).

8. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Prepayments	--	3,924
VAT receivables (net)	2,036	1,441
	<u>2,036</u>	<u>5,365</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

	2026 USD	2025 USD
9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Bank balances in current accounts	943,776	868,852
Balances with banks are assessed to have low credit risk of default since these banks are highly regulated by the central banks of the United Arab Emirates. Accordingly, management of the Company estimates the loss allowance on balances with banks at the end of the reporting period at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit loss. None of the balances with banks at the end of the reporting year are past due and taking into account the historical default experience and the current credit ratings of the bank, the management of the Company have assessed that there is no impairment, and hence have not recorded any loss allowances on these balances.		
10. SHARE CAPITAL		
Issued and paid up:		
2,230 shares of AED 1,000 each (equivalent to USD 606,588 @3.6763) held by M/s. AVT Natural Products Limited, India	606,588	606,588
11. PROVISION FOR STAFF END-OF-SERVICE BENEFITS		
Opening balance	19,140	8,184
Provision for the year	12,866	10,956
Closing balance	32,006	19,140
12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade payables	4,273,516	993,391
Accruals	78,340	61,611
	4,351,856	1,055,002

The entire trade and other payables are due for payment within one year from the reporting date.

13. RELATED PARTIES

The Company enters into transactions with entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in International Accounting Standard 24. The management considers such transactions to be in the normal course of business and are at prices determined by the management.

Related parties comprise parent company, director and companies under common ownership and/or common management control.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

At the reporting date, significant balances with related parties were as follows:

	Director	Parent company	Companies under common ownership/management control	Total 2026	Total 2025
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Trade and other receivables	--	241,095	4,043,442	4,284,537	
	--	123,038	382,665		505,703
Trade payables	--	4,273,516	--	4,273,516	
	--	993,391	--		993,391
Provision for Staff end-of-service benefits	28,210	--	--	28,210	
	16,773	--	--		16,773

All balances are unsecured and are expected to be settled in cash. Repayment and other terms are set out in note 20.

Significant transactions with related parties during the year were as follow:

	Director	Parent company	Companies under common ownership/management control	2026	2025
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Sales	--	--	10,580,041	10,580,041	
	--	--	1,527,684		1,527,684
Purchases	--	12,642,431	--	12,642,431	
	--	3,517,985	--		3,517,985
Commission income	--	307,200	--	307,200	
	--	253,093	--		253,093
Staff salaries and benefits	480,953	--	--	480,953	
	389,704	--	--		389,704
Staff end-of-service benefits	11,436	--	--	11,436	
	9,530	--	--		9,530

Certain administrative and staff related services are availed from a related party as mutually agreed rate.

14. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure that the Company continues as a going concern and to provide the shareholder with a rate of return on their investment commensurate with the level of risk assumed.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

Capital, which is unchanged from the previous year, comprises equity funds as presented in the statement of financial position. Debt comprises total amounts owed by the Company, net of cash and cash equivalents.

The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Funds generated from internal accruals are retained in the business according to the business requirements and maintain capital at desired levels.

15. REVENUE

The Company generates revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time. The disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers by geographical segments, type of goods and timing of revenue recognition is presented below. The management believes that this best depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of the Company's revenue and cash flows.

	2026 USD	2025 USD
Primary geographical segments		
- European countries	2,183,512	1,959,662
- American countries	10,863,010	1,652,884
- Asian countries	1,309,150	910,681
	14,355,672	4,523,227
Major goods lines		
- Trading in animal health nutrition products	14,355,672	4,523,227
Timing of revenue recognition		
- At a point in time	14,355,672	4,523,227
16. COST OF SALES		
Cost of sales (including direct expenses)	12,642,881	3,517,985

The cost of sales of USD 12,642,881 incurred by the Company were from a related party, based on the terms and conditions agreed with the related party.

17. OTHER INCOME

Commission income ^(a)	307,200	253,093
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- a) Commission income represents amount earned from parent company for referral services provided by the Company. In consideration of the services provided by the Company to the parent company, commission is charged as mutually agreed between the parties.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

	2026 USD	2025 USD
18. ADMINISTRATIVE AND SELLING EXPENSES		
Staff salaries and benefits	540,767	443,565
Staff end-of-service benefits	12,866	10,956
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	16,131	16,132
Short-term lease expenses	3,924	12,550
Travelling expenses	197,635	141,450
Subscription charges	37,386	33,444
Professional charges	29,277	12,341
Other expenses	94,865	53,562
	932,851	724,000

19. 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 Businesses (the 'CT Law') to enact a Federal corporate tax ('CT') regime in the UAE. The CT Law is effective for the financial years beginning on or after 1 June 2023.

UAE CT law specifies that a tax rate of 9% will apply to taxable income exceeding AED 375,000 and a rate of 0% will apply to taxable income not exceeding AED 375,000.

	2026 USD	2025 USD
Statement of financial position:		
Corporate tax payable	90,682	14,340
Statement of profit or loss:		
Income tax expense	90,682	14,340
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	26,116	--
	116,798	14,340
Relationship between tax expenses and accounting profits:		
Profit before income tax expense	1,087,140	534,335
Add: Disallowance		
50% of entertainment expenses	22,545	--
Less: Exemption limit	(102,110)	(375,000)
Taxable profit	1,007,575	159,335
Tax at the tax rate of 9% (previous year - 0%)	90,682	14,340
Effective tax rate	8.34%	2.68%

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

	2026 USD	2025 USD
Movement in corporate tax payable:		
Opening balance	14,340	--
Provision for the year	90,682	14,340
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	26,116	--
Paid during the year	(40,456)	--
Closing balance	90,682	14,340

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
Financial instruments
Classification and fair values

The net carrying amounts as at the reporting date of financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

	At amortised cost	
	2026 USD	2025 USD
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	5,731,220	1,430,280
Cash and cash equivalents	943,776	868,852
	6,674,996	2,299,132
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	4,351,856	1,055,002

Fair value measurement and disclosures

The management assesses the fair values of all its financial assets and financial liabilities at each reporting date.

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Financial risk management
Risk management objectives

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing profitability. The Company's risk management focusses on actively securing short to medium term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial markets.

The Company does not actively engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purpose.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The primary risks to which the business is exposed, which are unchanged from the previous year, comprise credit risks, liquidity risks and market risks (including currency risks, cash flow interest rate risks and fair value interest rate risks).

The management of the Company reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below:

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.

Credit risk is managed by assessing the creditworthiness of potential customers and the potential for exposure to the market in which they operate, combined with regular monitoring and follow-up.

Financial assets that potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk comprise principally cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables.

The Company's bank accounts are placed with high credit quality financial institutions.

The management assesses the credit risk arising from trade and other receivables taking into account their financial position and other factors. Based on the assessment individual risk limits are determined.

At the reporting date, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk from trade and other receivables situated outside the UAE is as follows:

	2026	2025
	USD	USD
Asian countries	395,886	290,518
American countries	4,164,166	382,665
European countries	928,006	755,450

At the reporting date 69% of trade receivables were due from two customers, including a related party (previous year 87% due from three customers).

At the reporting date, the Company's trade receivable balances are from customers engaged in similar business in which the Company operates.

The Company uses an allowance matrix to measure the expected credit losses of trade receivables, which comprise number of balances. Loss rates are calculated using a 'flow rate' method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive stages of delinquency to write-off. Flow rates are calculated separately for exposures in different segments based on the following common credit risk characteristics – geographic region, age of customer relationship and type of product purchased.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Based on the assessment, the management believes that no impairment provision is required under IFRS 9.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company's financial liabilities comprising trade and other payables are due for maturity in less than one year from the reporting date based on contractual payment dates.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the changes in market prices, such as foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and prices, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instrument. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the returns.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the values of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

There are no significant currency risks as substantially all financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in US dollars or UAE Dirhams to which the UAE Dirhams is fixed.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company is not subject to any significant interest rate risks.

21. **COMPARATIVE INFORMATION**

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to make them comparable to those of the current period.

AVT NATURAL – FZCO

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

22. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

The ongoing geopolitical conflict in the West Asia Region have introduced a degree of uncertainty in the Global and regional environment. The United Arab Emirates may experience indirect impacts arising from these developments. The Company has assessed the potential implications of the situation on its operations and financial performance as at the reporting date.

Potential risk that may arise include fluctuations in oil prices, disruptions to supply chain, increased transportation/insurance costs, which could have an impact on the Company's operations in the future periods.

While there is no material direct impact on the Company's financial statements for the current reporting period, the management continues to closely monitor the situations in the region.

For AVT NATURAL - FZCO



**RAHUL THOMAS
DIRECTOR**