

BLUE STAR INTERNATIONAL FZCO

Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

**Blue Star International FZCO
Dubai Airport Free Zone
Dubai - United Arab Emirates**

**Report and separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026**

Blue Star International FZCO

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Shareholder
Blue Star International FZCO
Dubai Airport Free Zone
Dubai
United Arab Emirates

Report on the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of **Blue Star International FZCO** (the “Company”) which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, separate statement of changes in equity and separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its separate financial performance and its separate 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 Separate Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Company's separate 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.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, in compliance with the applicable provisions of the articles of association of the Company and provisions of Law No. (16) of 2021 Establishing the Dubai Integrated Economic Zones Authority, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Blue Star International FZCO (continued)

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Separate Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a 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 separate financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate 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 the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, 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 internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Blue Star International FZCO (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We further report that the financial statements have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. (16) of 2021 Establishing the Dubai Integrated Economic Zones Authority.

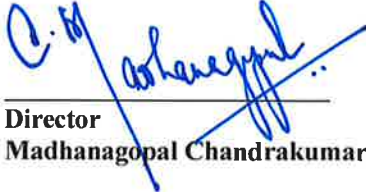
Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "M. Jallad", written over a light blue horizontal line.

Mohammad Jallad
Registration No. 1164
26 June 2026
Dubai
United Arab Emirates

Separate statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	107	92
Right-of-use assets	8	-	278
Intangible assets	7	-	-
Investment in subsidiary		10,479	10,479
Other non-current assets	9	51	131
Total non-current assets		10,637	10,980
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	34,169	41,491
Cash and cash equivalents	11	6,797	2,825
Total current assets		40,966	44,316
Total assets		51,603	55,296
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	12	5,350	5,350
Retained earnings		29,629	26,866
Total equity		34,979	32,216
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	14	543	642
Total non-current liabilities		543	642
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	13,727	19,985
Bank borrowings	13	-	-
Provisions	14	1,918	1,910
Lease liabilities		-	358
Income tax payable	25	436	173
Deferred tax liability	25	-	12
Total current liabilities		16,081	22,438
Total equity and liabilities		51,603	55,296


Director
Madhanagopal Chandrakumar



The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.



**Separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 March 2026**

	Notes	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Sales		66,844	67,499
Cost of sales		(57,232)	(57,383)
Gross profit		9,612	10,116
Employee benefits expense	17	(5,805)	(6,102)
Depreciation and amortization expense	6, 7 & 8	(300)	(335)
Finance income	19	903	898
Finance costs	19	(583)	(517)
Other expenses	18	(3,669)	(4,052)
Other income	20	3,035	2,136
Profit for the year before tax		3,193	2,144
Income tax expense	25	(430)	(185)
Profit for the year after tax		2,763	1,959
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,763	1,959

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Separate statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 March 2026**

	Share capital AED'000	Retained earnings AED'000	Total AED'000
As at 1 April 2024	5,350	24,907	30,257
Profit for the year	-	1,959	1,959
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,959	1,959
As at 31 March 2025	5,350	26,866	32,216
	Share capital AED'000	Retained earnings AED'000	Total AED'000
As at 1 April 2025	5,350	26,866	32,216
Profit for the year	-	2,763	2,763
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,763	2,763
As at 31 March 2026	5,350	29,629	34,979

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Separate statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		3,193	2,144
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	6, 7 & 8	300	335
Provision for employees' end of service indemnity	14 (a)	263	227
Finance income	19	(903)	(898)
Finance cost	19	583	517
Operating cash flows from operating activities before movement in working capital		3,436	2,325
Decrease/ (increase) in trade and other receivables		7,323	(22,561)
Decrease/ (increase) in other non-current assets		80	(119)
(Decrease)/ increase in trade and other payables		(6,259)	21,170
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions		8	(103)
Cash generated from operations		4,588	712
Employees' end of service indemnity paid	14 (a)	(362)	(247)
Income tax paid	25	(179)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		4,047	465
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	6	(37)	(23)
Net cash used in from investing activities		(37)	(23)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities	8	(479)	(424)
Finance income received	19	903	898
Finance cost paid	19	(462)	(483)
Net cash used in financing activities		(38)	(9)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		3,972	433
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,825	2,392
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	6,797	2,825

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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

1. Company and operations

Blue Star International FZCO (the “Company”) was formed as a Free Zone Company with limited liability pursuant to law No. 25 of 2009 and Implementing Regulations issued there under by Dubai Airport Free Zone Authority (DAFZA), Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and its subsidiaries (herein after referred to as the “Company”). The registered office of the Company is at P.O. Box 293719, Dubai, UAE. The Company is wholly owned by Blue Star Limited (the Parent Company), an entity incorporated in India.

The entity has incorporated subsidiary Blue Star MEA Air Conditioning L.L.C (previously known as Blue Star Systems and Solutions L.L.C) on 15 August 2018 in which it has 100% beneficial interest. The registered office of subsidiary is at Office No 324, Al Fahad 4 Building, Damascus Street, Al-Qusais-2, PO Box No 239869, Dubai, UAE, having principal activities of trading of air-conditioners and spare parts of air conditioners, refrigerators and electronic appliances, maintenance of air-conditioning, ventilations and air filtration systems.

The Company has incorporated another subsidiary BSL AC&R (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. on 29 August 2020 in which it has 100% legal and beneficial interest. The Company is a private limited liability company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. Its registered office is located at 101 Thomson Road, #14-02/03 United Square, Singapore 307591. The principal activity of the Company is that of provision and supply of air-conditioning, ventilation, air filtration system services.

The Company has incorporated another subsidiary Blue Star Airconditioning & Refrigeration (U) Ltd. on 27 June 2023 in which it has 99% legal and 100% beneficial interest. The Company is a private limited liability company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Uganda. The principal activity of the Company is to carry out the business of manufacturing, sale and distribution of all kinds of air-conditioning and commercial refrigeration products and systems. This subsidiary has not commenced commercial operations as of the reporting date.

These separate financial statements comprise of the financial information of the Company only. A separate set of financial statements comprising the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred as “the Group”) is also issued.

The principal activities of the Company are trading of air-conditioners and spare parts of air conditioners, refrigerators and electronic appliances, maintenance of air-conditioning, ventilations and air filtration systems.

2. New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards and interpretations that are effective for the current year

The following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, have been adopted in these financial statements. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates relating to Lack of Exchangeability*;
The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

Other than the above, there are no other significant IFRS Accounting Standards and amendments that were effective for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

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

3. New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

<u>New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
Amendments to IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> and IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i> regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments.	1 January 2026
The amendments address matters identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9.	
Amendments to IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> and IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i> regarding purchase power arrangements	1 January 2026
The amendments aim at enabling entities to include information in their financial statements that in the IASB's view more faithfully represents contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity.	
IFRS 18 <i>Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements</i>	1 January 2027
IFRS 18 includes requirements for all entities applying IFRS for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements to help ensure they provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses.	
IFRS 19 <i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures</i>	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 specifies the disclosure requirements an eligible subsidiary is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.	
Amendments to IFRS 19 <i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures</i>	1 January 2027
The amendments cover new or amended IFRS Accounting Standards issued between 28 February 2021 and 1 May 2024 that were not considered when IFRS 19 was first issued.	

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

3. New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted (continued)

<u>New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
Annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	1 January 2026
The pronouncement comprises the following amendments:	
• IFRS 1 <i>First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards</i>: Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter • IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments - Disclosures</i>: Gain or loss on derecognition • IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments - Disclosures</i>: Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price • IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments - Disclosures</i>: Introduction and credit risk disclosures • IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>: Lessee derecognition of lease liabilities • IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>: Transaction price • IFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i>: Determination of a “de facto agent” • IAS 7 <i>Statement of Cash Flows</i>: Cost method	
Amendments to IAS 21 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i> relating to Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	1 January 2027
The amendments clarify how companies should translate financial statements from a non-hyperinflationary currency into a hyperinflationary one.	
Amendments to IFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> and IAS 28 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011)</i> relating to the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from an investor to its associate or joint venture.	Effective date deferred indefinitely. Adoption is still permitted.
Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Company’s financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments may have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.	

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

4. Summary of material accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these separate financial statements are set out below:

Basis of preparation

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), and the applicable provisions of Implementing Regulations of Law No. (16) of 2021 Establishing the Dubai Integrated Economic Zones Authority and DAFZA and the UAE Laws. The separate financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The functional currency of the Company is United States Dollars (“USD”). Management uses United Arab Emirates Dirhams (“AED”) for controlling and monitoring the performance and financial position of the Company and accordingly the separate financial statements are presented in AED and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands (AED'000), except when otherwise indicated. As AED is currently pegged to USD, there are no exchange differences on translation from functional currency to presentation currency.

Investment in subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Company has power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights.

Investment in subsidiary is accounted for by using the cost method of accounting in the separate financial statements. Under the cost method, income from the subsidiary is recognised only to the extent that the Company receives dividend distributions from accumulated profits of the subsidiary.

Revenue recognition

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

- 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 and 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 Recognize revenue as and when the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

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

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers (other than rental revenue), including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies with respect to ancillary revenue:

<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms</i>	<i>Revenue recognition under IFRS 15</i>
Sale of goods	Risk and rewards transfer to the customer upon transfer of goods to the customer. Invoices are generated on delivery of the equipment and revenue is recognised at that point in time. Invoices are usually payable within 90 days.	Revenue is recognised when the control of the goods has been transferred to the customer, being at the point of the goods are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the customer's specific location.

When the Company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods and services, it creates a contract asset/trade receivables 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/advance from customers. The Company's obligation of refund liability upon termination of contract with customers are governed by the contract and the regulations prevailing in the respective jurisdictions.

Property and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Costs comprise of all costs incurred to bring the assets to their location and working condition up to the date the assets are put to their intended use. When significant components of plant and equipment are replaced separately, the Company depreciates them based on the useful lives of the components.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Equipment	3 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years or life based on lease period, whichever is lower
Furniture and fixtures	3 years
Office equipment	3 years

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Vehicles	5 years
Computers	3 years

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition/disposal of an asset is included in profit or loss.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

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

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The useful lives of intangible assets are as mentioned below:

Software	3 years
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Impairment of non - financial assets

Property and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined for the individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Employee benefits

The Company provides end of service benefits to its expatriate employees. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

Provision for employees' end-of-service indemnity is made in accordance with the U.A.E. Labor Law and is based on current remuneration and cumulative years of service at the reporting date.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the Company's separate statement of financial position when the Company's becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss (except for debt investments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

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

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash and balances with banks in current accounts.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. These are recognised initially at cost plus directly attributable transaction costs, if any, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method less provision for impairment (also referred to as 'loss allowance'), if any.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

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

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in trade and other receivables as well as on financial guarantee contracts, if any. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognises lifetime 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) for trade and other receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Company's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Company's core operations.

Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred.

ECL are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD). The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation. EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Company derives the EAD from the current exposure to the financial instruments and potential changes to the current amounts allowed under the contract including amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. The LGD represents expected loss conditional on default, its expected value when realised and the time value of money.

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

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The Company expects to apply the simplified approach to recognise lifetime expected credit losses for its trade receivables as permitted by IFRS 9. Accordingly, trade receivables which are not credit impaired and which do not have significant financing component is categorised under stage 2 and lifetime ECL is recognised.

Objective evidence that debt instrument is impaired includes whether any payment of principal or profit is overdue by more than 90 days or there are any known difficulties in the cash flows including the sustainability of the counterparty's business plan, credit rating downgrades, breach of original terms of the contract, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, deterioration in the value of collateral etc. The Company assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists on an individual basis for each individually significant asset and collectively for others not deemed individually significant.

Loss allowances for ECL are presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial assets.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

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

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Equity instruments (continued)

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

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

Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the 'other income'/'other expenses' line item in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship. For those which are designated as a hedging instrument for a hedge of foreign currency risk foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

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

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities (continued)

When the Company exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with the substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Company accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate is at least 10 percent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between: (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of the cash flows after modification should be recognised in profit or loss as the modification gain or loss within other gains and losses.

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the separate financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised 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 measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- 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
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the separate statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Current versus non-current classification (continued)

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Cash dividends

The Company recognises a liability to pay dividend when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate law of UAE, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholder. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. The amount recognised 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.

Warranty provisions

The estimated liability for product warranties is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using management estimates regarding possible future incidence based on corrective actions on product failures. The timing of outflows will vary as and when warranty claims arise.

Lease

The Company as lessee

The Company assesses whether contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

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

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Lease (continued)

The Company as lessee (continued)

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease

The lease liability is presented as a separate line item in the separate statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The Company did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use of asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use of assets are presented as a separate line in the separate statement of financial position.

The Company applies IAS36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for an identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property and equipment' policy.

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

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Lease (continued)

The Company as lessee (continued)

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line 'Other expenses' in the separate statement of profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Establishment has not used this practical expedient.

Foreign currencies

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in profit or loss. Foreign currency denominated non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are not retranslated.

5. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainties

The preparation of the Company's separate financial statements in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 4 to the separate financial statements, management made the following judgement that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the separate financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Management has considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue of the performance obligations at a point of time at which a customer obtained control of a promised goods or services as set out in IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. Based on the acceptance by the customer of the liability for the goods sold, management is satisfied that the customer obtains control of a promised goods or services.

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

5. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainties (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainties

The key assumptions 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 described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the separate financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Expected credit loss calculation

The Company applies the Expected credit loss model (ECL) in accordance with IFRS 9. The Company incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. Incorporating forward-looking information increases the degree of judgement required as to how changes in these macro-economic factors will affect ECLs. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

Warranties

The Company generally offers warranties for its manufactured products. The Company provides warranties to customers on the performance of their products for a period of 1 to 5 years. The warranty provision was calculated based on the prior years' experience of actual costs incurred, recent trends and current best estimates of the expenditure required to settle the Company's obligation.

Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

6. Property and equipment

	Leasehold improvements AED'000	Equipment AED'000	Furniture and fixtures AED'000	Office equipment AED'000	Computers AED'000	Total AED'000
Cost						
At 1 April 2024	176	36	194	146	160	712
Additions for the year	-	5	-	6	12	23
At 31 March 2025	176	41	194	152	172	735
Additions for the year	-	-	-	-	37	37
At 31 March 2026	176	41	194	152	209	772
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 April 2024	168	33	153	138	128	620
Charge for the year	-	-	3	3	17	23
At 31 March 2025	168	33	156	141	145	643
Charge for the year	-	-	4	1	17	22
At 31 March 2026	168	33	160	142	162	665
Carrying amount						
At 31 March 2026	8	8	34	10	47	107
At 31 March 2025	8	8	38	11	27	92

Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

7. Intangible assets

	Software AED'000
Cost	
At 1 April 2024	5
Additions for the year	-
At 31 March 2025	5
Additions for the year	-
At 31 March 2026	5
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2024	4
Charge for the year	1
At 31 March 2025	5
Charge for the year	-
At 31 March 2026	5
Carrying amount	-
At 31 March 2026	-
At 31 March 2025	-

**Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)**

8. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Right-of-use assets

	Leasehold buildings AED'000
Cost	
At 1 April 2024	1,920
Additions during the year	-
At 31 March 2025	1,920
Additions during the year	-
At 31 March 2026	-
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 April 2024	1,331
Charge for the year	311
At 31 March 2025	1,642
Charge for the year	278
At 31 March 2026	1,920
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2026	-
At 31 March 2025	278

Lease liabilities

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
At the beginning of the year	358	748
Interest expense	121	34
Payments	(479)	(424)
Total lease liabilities at end of the year	-	358

**Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)**

8. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

Lease liabilities (continued)

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities as follows:

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Within one year - (shown under current liabilities)	-	358

9. Other non-current assets

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Prepayments	51	131

10. Trade and other receivables

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Trade receivables	21,174	24,095
Prepayments	746	778
Advances to suppliers	219	155
Loans to employees	-	6
Balance with statutory authorities	8	53
Receivable from related parties [Note 16]	12,022	16,404
Total trade and other receivables	34,169	41,491

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

The Company measured the expected credit losses at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The ECL on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. Based on ECL assessment and credit quality of the trade receivables, management has assessed ECL to be Nil (2025: AED Nil).

Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Balances with banks	1,289	2,825
Fixed deposits (maturity within three months)	5,508	-
	<u>6,797</u>	<u>2,825</u>

Balances with banks are assessed to have low credit risk of default since these banks are regulated by the central bank of U.A.E. Accordingly, the management of the Company estimates the loss allowance on balances with bank at the end of the reporting period at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. None of the balance with bank at the end of the reporting period are past due and taking into account the historical default experience and the current credit ratings of the bank, the management of the Company have assessed that there is no impairment, and hence have not recorded any loss allowances on these balances.

12. Share capital

	No.	AED'000
Equity Shares of AED 1,000 each issued, subscribed & fully paid up		
<i>Authorised, issued and fully paid up 5,350 shares of AED 1,000 each</i>	<u>5,350</u>	<u>5,350</u>
At 31 March 2026 and at 31 March 2025	<u>5,350</u>	<u>5,350</u>

13. Bank borrowings

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Term loan and overdraft from bank	-	-
Less: non-current portion	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Current portion	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

As on 31 March 2026, overall utilized banking facility is AED Nil (31 March 2025: Nil) and unutilized banking facility as on 31 March 2026 is AED 8,716. (31 March 2025: AED11,716)

Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

13. Bank borrowings (continued)

Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2026:

Particulars	As at 1 April 2025 AED'000	Interest accrued AED'000	Cash flows AED'000	As at 31 March 2026 AED'000
Lease liabilities	358	121	(479)	-

Particulars	As at 1 April 2024 AED'000	Interest accrued AED'000	Cash flows AED'000	As at 31 March 2025 AED'000
Lease liabilities	748	34	(424)	358

14. Provisions

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Provision for employees' end of service indemnity [Note 14(a)]	543	642
Provision for leave benefits [Note 14(b)]	343	373
Provision for warranties [Note 14(c)]	1,575	1,537
	2,461	2,552
Less: non-current portion	(543)	(642)
	1,918	1,910

a) Provision for employees' end of service indemnity

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
At the beginning of the year	642	662
Charge for the year	263	227
Paid during the year	(362)	(247)
At the end of the year	543	642

**Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)**

14. Provisions (continued)

b) Provision for leave benefits

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
At the beginning of the year	373	708
Charge for the year/ (reversal of excess provision)	142	(142)
Paid during the year	(172)	(193)
At the end of the year	343	373

c) Provision for warranties

Provision for warranty costs in respect of products sold which are still under warranty is based on the best estimate of the expenditure that will be required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
At the beginning of the year	1,537	1,305
Charge for the year	63	328
Paid during the year	(25)	(96)
At the end of the year	1,575	1,537

15. Trade and other payables

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Trade payables	1,454	4,126
Advances from customers	1,437	981
Accrual for incentives	963	1,504
Accrued expenses	1,171	3,580
Payable to related parties [Note 16]	8,702	9,794
Total trade and other payables	13,727	19,985

**Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)**

16. Related party balances and transactions

Related parties represent the shareholder, directors and key management personnel of the Company, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Company's management.

Transactions with related parties included in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Blue Star Limited (Parent Company)		
Purchase of goods	51,266	47,989
Group recharges	474	101
Guarantee commission*	275	110
Blue Star Qatar WLL (Fellow Subsidiary)		
Reimbursement of expenses	48	327
Blue Star ME Air Conditioning LLC (Fellow Subsidiary)		
Expense recharged to subsidiary	2,059	3,127
Receipts during the year	7,344	918
Interest income on short term loan (Note 18)	903	788

*The banking facilities are secured against irrecoverable corporate guarantee issued by the Parent Company (Note 21).

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of Director during the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 were as follows:

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Short term benefits	1,373	1,711
Employees end of service benefits	77	75
	1,450	1,786

Balances with related parties included in the separate statement of financial position are as follows:

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Due to related parties – trade payables		
Shareholder and Parent Company - Blue Star Limited	8,702	9,794
	8,702	9,794
Due from a related party – trade receivables		
Blue Star Airconditioning & Refrigeration (U) Ltd. (b)	541	541
Due from a related party – interest-bearing short-term financing		
Blue Star MEA Airconditioning LLC - (Subsidiary) (a)	11,481	15,863
	12,022	16,404

Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

16. Related party balances and transactions (continued)

- (a) The Company has entered into a related party agreement with Blue Star MEA Airconditioning LLC (herein referred to as the “Subsidiary”), under this agreement, the outstanding loan and loan amount shall bear interest at a rate of 3 months EIBOR + 2.25% Interest Margin Rate + 0.5% Risk Margin Rate per annum. The current year charged AED 903 (‘000) (2025: AED 898 (‘000)).
- (b) Outstanding balances at the reporting date are unsecured, interest free and settlement generally occurs in cash. For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has not recorded any impairment of amounts owed by the related parties. The impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

The management of the Company estimates the allowance due from related party balances at the end of the reporting period at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. None of the receivable balances from related parties at the end of the reporting period are past due, and taking into account the historical default experience and the future prospects of the industries in which the related parties operate, management of the Company consider that no related party balances are impaired. There has been no change in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period in assessing the allowance for balances due from related parties.

17. Employee benefits expense

	2026	2025
	AED’000	AED’000
Salaries, wages and bonus	4,880	5,349
Employees’ end of service indemnity	263	227
Staff welfare and other expenses	662	526
Total employee benefits expense	5,805	6,102

**Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)**

18. Other expenses

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Advertising and sales promotion	1,017	1,832
Travelling and conveyance	545	530
Group recharge cost	474	101
Legal and professional fees	395	288
Product certification cost	314	458
Insurance	217	183
Freight and forwarding charges	193	240
Audit fees	149	143
Communication expenses	53	40
Repairs and maintenance	40	53
Printing and stationery	15	26
Foreign exchanges loss	-	13
Miscellaneous expenses	257	145
Total other expenses	3,669	4,052

19. Finance (income) /costs

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Interest on term loan and overdrafts	1	30
Interest on lease liability	121	34
CBG commission	275	110
Bank charges	186	343
Total finance costs	583	517
Total finance income	(903)	(898)

20. Other income

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Reversal of provision no longer required	2,750	2,136
Foreign exchange gain	285	-
	3,035	2,136

**Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)**

21. Commitments and contingencies

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Corporate guarantee issued by the Parent Company (For credit facilities)	<u>27,525</u>	<u>27,525</u>

22. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade payables, accrued expenses, provision for incentives and current portion of provisions, interest bearing loans and borrowings and other payables. The Company's financial assets comprises trade receivables, bank balances and balance with statutory authorities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks.

The main risks arising from these financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. The Company's financial risk management processes and policies relating to these risks are discussed in detail below:

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the borrowings. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for borrowings at the reporting date. The analysis is prepared assuming that these amounts outstanding at the reporting date were outstanding throughout the year. A 100-basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/lower and all other variables held constant, the Company's profit for the period end 31 March 2026 would increase/(decrease) by AED Nil (previous year profit for the period end 31 March 2025 would increase/(decrease) by AED Nil). There is no direct impact on the Company's equity other than the impact resulting from the effect on the loss for the year.

Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

22. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The Company is exposed to credit risk on the following financial assets:

	2026 AED'000	2025 AED'000
Trade receivables	21,174	24,095
Due from a related party	12,022	16,404
	<u>33,196</u>	<u>40,499</u>

	Neither past due nor impaired AED'000	Less than 1 year AED'000	More than 1 year AED'000	Expected credit losses AED'000	Total AED'000
31 March 2026					
Trade receivables	10,920	10,242	12	-	21,174
Due from a related party	12,022	-	-	-	12,022
	<u>22,942</u>	<u>11,242</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,196</u>
31 March 2025					
Trade receivables	15,687	8,408	-	-	24,095
Due from a related party	16,404	-	-	-	16,404
	<u>32,091</u>	<u>8,408</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,499</u>

Credit risks related to trade receivables are managed subject to the Company's policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established by management for all customers based on internal assessment of the credit quality of customers. Outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored. The requirement for impairment is analysed at each reporting date on an individual basis.

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company, and arises principally from the Company's trade and other receivables, due from related parties and bank balances. The Company controls credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties and assessing creditworthiness of counterparties on a routine and regular basis.

**Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)**

22. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The Company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Basis for recognizing expected credit losses</i>
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts	12 month ECL
Doubtful	Amount is more than 90 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired
In default	Amount is more than 365 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Establishment has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the trade receivables are over two years past due, whichever occurs earlier. None of the trade receivables that have been written off is subject to enforcement activities.

Management believes that the concentration of credit risk is mitigated by high credit worthiness and financial stability of its customer. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are reputable international banks and is highly regulated by the central banks of the respective countries.

Trade and other receivables, amounts due from related parties and balances with banks are not secured by any collateral. The amount that best represents maximum credit risk exposure on financial assets at the end of the reporting period, in the event counterparties fail to perform their obligations generally approximates their carrying value.

The tables below detail the credit quality of the Company's financial assets as well as the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk:

31 March 2026	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount AED'000	Loss allowance AED'000	Net carrying amount AED'000
Trade receivables	Lifetime ECL	21,174	-	21,174
Due from a related party	Lifetime ECL	12,022	-	12,022
Bank balances	12-month ECL	1,289	-	1,289
Total		34,485	-	34,485

Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

22. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

31 March 2025	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount AED'000	Loss allowance AED'000	Net carrying amount AED'000
Trade receivables	Lifetime ECL	24,095	-	24,095
Due from a related party	Lifetime ECL	16,404	-	16,404
Bank balances	12-month ECL	2,825	-	2,825
Total		43,324	-	43,324

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter-parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentration of credit risk indicates the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographic location. Management believes that the concentration of credit risk is mitigated by high credit worthiness and financial stability of its customer.

Out of total trade receivable, AED 4,459,360 (2025: AED 6,031,015) is secured by letter of credit, AED 16,249,597 (2025: AED 17,190,115) is covered through credit insurance and AED 464,966 (2025: AED 874,372) is on open credit.

Liquidity risk

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

The Company limits its liquidity risk by retaining sufficient funds generated from operations. The Company's terms of sales require amounts to be paid within an average of 90 days from the date of sale. Trade payables are normally settled within 60 to 180 days from the date of purchase.

The table below summaries the maturities of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities at 31 March 2026, based on contractual payment dates and current market interest rates.

Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

22. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

	Less than 1 year AED'000	More than 1 year AED'000	Total AED'000
At 31 March 2026			
Trade payables - non-interest bearing instruments	3,588	-	3,588
Due to a related party	8,702	-	8,702
	12,290	-	12,290
	Less than 1 year AED'000	More than 1 year AED'000	Total AED'000
At 31 March 2025			
Trade payables - non-interest bearing instruments	9,210	-	9,210
Due to a related party	9,794	-	9,794
	19,004	-	19,004

*Effective Interest rate of bank borrowing is at 3 months LIBOR plus 1.60% p.a.

As on 31 March 2026, overall utilized banking facility is AED Nil (31 March 2025: Nil) and unutilized banking facility as on 31 March 2026 is AED 8,716. (31 March 2025: AED 11,716)

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Hence, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

	Liabilities		Assets	
	2026 AED	2025 AED	2026 AED	2025 AED
Euro (EUR)	-	-	16,001	14,471

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the EUR against the relevant foreign currency. 10% represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis only includes outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates.

Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

22. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

A positive number below indicates an increase in profit and equity where the AED strengthens 10% against the relevant currency. For a 10% weakening of the AED against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and other equity, and the balances below would be negative.

	Profit/(loss)	
	2026	2025
	AED	AED
Euro (EUR)	(160)	(144)

This is attributable to the exposure to selected outstanding receivables and payables at year end.

23. Disclosure in connection with Revenue from Contract with Customers

Disaggregation of revenue:

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 by offerings and contract-type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors:

Revenue by type of contracts

	31 March 2026			31 March 2025		
	At a point	Over a		At a point	Over a	
	in time	period of	Total	in time	period of	Total
	AED'000	time	AED'000	AED'000	time	AED'000
Electromechanical and commercial air conditioning systems and equipments	66,844	-	66,844	67,499	-	67,499

24. Subsequent events

Subsequent to the reporting date, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East have intensified leading to regional instability. As of the reporting date, no disruptions to the Company's operations have been identified. Given the rapidly evolving nature of the situation, it is not currently possible to reliably quantify any potential financial impact, whether adverse or favorable. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made to the financial statements as of the reporting date, as these events are considered non-adjusting subsequent events. Management will continue to monitor developments and assess potential implications for operations, financial position, and performance.

**Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)**

25. Corporate income 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" or "UAE 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 Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 116 of 2022 (effective from 16 January 2023) specified the threshold of taxable income to which the 0% UAE CT rate would apply, and above which the 9% UAE CT rate would apply.

As of 31 March 2026, the Company has recorded current tax liabilities of AED 436 ('000) (2025: AED 173 ('000)) and deferred tax (net) of AED Nil (2025: AED 12 ('000)).

In December 2021, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") issued model rules for a global minimum tax framework ("Pillar Two" or "Pillar Two Model Rules"). In the UAE, a Qualifying Domestic Minimum Top Up Tax ("DMTT") has been enacted and is effective from 1 January 2025.

The Company is part of a multinational Group that is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules. Based on the assessment of the applicable rules, the Company is subject to Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax (DMTT) for the fiscal year ended 31 March 2026.

(a) Components of corporate income tax:

Income tax expense recorded in the statement of profit or loss comprises of the following:

	2026	2025
	AED'000	AED'000
Current tax	272	173
Deferred tax	(12)	12
UAE DMTT	170	-
Income tax expense for the year	430	185

For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has recorded an income tax expense based on the statutory tax rate applicable in the UAE. The total income tax expense is reconciled with the effective tax rate (as can be seen in the table below), incorporating various adjustments

Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

25. Corporate income tax (continued)

(b) Reconciliation between the tax expense and profit or loss multiplied by applicable tax rate

The income tax rate applicable to the Company from UAE CT perspective is 9% (31 March 2025: 9%). A reconciliation between the expected and the actual tax charge is provided below:

	2026	2025
	AED'000	AED'000
Profit before tax	3,193	2,144
<i>Effect of:</i>		
Non-deductible expenses	21	44
Standard deduction	(188)	(188)
Adjustment for temporary differences	-	(79)
Total taxable income	3,026	1,922
Taxation charge at the rate of 9%	272	173
Impact of UAE DMTT	170	-
Total taxation charge	442	173

Provision for current tax movement for the year

	2026	2025
	AED'000	AED'000
At 1 April	173	-
Provision for the year	442	173
Paid during the year	(179)	-
At 31 March	436	173

The Effective Tax Rate (ETR) is 13.84% (total tax expense / profit before tax). The delta in the ETR year-on-year is due to introduction of the corporate tax being implemented in the UAE. The standard deduction is claimed 50% by the Company as its share at Blue Star group level as the Company has opted for group registration for corporate tax along with its subsidiary.

Notes to the separate financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

25. Corporate income tax (continued)

(c) Deferred taxes analysed by type of temporary difference

Differences between IFRS Accounting Standards and statutory taxation regulations in the United Arab Emirates and/ or outside the United Arab Emirates give rise to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases.

As of the reporting date, the Company has not identified any new temporary differences resulting in deferred tax balances and thus has not recognised any deferred tax impact in its financial statements for the current year, except that a deferred tax liability of AED 12 ('000) related to a temporary difference on leases under IFRS 16 was recognised in the separate statement of financial position in the previous year due to the UAE CT Law.

26. Subsequent events

Subsequent to the reporting date, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East have intensified leading to regional instability. As of the reporting date, no disruptions to the Company's operations have been identified. Given the rapidly evolving nature of the situation, it is not currently possible to reliably quantify any potential financial impact, whether adverse or favorable. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made to the financial statements as of the reporting date, as these events are considered non-adjusting subsequent events. Management will continue to monitor developments and assess potential implications for operations, financial position, and performance.

27. Approval of separate financial statements

These separate financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 June 2026.