Strategic Foods International Co. LLC

Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2026

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For the year ended March 31, 2026

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Directors' Report

The Directors have the pleasure in presenting the audited financial statements of Strategic Foods International Co. L.L.C for the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

Main business and operations

The business of the Company is manufacturing of Biscuit and Wafers.

Financial activities

The results of the Company are summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2026 AED	March 31, 2025 AED
Revenue	**232,157,603**	217,003,184
Cost of sales (excluding depreciation)	**(140,750,476)**	(133,658,591)
Provision for slow moving inventory	**(588,092)**	(340,859)
Administrative and general expenses	**(12,836,694)**	(11,954,016)
Provision for bonus	**(1,441,426)**	(1,399,841)
Advertisement and sales promotion	**(31,119,458)**	(32,589,837)
Royalty on sales	**(10,608,185)**	(9,576,190)
Profit before interest and depreciation	**34,813,272**	27,483,850
Depreciation	**(2,107,766)**	(2,197,677)
Finance expenses	**(275,880)**	(377,938)
Finance income	**2,941,436**	2,734,514
Other income	**1,165,118**	910,244
Income tax expenses	**(5,466,743)**	(2,548,085)
Net profit for the year	**31,069,437**	26,004,908

Key Performance Highlights

The Business continued to witness moderate growth of 7% driven by string performance by UAE, Qatar, Baharain, Americas & Europe. Oman and KSA market witnessed certain structural challenges particularly in general trade and the Company is addressing those issues with actionable plans with the distribution partner. Overall, the key levers for growth were distribution expansion, better in market execution in GCC, sourcing optimization executed for developed markets, aggressive growth in E-commerce channel and portfolio expansion which includes products like Pure Magic, Chompers, Milk Bikis Minis – kreemz and waffles.

The business witnessed inflation in commodity costs in the current year. This inflation impact was mitigated through implementation of various cost efficiency programs; overheads control and sales promotion spend effectiveness.

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Directors' Report (continued)

Business Outlook & Future Plan

In the coming year, the business anticipates to continue facing challenges from the geopolitical situation, supply chain disruptions, availability of ports, higher ocean freight costs, logistics cost, inflation in packaging material prices led by crude oil price increase.

Towards end of the current year war in the Middle East impacted the business especially due to supply chain disruptions on account of port closures. Though the Company had enough raw material availability, dispatches were impacted due to closure of Jebel Ali port. Imports have been managed through Khorfakkan ports and exports through Sohar and Salalah ports. There has been marginal impact on profitability due to war surcharge by shipping lines. However, current positive developments with ceasefire in place and ports gradually expected to open by mid or end of Q1 2026-27 should help the business to restore the business to previous level.

To mitigate these cost challenges, the Company plans to respond with resilience, driving cost efficiency programs, implementing competitive yet premium pricing strategies and deepening market-specific insights to stay aligned with evolving consumer needs. The emphasis on locally manufactured products across emerging economies continue to increase and Britannia remains well-positioned to capitalise on this shift. Additionally, the rapid acceleration of E-commerce in key markets, particularly the GCC Countries and the Americas, presents an attractive growth opportunity for the Company.

The overall outlook for key markets remains positive with strategic priorities right in place. GCC aims at high single digit growth, Americas to bounce back with double digit growth with tariff issues getting resolved and lower duty impact on consumers. With right placement of resources in various ROI markets such ASIAPAC, UK, Americas, strong recovery in ROI region is expected. Also, Levant markets to show stronger growth with appropriate pricing strategies being put in place including price point matching with competition.

Business Strategy

Company's strategy to achieve growth and market share in The Business is to:

a. Strengthen brand equity & product affinity among the Indian diaspora maintaining a competitive edge over international players, driving promo, visibility initiatives & marketing campaigns.

b. Offer new product experiences to existing consumers and ethnicity inspired offerings to recruit other nationalities.

c. Establish and grow local operations in fast growing emerging markets through evaluation of available opportunities like contract manufacturing, acquisitions, joint ventures, etc.

d. Customize its distribution strategy in Middle East North Africa (MENA), Americas and Asia Pac markets to address the evolving business dynamics and consumer needs.

e. Taking necessary price increases and enhancing focus on various cost efficiency initiatives.

Transactions with related Parties

The financial statements disclose related party transactions and balances in Note 8. All transactions are carried out as part of our normal course of business, at arm's length price and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

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Directors' Report (continued)

Auditors

Grant Thornton were appointed as auditors of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Directors of the Company resolved to discharge Grant Thornton from any responsibility in connection with 2026 Audit Grant Thornton being eligible, have offered themselves for re-appointment for the year ending March 31, 2027.

For **Strategic Foods International Co. LLC**

Director
Mr. VISHAL BHIMANI
Dated : - 06h May 2026

Director
Mr. BALACHANDAR BHASKARAN

P.O.Box: 53193
DUBAI - U.A.E

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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Shareholders of Strategic Foods International Co. LLC

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Strategic Foods International Co. LLC (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the 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 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ("IESBA Code")*, together with other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities 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.

Other Information

The Directors and Management are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report but does not include the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that are obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report, we conclude that there is a maerial misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Grant Thornton

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Shareholders of Strategic Foods International Co. LLC (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No. (32) of 2021 (as amended), and Memorandum of Association 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

GrantThornton

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Shareholders of Strategic Foods International Co. LLC (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further, as required by the UAE Federal Decree-Law No. (32) of 2021 (as amended), we report that:

(i) We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;

(ii) The financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No. (32) of 2021 (as amended);

(iii) The Company has maintained proper books of account in accordance with established accounting principles;

(iv) The financial information included in the Directors' Report, in so far as it relates to these financial statements, is consistent with the books of account of the Company;

(v) The Company has not purchased or invested in any shares during the year ended March 31, 2026;

(vi) Note 8 to the financial statements discloses material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted;

(vii) The company has not made any social contributions during the financial year ended March 31, 2026; and

(viii) 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 financial year ended March 31, 2026 any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No. (32) of 2021 (as amended), and its Memorandum of Association, which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at March 31, 2026.

GRANT THORNTON UAE

Grant Thornton
P.O. Box: 1620
DUBAI-U.A.E.
Public Accountants

Dr. Osama El Bakry
Registration No. 935
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

May 6, 2026

Statement of financial position
As at March 31, 2026

	Notes	2026 AED	2025 AED
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	**7,233,693**	7,441,534
Right-of-use asset	6	**2,020,709**	2,694,279
Financial assets	12	**6,962,353**	15,336,341
		16,216,755	25,472,154
Current assets			
Inventories	7	**4,758,550**	4,445,343
Amounts due from related parties	8	**1,242,806**	1,331,427
Trade and other receivables	9	**30,825,996**	26,297,959
Financial assets	12	**8,443,753**	17,481,767
Other current assets	11	**-**	7,345,000
Cash and cash equivalents	10	**55,110,427**	38,940,321
		100,381,532	95,841,817
TOTAL ASSETS		**116,598,287**	121,313,971
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	13.1	**19,500,000**	19,500,000
Statutory reserve	13.3	**9,750,000**	9,750,000
Retained earnings		**21,162,822**	30,490,885
TOTAL EQUITY		**50,412,822**	59,740,885
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Finance lease liabilities	15	**1,448,255**	2,120,165
Employees' end of service benefits	16	**5,028,397**	4,971,445
		6,476,652	7,091,610
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	**45,523,503**	46,543,042
Finance lease liabilities	15	**671,910**	639,338
Amounts due to a related party	8	**8,030,390**	4,751,011
Income tax liability	24	**5,483,010**	2,548,085
		59,708,813	54,481,476
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**66,185,465**	61,573,086
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**116,598,287**	121,313,971

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 06 MAY 2026 and were signed on their behalf by:

Vishal Bhimani
Director

Balachandar Bhaskaran
Director

P.O.Box: 53193
DUBAI - U.A.E
STRATEGIC FOODS INTERNATIONAL CO. (L.L.C.)

The accompanying notes from 1 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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

	Notes	2026 AED	2025 AED
Revenue	18	**232,157,603**	217,003,184
Cost of revenue	19	**(143,318,672)**	(136,098,802)
GROSS PROFIT		**88,838,931**	80,904,382
Administrative, selling and general expenses	20	**(56,133,425)**	(55,618,209)
Finance cost	21	**(275,880)**	(456,008)
Interest income	22	**2,941,436**	2,734,514
Other income	23	**1,157,152**	910,244
Net unrealised gain on financial assets	12.2	**7,966**	78,070
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**36,536,180**	28,552,993
Income tax expense	24	**(5,466,743)**	(2,548,085)
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**31,069,437**	26,004,908
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**31,069,437**	26,004,908

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended March 31, 2026

	Share capital AED	Statutory reserve AED	Retained earnings AED	Total equity AED
Balance at April 1, 2024	19,500,000	9,750,000	17,985,977	43,235,977
Dividends declared (Note 13.2)	-	-	(13,500,000)	(13,500,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	26,004,908	26,004,908
Balance at March 31, 2025	19,500,000	9,750,000	30,490,885	59,740,885
Dividends declared (Note 13.2)	-	-	(40,397,500)	(40,397,500)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	31,069,437	31,069,437
Balance at March 31, 2026	**19,500,000**	**9,750,000**	**21,162,822**	**50,412,822**

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

	Notes	2026 AED	2025 AED
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax for the year		**36,536,180**	28,552,993
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5	**1,434,196**	1,524,108
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	6	**673,570**	673,570
Finance cost	21	**275,880**	456,008
Interest income	22	**(2,941,436)**	(2,734,514)
Provision for slow moving inventories	7	**264,000**	264,000
Net unrealised gain on financial asset	12.2	**(7,966)**	(78,070)
Write-off of property, plant and equipment	5	**168,528**	-
Write-off of inventories	7	**16,767**	-
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	16	**823,778**	687,747
		37,242,997	29,345,842
Net changes in working capital:			
Inventories		**(593,474)**	(830,469)
Trade and other receivables		**(4,528,037)**	(2,718,009)
Amounts due from related parties		**88,621**	2,526,200
Other current assets		**7,345,000**	(3,672,500)
Trade and other payables		**(3,551,359)**	4,491,375
Amounts due to a related party		**3,279,379**	1,719,147
Cash from operations		**39,283,127**	30,861,586
End of service benefits paid	16	**(766,826)**	(414,423)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**38,516,301**	30,447,163
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions of property, plant and equipment	5	**(1,394,881)**	(522,321)
Interest received on fixed deposits	22	**1,863,820**	1,215,154
Interest received on financial assets	22	**1,077,616**	1,519,360
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets	12.1	**17,260,750**	2,571,848
Investment in financial assets	12	**-**	(2,517,255)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**18,807,305**	2,266,786
FINANCING ACTIVIIES			
Repayment of finance lease liabilities	15	**(756,000)**	(756,000)
Dividend paid	13.2	**(40,397,500)**	(13,500,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(41,153,500)**	(14,256,000)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**16,170,106**	18,457,949
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		**38,940,321**	20,482,372
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	10	**55,110,427**	38,940,321

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

1 Legal status and nature of operations

Strategic Foods International Co. LLC (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated on 10th August 1992 in the Emirate of Dubai under Trade license No. 300667.

The Company is engaged in the manufacturing of biscuit and wafers. The Company's registered address is PO Box 53193, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The Company is a subsidiary of Britannia and Associate (Dubai) Pvt. Company Ltd. (the "Parent Company"), a company registered in Dubai, UAE which is a subsidiary of Britannia Industries Limited (the "Ultimate Parent Company"), a company registered in India.

2 Statement of compliance and Basis for Preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No. (32) of 2021 (as amended) and its Memorandum of Association.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for investment at fair value through profit or loss which is measured at fair value. The measurement bases are described in detail Note 4 of the material accounting policy information and are consistent with those used in prior years. These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

3 Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards

3.1 Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are effective in 2025

Standards, interpretations and amendments that are effective for the first time in the reporting year, and could be applicable to the Company are:

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

These standards, amendments and interpretations do not have a significant impact on the financial statements and therefore the disclosures have not been made.

3.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

Other standards and amendments that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company are as follows:

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and 7);
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7);
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11;
- Amendments to IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures'
- IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures'; and

These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application and therefore the disclosures have not been made.

3 Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards (continued)

3.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company (continued)

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'. Although IFRS 18 includes many of the requirements of IAS 1, it introduces new requirements to better structure financial statements and to provide more detailed and useful information to investors, including:

- Two new subtotals defined in the statement of profit or loss, namely (1) operating profit and (2) profit or loss before financing and income taxes
- The classification of all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss in one of five categories
- A new requirement to disclose performance measures defined by management, and
- An improvement in the principles related to the aggregation and disaggregation of information in the financial statements and accompanying notes.

Some of the disclosure requirements previously contained in IAS 1 have been transferred to IAS 8 without any material changes. This applies in particular to disclosures on accounting policies and sources of estimation uncertainty. As a result of these changes, IAS 8 will be renamed 'Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements'. The publication of IFRS 18 also results in consequential amendments to other IFRS Accounting Standards, including IAS 7.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. IFRS 18 will be applied retrospectively with specific transitional provisions. The Company is currently working to identify all of the impacts that IFRS 18 will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

4 Material accounting policies

Overall considerations

The material accounting policies summarised below have been used in the preparation of these financial statements and are consistent with those used in the previous year.

These financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by IFRS for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies below and on the following pages:

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirham ("AED"), which is the Company's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items at year-end exchange rates are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items are measured at historical cost and are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction (not retranslated). Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at acquisition cost including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company's management.

The cost of an item of property and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- It is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company; and
- The cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

The depreciation is charged to the profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each item of property and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Building	20 years
Plant and machinery	30 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	4 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

The residual value and the useful life of each asset are reviewed at each financial year end. Each part of an item of property and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

In the case of right-of-use assets, expected useful lives are determined by reference to comparable owned assets or the lease term, if shorter. Material residual value estimates and estimates of useful life are updated as required, but at least annually.

Leases

The Company as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the Company considers whether a contract is or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition, the Company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- The contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Company;
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract;
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.
- The Company assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

The Company as a lessee (continued)

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee (continued)

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The interest element of lease payments represents a constant proportion of the outstanding capital balance and is charged to the statement of profit or loss, as finance costs over the period of the lease.

The Company as a lessor

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset and classified as an operating lease if it does not.

Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Amounts due from lessees under finance lease are recognised as receivable at the amount of the net investment in finance leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return the company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

Trading goods, raw materials and packing materials cost comprises of purchase cost and other costs incurred in bringing the raw material to their present location and condition. Finished goods cost comprises of direct material cost, direct labour and an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

The cost of inventories is assigned using weighted average cost formula.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any applicable selling expenses. Provision is made for obsolete items based on management's judgment.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amounts of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs.

The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Recognition and de-recognition of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost and at fair value through profit or loss.

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.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through statement of comprehensive income, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through statement of comprehensive income, irrespective of the business model.

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 cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into financial assets at amortised cost and financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade and most other receivables, amounts due from related parties and cash and bank balances.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at FVTPL. Further, irrespective of the business model used, financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. Instruments within the scope of the requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under IFRS 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Company considers a broad range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

Classification and initial measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as payables.

All of the Company's financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and most other payables, borrowings and amounts due to related parties.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

All interest-related charges are included within finance costs.

Derecognition

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

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Offsetting financial instruments

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are items, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash on hand, cash in bank and fixed deposits and are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

For purpose of the statement of cash flows, all cash and bank balances are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

Equity and reserves

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued. Retained earnings include all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

Statutory reserve is required to be created by UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021, as amended, as described in Note 13.3.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered) are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense when the employee renders services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absences occur.

Employees' end of service benefits

A provision for employees' end of service benefits is made for the full amount due to employees for their periods of service up to the reporting date in accordance with the U.A.E. Labour Law and is reported as separate line item under non-current liabilities.

The entitlement to end of service benefits is based upon the employees' salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service year as specified in U.A.E. Labour Law. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the year of employment.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when present obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision. All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases, where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognised.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured regardless of when payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable by the Company, excluding discounts, rebates, and duty.

IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Five-step model, explained below, which will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers.

Step 1 Identify the contract with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for each of those rights and obligations.

Step 2 Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation in a contract is a promise to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3 Determine the transaction price: Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 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 consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5 Recognise revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company recognises revenue over time if any 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
- 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 recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

The Company allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations in a contract based on the input method which requires revenue recognition on the basis of the Company's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of the performance obligations

When the Company satisfy a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services, it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised, this gives rise to a contract liability.

The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or an agent and has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Revenue (continued)

Revenue from sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at a point in time upon transfer of control to the customer, which generally occurs on delivery of the goods, when legal title and significant risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or at the date of their origin.

Value-Added Tax (VAT)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT, if applicable. When VAT from sales (output VAT) exceeds VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT), the excess is recognised as payable in the statement of financial position. When VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT) exceeds VAT from sales of services (output VAT), the excess is recognised as an asset in the statement of financial position to the extent of the recoverable amount.

Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses if any.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the country where the Establishment operates and generate taxable income.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised for all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they are recovered, based on the laws

that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date where the Establishment operate and generate taxable income.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial positions 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 operations cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash and 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

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Current versus non-current classification (continued)

A liability is current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or
- There is no right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Significant management judgments, estimates and assumptions

When preparing the financial statements management undertakes a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The actual results may differ from the judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management, and will seldom equal the estimated results.

Information about significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected use of the assets by the Company. Actual results, however, may vary due to technical obsolescence of certain equipment.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected future cash flows and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flows management makes assumptions about future operating results. These assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. The actual results may vary, and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's assets within the next financial year.

In most cases, determining the applicable discount rate involves estimating the appropriate adjustment to market risk and the appropriate adjustment to asset-specific risk factors.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Significant management judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Provision for obsolete inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In estimating net realisable values, management takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the times the estimates are made. The Company's core business is subject to technology changes which may cause selling prices to change rapidly. Moreover, future realisation of the carrying amounts of inventory assets is affected by price changes in different market segments.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g., a change in business strategy).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings AED	Plant and machinery AED	Furniture, fixtures and equipment AED	Motor vehicles AED	Total AED
2026					
Gross carrying amount					
Balance at April 1, 2025	25,006,659	88,096,090	5,187,102	638,483	118,928,334
Additions during the year	-	1,179,567	117,243	98,071	1,394,881
Write offs during the year	(7,360,349)	(7,712,797)	(3,077,694)	(51,000)	(18,201,840)
Balance at March 31, 2026	17,646,310	81,562,860	2,226,651	685,554	102,121,375
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at April 1, 2025	24,794,612	81,307,703	4,884,017	500,468	111,486,800
Charge for the year	13,933	1,218,270	142,213	59,780	1,434,196
Write offs during the year	(7,360,349)	(7,544,271)	(3,077,694)	(51,000)	(18,033,314)
Balance at March 31, 2026	17,448,196	74,981,702	1,948,536	509,248	94,887,682
Net carrying amount at March 31, 2026	**198,114**	**6,581,158**	**278,115**	**176,306**	**7,233,693**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Buildings AED	Plant and machinery AED	Furniture, fixtures and equipment AED	Motor Vehicles AED	Total AED
2025					
Gross carrying amount					
Balance at April 1, 2024	24,896,659	87,909,692	4,961,179	638,483	118,406,013
Additions during the year	110,000	186,398	225,923	-	522,321
Balance at March 31, 2025	25,006,659	88,096,090	5,187,102	638,483	118,928,334
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at April 1, 2024	24,783,672	79,972,789	4,742,638	463,593	109,962,692
Charge for the year	10,940	1,334,914	141,379	36,875	1,524,108
Balance at March 31, 2025	24,794,612	81,307,703	4,884,017	500,468	111,486,800
Net carrying amount at March 31, 2025	212,047	6,788,387	303,085	138,015	7,441,534

In 2008, the Company transferred two production lines with a then net book value of AED 31.54 million to a related party in Oman. As per the agreement, the related party produces the Company's biscuit products which are then sold back to the Company at a margin on cost. The ownership of these assets has been retained by the Company.

The building is constructed on leasehold land from the local government, and the lease contract is renewable each year.

5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation charged to statement of comprehensive income is as follows:

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Cost of revenue (Note 19)	**1,306,534**	1,425,783
Administrative, selling and general expenses (Note 20)	**127,662**	98,325
	1,434,196	1,524,108

6 Right-of-use asset

	Factory premises	
	2026 AED	2025 AED
Cost		
Balance as at April 1,	**6,892,100**	6,892,100
Balance as at March 31,	**6,892,100**	6,892,100
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at April 1,	**4,197,821**	3,524,251
Charge for the year (Note 19)	**673,570**	673,570
Balance as at March 31,	**4,871,391**	4,197,821
Carrying value as at March 31,	**2,020,709**	2,694,279

The Company has a leasehold land for factory located in Al-Quoz Industrial Area, Dubai, UAE. The depreciation on right-of-use asset is classified under direct cost. On March 31, 2024, the Company re-measured its right-of-use asset for a period of 5 years.

7 Inventories

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Raw and packing material	**3,927,198**	3,506,516
Finished goods	**1,084,419**	996,129
Machinery spares	**335,025**	283,557
	5,346,642	4,786,202
Less: Provision for obsolete inventories	**(588,092)**	(340,859)
	4,758,550	4,445,343

Movement of provision for obsolete inventories is as follows:

Balance as on April 1,	**340,859**	602,203
Add: charge for the year (Note 19)	**264,000**	264,000
Less: inventories written-off	**(16,767)**	(525,344)
Balance as on March 31,	**588,092**	340,859

8 Related parties

The Company in the normal course of business carries on transactions with other enterprises that fall within the definition of a related party. These transactions are carried out in the normal course of business and are measured at exchange amounts, being the amounts agreed by both the parties.

Following are the details of related party balances:

Amounts due from related parties

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Ultimate Parent Company		
Britannia Industries Limited	**1,187,969**	1,284,277
Parent Company		
Britannia and Associate (Dubai) Pvt. Company Ltd.	**54,837**	47,150
	1,242,806	1,331,427

Amounts due to related party

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Entity under common control		
Al-Sallan Foods Ind. Co. SAOC, Oman	**8,030,390**	**4,751,011**

Significant transactions with related parties included in the financial statements are as follows:

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Purchases of goods	**(115,208,101)**	(113,687,181)
Expense incurred in respect of selling and promotion expense on behalf of a related party	**(16,119,200)**	(13,920,436)
Claims raised in respect of selling and promotion expense on behalf of a related party	**17,437,736**	11,555,645
Royalty (Note 20)	**(10,608,185)**	(9,576,190)
Other expenses recharged by related parties	**(1,678,527)**	(646,124)
Other expenses recharged to related parties	**79,512**	47,147

The key management personnel of the Company are the Directors and compensation to key management personnel is as follows:

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Salaries and other benefits	**1,851,074**	869,700
Employees' end of service benefits	**76,498**	72,480
	1,927,572	942,180

9 Trade and other receivables

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	**24,712,834**	22,572,183
Deposits	**183,236**	183,236
Other receivables	**567,351**	1,132,146
	25,463,421	23,887,565
Non-financial assets		
Advances to suppliers and employees	**4,485,983**	1,652,169
Prepayments	**876,592**	758,225
	5,362,575	2,410,394
	30,825,996	26,297,959

The ageing for trade receivables as at the reporting date is shown below:

	2026		2025	
	Gross carrying amount AED	**Allowance for expected credit losses AED**	Gross carrying amount AED	Allowance for expected credit losses AED
0 – 30 days	**14,980,060**	-	13,174,072	-
31 – 60 days	**8,601,739**	-	8,502,917	-
61 – 90 days	**1,084,380**	-	684,608	-
91 – 120 days	**46,665**	-	210,586	-
	24,712,834	-	22,572,183	-

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Cash on hand	**26,909**	6,010
Cash at banks	**5,135,018**	13,224,311
Fixed deposits with maturity of less than 3 months*	**49,948,500**	25,710,000
	55,110,427	38,940,321

* This represents fixed deposits held with local banks in UAE and are carrying interest rates ranging from 3.90% to 4.10% per annum (2025: 4.65% to 4.90% per annum)

11 Other current assets

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Fixed deposits with maturity of more than 3 months	-	7,345,000
	-	7,345,000

12 Financial assets

The Company's financial assets comprise of quoted bonds traded in active market. These investments include quoted investments both within the UAE and outside the UAE. The carrying amounts of financial assets in each category are as follows:

2026	Amortised cost AED	FVTPL AED	Total AED
Long-term investments			
Quoted bonds	2,547,387	4,414,966	6,962,353
Short-term investments			
Quoted bonds	8,443,753	-	8,443,753
	10,991,140	**4,414,966**	**15,406,106**

2025	Amortised cost AED	FVTPL AED	Total AED
Long-term investments			
Quoted bonds	10,929,341	4,407,000	15,336,341
Short-term investments			
Quoted bonds	17,481,767	-	17,481,767
	28,411,108	4,407,000	32,818,108

12.1 Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost include publicly traded bonds with fixed coupon rates between 4.75% and 7%. Their maturity date ranges from 2025 to 2026. The carrying amounts (measured at amortised cost) and fair values of these bonds as at the reporting date are as follows:

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Carrying amount at amortised cost:		
Quoted bonds	**10,991,140**	28,411,108
Fair value at the reporting date:		
Quoted bonds	**10,980,768**	28,297,681

Fair values of these bonds have been estimated by reference to quoted bid prices in active markets at the reporting date and are categorised within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

12 Financial assets (continued)

The movement in financial assets at amortised cost can be analysed as follows:

	2026 AED	2025 AED
As at April 1,	**28,411,108**	26,202,207
Addition during the year	**-**	2,517,255
Matured during the year	**(17,260,750)**	-
Amortisation on financial assets (Note 21)	**(159,218)**	(308,354)
As at March 31,	**10,991,140**	28,411,108
Current portion	**8,443,753**	17,481,767
Non-current portion	**2,547,387**	10,929,341

12.2 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at FVTPL represent publicly traded bonds with fixed coupon rates between 5.13% and 6.13%. Their maturity date ranges from 2023 to 2029. The Company made the irrevocable election to account for it at FVTPL and hence continues to account for it at FVTPL.

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Long-term investments at FVTPL		
Quoted bonds	**4,414,966**	4,407,000

The movement in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) can be analysed as follows:

	2026 AED	2025 AED
As at April 1,	**4,407,000**	6,900,778
Matured during the year	**-**	(2,571,848)
Net unrealised gain for the year	**7,966**	78,070
As at March 31,	**4,414,966**	4,407,000
Current portion	**-**	-
Non-current portion	**4,414,966**	4,407,000

13 Equity

13.1 Share capital

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Issued and fully paid-up:		
13,000 ordinary shares of AED 1,500 each	**19,500,000**	19,500,000

The Company's issued share capital is held by the following shareholder:

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	%	**AED**	%	AED
The First Dubai Corporation LLC	51	9,945,000	51	9,945,000
Britannia and Associate (Dubai) Pvt. Company Ltd.	49	9,555,000	49	9,555,000
	100	**19,500,000**	100	19,500,000

13 Equity (continued)

13.2 Dividend

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Directors proposed, and the Shareholders approved cash dividends of AED 40,397,500 (2025: AED 13,500,000) through shareholders' resolutions dated June 16, 2025 and October 13, 2025.

13.3 Statutory reserve

In accordance with UAE Federal Decree Law No. (32) of 2021 (as amended), a minimum of 5% of the net profit of the Company is required to be allocated to statutory reserve every year. Such transfers are required to be made until the balance on the statutory reserve equals one half of the Company's paid-up share capital. As the Company has already transferred an amount equalling to 50% of the paid-up share capital to the statutory reserve, no transfer has been made to statutory reserve in the current year.

14 Guarantees and commitments

Guarantees	2026 AED	2025 AED
Guarantees	**105,000**	105,000
Letters of credit	**4,326,860**	3,568,569

At the reporting date the Company had the following capital commitments:

Capital commitments	2026 AED	2025 AED
Capital commitments	**77,100**	102,975

15 Finance lease liabilities

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Balance as at April 1,	**2,759,503**	3,367,849
Finance cost (Note 21)	**116,662**	147,654
Repayments during the year	**(756,000)**	(756,000)
Balance as at March 31,	**2,120,165**	2,759,503
Non-current	**1,448,255**	2,120,165
Current	**671,910**	639,338
	2,120,165	2,759,503

Finance lease liabilities are repayable as follows:

2026	Within 1 year AED	More than 1 year AED	Total AED
Finance lease liabilities	**671,910**	**1,448,255**	**2,120,165**
2025			
Finance lease liabilities	639,338	2,120,165	2,759,503

15 Finance lease liabilities (continued)

Future minimum finance lease payments as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

March 31, 2026	Within 1 year AED	More than 1 year AED	Total AED
Lease payments	756,000	1,512,000	2,268,000
Finance charges	(84,090)	(63,745)	(147,835)
Net present value	**671,910**	**1,448,255**	**2,120,165**

March 31, 2025	Within 1 year AED	More than 1 year AED	Total AED
Lease payments	756,000	2,268,000	3,024,000
Finance charges	(116,662)	(147,835)	(264,497)
Net present value	639,338	2,120,165	2,759,503

16 Employees' end of service benefits

	2026 **AED**	2025 AED
Balance at April 1,	**4,971,445**	4,698,121
Charge for the year	**823,778**	687,747
Payments during the year	**(766,826)**	(414,423)
Balance at March 31,	**5,028,397**	4,971,445

17 Trade and other payables

	2026 **AED**	2025 AED
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	**2,830,773**	3,316,351
Accrued staff benefits	**2,482,882**	2,501,424
Deposits	**1,908,045**	1,848,714
Accrued expenses	**36,086,737**	36,999,838
	43,308,437	44,666,327
Non-financial liabilities		
Advance from customers	**1,923,912**	1,859,280
VAT payable	**291,154**	17,435
	45,523,503	46,543,042

18 Revenue

	2026 **AED**	2025 AED
Sale of goods	**232,157,603**	217,003,184

18 Revenue (continued)

The Company's revenue disaggregated by primary geographical markets is as follows:

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Gulf Cooperation Council (union of six Middle Eastern countries)	**110,111,726**	109,160,938
North America and Canada	**55,598,024**	38,546,303
Africa	**21,557,088**	22,664,463
Asia-Pacific	**18,861,432**	20,569,202
AGCC (other Middle East and North Africa countries)	**11,600,161**	11,879,777
Europe	**7,562,735**	6,813,360
SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)	**3,983,885**	5,194,904
Latin America	**2,882,552**	2,174,237
	232,157,603	217,003,184

* The Company is exposed to currency risk as a portion of its revenue is denominated in foreign currencies due to sales in multiple geographical markets. (Note 25)

19 Cost of revenue

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Material costs	**134,446,979**	127,056,792
Staff and related costs	**4,975,595**	4,374,207
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**1,980,104**	2,099,352
Rent, rates and taxes	**822,660**	836,356
Utilities	**754,475**	872,426
Provision for obsolete inventories (Note 7)	**264,000**	264,000
Repairs and maintenance	**34,447**	409,283
Other direct production overheads	**40,412**	186,386
	143,318,672	136,098,802

20 Administrative, selling and general expenses

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Selling and promotion expenses	**31,119,458**	32,589,837
Staff and related costs	**10,743,380**	10,989,116
Royalty (Note 8)*	**10,608,185**	9,576,190
Travelling expenses	**1,915,606**	577,918
Bank charges	**393,885**	424,989
Legal and professional fees	**375,099**	435,152
Telephone and fax	**231,967**	240,217
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**127,662**	98,325
Foreign currency exchange loss	**-**	66,378
Other	**618,183**	620,087
	56,133,425	55,618,209

*Royalty represents the amount payable to Britannia Industries Limited, the Ultimate Parent Company, calculated at a rate of 5% on sales of Britannia-branded products made in the Middle East.

21 Finance cost

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Amortisation expense on financial assets (Note 12.1)	**159,218**	308,354
Interest on finance lease liabilities (Note 15)	**116,662**	147,654
	275,880	456,008

22 Interest income

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Interest income on fixed deposits	**1,863,820**	1,215,154
Interest income on quoted bonds	**1,077,616**	1,519,360
	2,941,436	2,734,514

23 Other income

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Rental income	**1,071,744**	861,460
Foreign currency exchange gain	**34,022**	-
Miscellaneous income	**51,386**	48,784
	1,157,152	910,244

24 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises of the following:

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Income tax expense	**5,466,743**	2,548,085

Reconciliation of income tax expense

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Profit for the year before income tax	**36,536,180**	28,552,993
Income tax using the domestic tax rate at 9%	**3,254,506**	2,536,019
Income tax – Pillar II	**2,199,516**	-
Non-deductible expenses/income	**12,721**	12,066
	5,466,743	2,548,085
Effective tax rate	**15%**	9%

24 Taxation (continued)

Movement of income tax liabilities:

	2026 AED	2025 AED
As at April 1,	**2,548,085**	-
Charge for the year	**5,466,743**	2,548,085
Payments made during the year	**(2,531,818)**	-
As at March 31,	**5,483,010**	2,548,085

25 Financial instruments risk

Risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to the financial instruments. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's risk management focuses on actively securing the Company's short to medium-term cash flows by minimising the exposure to financial markets.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security or its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market.

The Company is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to currency risk, which result from both its operating and investing activities.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Most of the Company's transactions are carried out in AED, and United States Dollars ("USD"). The foreign exchange risk related to USD is minimal as USD is pegged with AED.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument would fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, or its issuer, or factors affecting all securities traded in the market.

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to its investments in quoted bonds.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of total comprehensive income/(loss) and equity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates of +/- 2% (2026: +/- 2%). The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to financial asset price risks at the end of the reporting period.

	Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		Retained Earnings	
	AED	AED	AED	AED
March 31, 2026	**88,299**	**(88,299)**	**88,299**	**(88,299)**
March 31, 2025	88,140	(88,140)	88,140	(88,140)

25 Financial instruments risk (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party fails to discharge an obligation to the Company.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the reporting date, as summarised below.

	2026 AED	2025 AED
Financial assets (current and non-current)	**15,406,106**	32,818,108
Amounts due from related parties	**1,242,806**	1,331,427
Trade and other receivables	**25,463,421**	23,887,565
Other current assets	**-**	7,345,000
Cash at banks	**55,110,427**	38,940,321
	97,222,760	104,322,421

Amounts due from related parties

The management of the Company is directly involved in the Company's operations and reviews and approves all transactions with related parties. The receivable balances are reconciled periodically with the related parties through intercompany reconciliations and confirmations.

Financial assets

All the Group's investments in bonds are considered to have low credit risk and the loss allowance recognised is based on the 12 months expected loss. Management considers "low credit risk" for listed bonds and to be those with high quality external credit ratings (investment grade).

Trade and other receivables

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables as these items do not have a significant financing component. In measuring the expected credit losses, the trade receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics, given the short period exposed to credit risk, the impact of these macroeconomic factors has not been considered significant within the reporting period. Trade receivables are written off (i.e. derecognised) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Failure to make payments within 1 year from the invoice date and failure to engage with the Company on alternative payment arrangement amongst other is considered to be an indicator of no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Cash at banks

The Company seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to bank balances and long term deposit by only dealing with reputable banks and continuously monitoring outstanding balances.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk also referred to as funding risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Company manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

The table below summarises the maturities of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities at March 31, based on contractual payment dates and current market interest rates.

25 Financial instruments risk (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

March 31, 2026	Within 1 year AED	More than 1 year AED	Total AED
Trade and other payable (Note 17)	43,308,437	-	43,308,437
Finance lease liabilities (Note 15)	671,910	1,448,255	2,120,165
	43,980,347	**1,448,255**	**45,428,602**

March 31, 2025	Within 1 year AED	More than 1 year AED	Total AED
Trade and other payable (Note 17)	44,666,327	-	44,666,327
Finance lease liabilities (Note 15)	639,338	2,120,165	2,759,503
	45,305,665	2,120,165	47,425,830

26 Fair value measurement

Financial instruments measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of fair value hierarchy. This grouping is determined based on the lowest level of significant inputs used in fair value measurement, as follows:

- level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
- level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table shows the levels within the hierarchy of financial assets measured at fair value:

	Level 1 AED	Level 2 AED	Level 3 AED	Total AED
March 31, 2026				
Financial assets (Note 12.2)	**4,414,966**	-	-	**4,414,966**
March 31, 2025				
Financial assets (Note 12.2)	4,407,000	-	-	4,407,000

Financial assets represent investment in quoted bonds which are traded in active market. Fair values have been determined by reference to their quoted closing prices at the reporting date.

27 Capital management policies and procedures

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of the changes in business conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may request further funding from its shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or process during the year ended March 31, 2026. Capital comprises share capital, statutory reserves and retained earnings and is measured at AED 50,412,822 as at March 31, 2026.

28 Subsequent events

On 28 February 2026, the security situation in the middle east escalated significantly following the commencement of a major military conflict and heightened political uncertainty. The situation has resulted in the closure of portions of regional airspace and retaliatory military actions affecting multiple countries including the United Arab Emirates. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Company is not aware of any adverse impact on its personnel, operations, or assets as a result of this conflict. The Company continues to monitor developments in the region and the potential impact on its operations.