

L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C
DUBAI - U.A.E.

Financial Statements and Reports
31st March, 2026

Country of Registration:
United Arab Emirates

Office: THE EXCHANGE TOWER - G06, Business Bay
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C
DUBAI - U.A.E.

Financial Statements and Reports
31st March, 2026

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L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit their report and accounts for the period from 19th February, 2026 to 31st March, 2026. We approve the financial statements and confirm that we are responsible for these, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgments underlying them. We confirm that we have made available all relevant accounting records and information for their compilation.

31.03.2026

AED

Results

Revenue	1,186,006
Gross profit	1,186,006
Net (loss)	(1,608,243)

Review of the business

The Commercial License is engaged in the activity of investment in commercial enterprises & management.

Events since the end of the period

There are no significant events since the end of the reporting date.

Capital

The authorized, issued and paid up capital of the company is AED 3,000,000/-

Shareholder and his interests

The shareholder and his interest in the share capital of the Company as at 31st March, 2026 were as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>% of Holding</u>	<u>No. of Shares*</u>	<u>Amount AED</u>
1- M/s. LT Foods Limited	100%	30000	3,000,000
	100%	30,000	3,000,000

*face value AED 100 each

Independent Auditor

M/s. GSM Auditors were appointed as independent auditor for the period from 19th February, 2026 to 31st March, 2026 and it is proposed that they be re-appointed for the year ended 31st March, 2027.

Director
April 29, 2026



جي اس ام لتدقيق الحسابات

G S M Auditors

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C, DUBAI, (U.A.E)

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C, DUBAI, (U.A.E), which comprise the statement of financial position as on 31st March, 2026, and the statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the period from 19th February, 2026 to 31st March, 2026, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of the company as of 31st March, 2026 and its financial performance and cash flows for the period from 19th February, 2026 to 31st March, 2026, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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) and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and its preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021 Concerning Commercial Companies, the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company 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.



جي اس ام لتدقيق الحسابات G S M Auditors

Auditors' Report (continued)

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating 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.

Management and those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies & principles used and reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the UAE Federal Decree Law No. (32) of 2021 regarding Commercial Companies and the Articles of Association of the Company.

We have obtained all the information and explanations necessary for our audit.

We are not aware of any contraventions during the year, of the above mentioned law or the Company's Articles of Association; which may have materially effected the financial position of the Company, or the result of its operations during the year.

For G S M Auditors
Managing Partner

Date: 29th April, 2026
Reg. No. 402



Al Sayed Ibrahim Al Sayed Ali Al Moosawi

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L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C**Statement of financial position
As on 31st March, 2026**

	Notes	31.03.2026 AED
ASSETS		
		-
		-
Current Assets		
Trade receivables	6	1,126,658
Deposits, prepayments & advances	7	3,000,000
		4,126,658
Total Assets		4,126,658
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Shareholders' Funds		
Share capital	8	3,000,000
Retained earnings		(1,608,243)
		1,391,757
Total Shareholders' funds		1,391,757
Non Current Liabilities		-
		-
Current Liabilities		
Due to related parties	9	1,921,401
Trade and other payables	10	813,500
		2,734,901
Total Equities and Liabilities		4,126,658

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. The report of the independent auditor is set forth on page 1 - 2.

For L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C



Director



L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C

**Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the period from 19th February, 2026 to 31st March, 2026**

		Period from 19.02.2026 to 31.03.2026 <u>AED</u>
	Notes	
Revenue	11	1,186,006
Gross profit		1,186,006
Operating Expenses		
Staff salaries and benefits	12	(1,437,258)
Utilities	13	(867)
Administrative expenses	14	(1,356,124)
(Loss) for the period		(1,608,243)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD BEFORE TAX		(1,608,243)
Less : Corporate Tax Liability		-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD AFTER TAX		(1,608,243)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. The report of the independent auditor is set forth on page 1 - 2.

For L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C



Director



L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C

Statement of changes in equity

For the period from 19th February, 2026 to 31st March, 2026

	Share Capital <u>AED</u>	Accumulated Profits <u>AED</u>	Current Account <u>AED</u>	Total <u>AED</u>
Capital introduced	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
(Loss) for the period	-	(1,608,243)	-	(1,608,243)
Balance as at 31.03.2026	3,000,000	(1,608,243)	-	1,391,757

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. The report of the independent auditor is set forth on page 1 - 2.



L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C**Statement of cash flows****For the period from 19th February, 2026 to 31st March, 2026****31.03.2026****AED****Cash flows from operating activities**

(Loss) for the period

(1,608,243)

Add: Adjustment of items not involving the movement of funds

(1,608,243)

(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables

(1,126,658)

(Increase) / decrease in deposits, prepayments & advances

(3,000,000)

Increase / (decrease) in due to related parties

1,921,401

Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables

813,500**Net cash from operating activities**

(3,000,000)**Cash from investing activities**

Addition in property, plant & equipment's

-

Net cash (used in) investing activities

-**Cash from financing activities**

Capital introduced

3,000,000

Net movement in shareholders' current account

-

Net cash (used in) / from financing activities

3,000,000**Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents**

-**Cash and cash equivalents - End of the period**

-

L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C

Notes to the financial statements

For the period from 19th February, 2026 to 31st March, 2026

1 Legal Status

L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C is a Commercial License registered under the Dep. of Economic Development, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, (License No. 1601550) on dated 19th February, 2026.

The registered address of the Office: THE EXCHANGE TOWER - G06, Business Bay is Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

The Commercial License is controlled and managed by Mr. Vijay Kumar Arora, an Indian national.

As on reporting date, the shareholder of the Commercial License and his Shares in the capital are as follows.

<u>Name of the Shareholders</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>No. of Shares *</u>	<u>Amount AED</u>
1- M/s. LT Foods Limited	Indian	30000	3,000,000
	Total	30000	3,000,000

*face value AED 100 each

2 Business Activity

The Commercial License is engaged in the activity of investment in commercial enterprises & management.

3 Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

1). New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), amendments and interpretations issued by IASB that became effective for the current reporting period:

- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 - Definition of Material
- Amendments to IFRS 3 - Definition of a Business;
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform;
- Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS standards;

During the current year, the management has adopted the above amendments to the extent applicable to them from their effective dates.

2). International Financial Reporting Standards issued but not effective

Amendments to IAS 16-Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use - The effective date of the amendments is set for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

Amendments to IAS 37-Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (The effective date of the amendments is set for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

References to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3) - The effective date of the amendments is set for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020 – Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 16 Leases and IAS 41 Agriculture. The effective date of the amendments is set for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

IFRS17 -Insurance Contracts- The effective date of the standard is set for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28-Sale or Contribution of Assets between and investor and its Associate or Joint Venture. The effective date of these amendments is deferred indefinitely.



Notes to the financial statements

For the period from 19th February, 2026 to 31st March, 2026

Recognition and Measurement

The new standard brings fundamental changes to the accounting for financial assets and to certain aspects of the accounting for financial liabilities.

Classification and measurement

The new standard requires all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics. The IAS 39 measurement categories has been replaced by: fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and amortized cost.

IFRS 9 also allow entities to continue to irrevocably designate instruments that qualify for amortized cost or fair value through OCI instruments as FVTPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency. Equity instruments that are not held for trading may be irrevocably designated as FVOCI, with no subsequent reclassification of gains or losses to the income statement.

Impairment

The adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the company's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS 9 requires the company to record an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments measured at amortization cost.

For all debt instruments, the company has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. This amendment did not have any impact on the company's financial statements.

ii IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In the current year, the company has applied IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers which is effective for an annual period that begins on or after January 1, 2018. IFRS 15 introduced a 5 step approach to revenue recognition. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Details of the new requirements as well as their impact on the company's financial statements are described below

The company has applied IFRS 15 in accordance with the retrospective transitional approach as permitted in IFRS 15. In accordance with IFRS15, the company recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application i.e. January 01, 2018. Under this transition method, the company apply this Standard retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed contracts at the date of initial application.

IFRS 15 uses the terms 'contract asset' and 'contract liability' to describe what might more commonly be known as 'accrued revenue' and 'deferred revenue', however the Standard does not prohibit an entity from using alternative descriptions in the statement of financial position. The company has adopted the terminology used in IFRS 15 to describe such balances.

The application of IFRS 15 has not had a significant impact on the financial position and/or financial performance of the company. The company has initially applied IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers as at January 1, 2018. Under the transition method chosen, there is no impact on amount recognized by the company hence, comparative information is not restated.

4 Basis of preparation and accounting policies

4.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards Committee ("IFRSC"), interpretations issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee of IFRSC and the requirement of the Commercial Law of the U.A.E.



Notes to the financial statements

For the period from 19th February, 2026 to 31st March, 2026

4.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value of measurement and/or disclosure purposes in statement of financial position is determined on such basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- i. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- ii. Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- iii. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

4.3 Financial instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable in relation to financial assets and financial liabilities, other than those carried at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as follows:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

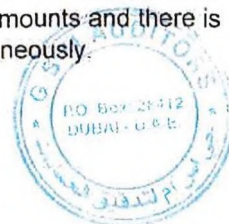
Changes in fair value on liabilities are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.



Notes to the financial statements

For the period from 19th February, 2026 to 31st March, 2026

4.4 Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and cumulated impairment losses.

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 item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

4.5 Inventories

Inventories have been valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined by weighted average method. Cost includes purchase costs and other expenses incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of selling expenses.

4.6 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivable are classified as receivables and loans and stated at cost less impairment losses.

4.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances.

4.8 Staff end-of-service benefits

The provision for staff terminal benefits is based on the liability that would arise if the employment of all staff were terminated at the balance sheet date and has been calculated in accordance with provisions of the U.A.E labor law.

4.9 Trade and other payables

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid for goods or services received, irrespective of whether invoiced by the supplier.

4.10 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

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



Notes to the financial statements

For the period from 19th February, 2026 to 31st March, 2026

4.11 Revenue

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard on revenue recognition replaces IAS 11, 'Construction Contracts' and IAS 18, 'Revenue' and related interpretations. IFRS 15 is more prescriptive, provides detailed guidance on revenue recognition and reduces the use of judgement in applying the revenue recognition policies and practices as compared to the replaced IFRS and related interpretations. It establishes a five step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers.

Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of goods. A customer obtains control when it has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits from the goods. The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognizes revenue as it transfers the promised goods in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity to be entitled in exchange for those goods.

The company adopted IFRS 15 using the modified retrospective approach. The effect of adopting IFRS 15 was not material on the retained earnings and impacted its accounting policy for revenue recognition as detailed below:

Sale of goods

The company's contracts with customers for the sale of goods generally include one performance obligation. The company has concluded that revenue from sale of goods should be recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. Therefore, the adoption of IFRS 15 did not have an impact on the timing of revenue recognition.

4.12 Leases

Leases under which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the related assets remain with the lesser are classified as operating leases and the lease payments are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

4.13 Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements of the company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the financial statements, the results and financial position of the company are expressed in Arab Emirates Dirhams ("AED"), which is the functional currency of the company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

- i. Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into U.A.E. Dirham at rates ruling when entered into.
- ii. Monetary foreign currency balances are converted into U.A.E. Dirham at the rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date.
- iii. Resultant gain or loss is taken to profit or loss for the year.
- iv. Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.
- v. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

4.14 Taxes

a. Value Added Tax

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

-When the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, In which case, the VAT is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

-When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of VAT included

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



Notes to the financial statements

For the period from 19th February, 2026 to 31st March, 2026

b. Corporate Tax

On 9 December 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance ("MOF") released Federal Decree-Law No 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses, Corporate Tax Law ("CT Law") to enact a new CT regime in the UAE.

The new CT regime has become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023.

The taxable income of the entity in scope for UAE CT purposes will be subject to the rate of 9% corporate tax.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date where the entity generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be settled with the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for the full tax consequences of all temporary differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Recognition of deferred tax assets are, however, restricted to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that are expected to apply to the period in which the asset is expected to be realised or the liability is expected to be settled.

5 Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Judgments made in applying accounting policies

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

Impairment of financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are compared at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty and assumptions

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, are as follows:

Residual values of Property, plant and equipment's

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.



L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C

Notes to the financial statements

For the period from 19th February, 2026 to 31st March, 2026

Estimated useful life of Property, plant and equipment's

Management determines the estimated useful lives and depreciation charge for its fixed assets at the time of addition of the assets and is reviewed on annual basis.

Inventory provision

Management regularly undertakes a review of the company's inventory, in order to assess the likely realization proceeds, taking in account purchase and replacement prices, age, likely obsolescence, the rate at which goods are being sold and physical damage. Based on the assessment assumptions are made as to the level of provisioning required.

Doubtful debt provisions

Management regularly undertakes a review of the amount of loans and receivables owed to the company from third parties and assesses the likelihood of non-recovery. Such assessment is based upon the age of the debts, historic recovery rates and assessed creditworthiness of the debtor. Based on the assessment assumptions are made as to the level of provisioning required.

Employee terminal benefits

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



L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C

Notes to the financial statements

For the period from 19th February, 2026 to 31st March, 2026

31.03.2026
AED

6 Trade receivables

Trade receivables

1,126,658

1,126,658

7 Deposits, prepayments & advances

Other receivables

3,000,000

3,000,000

8 Share capital

Issued, subscribed and paid up:

30000 Shares *face value AED 100 each

3,000,000

9 Due to related parties

LT Foods Middle East DMCC

1,921,401

1,921,401

10 Trade and other payables

Provision for Corporate tax

Provision and accruals

-

813,500

813,500

11 Revenue

Revenue

1,186,006

12 Staff salaries and benefits

Staff salaries, gratuity and other benefits

1,437,258

1,437,258

13 Utilities

Communication & utilities

867

867

14 Administrative expenses

Rent

344,755

Legal, professional and visa charges

1,000,372

Business promotion expenses

10,323

Travelling and conveyance

674

1,356,124

15 Financial instruments

The management conducts and operates the business in a prudent manner, taking into account the significant risks to which the business is or could be exposed.

The company's risk management is coordinated in close cooperation with the shareholders, and focuses on actively securing the company's short to medium-term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to volatile financial markets. Long-term financial investments are managed to generate lasting returns. The company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options.

Exposure to the aforementioned risks are detailed below:



L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C

Notes to the financial statements

For the period from 19th February, 2026 to 31st March, 2026

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the company. The company is exposed to credit risk from financial assets including cash and cash equivalents held at banks, trade and other receivables.

At the reporting date, there is no significant concentration of credit risk from trade receivables.

Currency risk

The company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. There are no significant foreign currency risks as substantially all financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in Arab Emirates Dirhams or US Dollars to which the Dirhams is fixed.

Interest rate risk

Term loan is availed at fixed rate of interest. Shareholder current account is not subject to any interest.

Cash flow risk

Management continuously monitors its cash flows to determine its cash requirements and makes comparison with its funded and un-funded facilities with banks in order to manage exposure to liquidity risk.

Fair values

Fair value represents the amount at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, in an arm's length transaction. In respect of all Company's financial assets and liabilities, in the opinion of the management, the book value approximates to their carrying value i.e. market exist price.

16 Commitments for expenditure

There are no commitments for acquisition of property, plant & equipment, to contribute funds for the acquisition of property, plant & equipment, to provide loans and others.

17 Events after the reporting period

No significant event has occurred from the reporting date till the date of Auditors' Report.

18 Financial instruments: Recognition & measurement

The account receivable and advances are for business and carry same values as stated in the financial statements.

19 Contingent liabilities

There was no contingent liability of a significant amount outstanding at the reporting date.

20 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Director for issue on April 29, 2026.

For L T F GLOBAL INVESTMENTS L.L.C

Director

