AL MUBARAKIA CONTRACTING CO. LLC -DUBAI
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

(In Rs Crore)

Description	Note	As At MARCH 31, 2026		As At March 31, 2025	
ASSETS					
1. Non-current assets					
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		-		-	
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-		-	
(c) Investment Property					
(d) Other Intangible Assets					
(e) Financial Assets					
(i) Investments		-		-	
(ii) Loans		-		-	
(iii) Other Financial Assets		-		-	
(f) Non Current tax asset (net)					
(g) Deferred tax assets(net)					
(h) Other non-current assets		-		-	
			-		-
2. Current assets					
(a) Inventories		-		-	
(b) Financial Assets					
(i)Investments		-		-	
(ii) Trade receivables		-		-	
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		-		-	
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above		-		-	
(iv) Loans		-		-	
(iv) Other financial Assets	3	-		-	
(c)Current Tax Assets (Net)					
(d) Other current assets		-		-	
			-		-
TOTAL			-		-
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
1. Equity					
(a) Equity Share capital	4	2.56		2.33	
(b) Instruments Equity in nature					
(c) Other Equity	5	(2.56)		(2.33)	
			-		-
2. Non-current liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Long-term borrowings		-		-	
(ii) Financial Liabilities		-		-	
(b) Provisions		-		-	
			-		-
3. Current liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i)Borrowings		-		-	
(ii) Trade payables		-		-	
(iii) Other financial liabilities	6	-		-	
(b)Provisions		-			
(c) Other current liabilities		-		-	
			-		-
Total			-		-
See accompanying notes to the financial statements					

Nagarjuna Facilities Management Services (L.L.C)
P.O. Box : 8280
Reg. No: 1005474
Dubai.

For and On Behalf Of the Board
Al Mubarakia Contracting Co LLC

AL MUBARAKIA CONTRACTING CO. (L.L.C) DUBAI U.A.E.

AL MUBARAKIA CONTRACTING CO. LLC -DUBAI

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs In Crore)

	Note	Year ended MARCH 31,2026		Year ended MARCH 31,2025	
REVENUE					
Revenue from Operations		-		-	
Other Income		-		-	
Total Revenue			-		-
EXPENSES					
Cost of Materials Consumed		-		-	
Other Construction Expenses	7	-		-	
Increase / Decrease in Work In Progress		-		-	
Employee Benefits Expense		-		-	
Finance Costs	8	-		-	
Depreciation and Amortization Expense		-		-	
Other Expenses	9	-		-	
Total Expenses			-		-
Profit Before Tax			-		-
Tax Expense					
- Current Tax				-	
- Deferred Tax		-		-	
			-		-
Profit / (Loss) for the period from continuing operations			-		-
Other comprehensive income					
Changes in Foreign Currency Translation Reserve			(0.25)		(0.06)
Other comprehensive income for the period			(0.25)		(0.06)
Total comprehensive income for the period			(0.25)		(0.06)

For and On Behalf Of the Board
Al Mubarakia Contracting Co LLC

AL MUBARAKIA CONTRACTING CO. (L.L.C) DUBAI UAE

Al Mubarakia Contracting Co. Llc -Dubai
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended 31 March 2026

(Rs In Crs)

Description	Reserves & Surplus		Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Total
	Retained earnings	General Reserve		
Balance as at April 1, 2024	3.42	0.14	(5.83)	(2.27)
Profit for the year / FCTR Adjustments	-		(0.06)	(0.06)
Balance at the end of the March 31, 2025	**3.42**	**0.14**	**(5.89)**	**(2.33)**
Balance as at April 1, 2025	3.42	0.14	(5.89)	(2.33)
Profit for the year / FCTR Adjustments	-	0.02	(0.25)	(0.23)
Balance at the end of the March, 31 2026	**3.42**	**0.16**	**(6.14)**	**(2.56)**

Accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

For and on behalf of the Board
Al Mubarakia Contracting Co. Llc -Dubai

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1 **General Information:**

1.1 M/s. Al Mubarakia Contracting Co. (L L.C.), Dubai- United Arab Emirates (the "Entity") was registered on May 16, 1976 as a Sole Establishment. Subsequently, it was converted into a Limited Liability Company on April 03, 2008. The Entity operates in the United Arab Emirates under a commercial license issued by the Department of Economic Development, Government of Dubai, Dubai- United Arab Emirates.

1.2 The principal activities of the Entity are unchanged since the previous year and consist of building contracting.

1.3 The registered address of the Entity is P.O. Box. 126736, Dubai- United Arab Emirates.

1.4 The management and control of the Entity are vested with the Managing Director, Mr. Narayana Raju Alluri (Indian national).

1.5 These financial statements incorporate the operating results of the Commercial license no. 217745.

1.6 UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 ("Companies Law") which is applicable to the Entity has come into effect on July 01, 2015. The Entity is currently assessing and evaluating the relevant provisions of the Companies Law and expects to be fully compliant on or before the end of the grace period of June 30, 2017.

2 **Significant accounting policies:**

2.1 **Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and applicable requirements of the UAE laws. These financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED) which is the Entity's functional and presentation currency.

2.2 **Basis of preparation and presentation**

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

2.3 **Going Concern**

The commercial license of the Entity expired on May 16, 2018 and the management has not renewed the same till date. Vide Board resolution dated June 03, 2019, the management decided to cease operations of the Entity. As the going concern assumption is not valid for the Entity, these financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the accounting onvention of realisable/settlement values of assets and liabilities.

However, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, based upon the Company's assumption that the members will continue to provide support for the Company to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets amounts or to amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2.4 **Current / Non Current Classification**

The Entity presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset as current when it is Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle or held primarily for the purpose of trading or Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current A liability is current when:

It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle or it is held primarily for the purpose of trading or it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
The Entity classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

2.5 **Fair Value Measurement**

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

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessib le to by the Entity.

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

A fair value measuremen t of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

2.6 **Property, plant and equipment:**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is charged on a Striaght Line Basis to the income statement and the rate of Depreciation charged is as follows:

2.7 **Impairment of tangible assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.
Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.
If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.
Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.8 **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions ofthe instrument.

2.9 **Financial Assets**

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition

2.10 **Loans and Receivables**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The Entity's loans and receivables comprise "contract and other receivables", "due from related parties", "loan to a related party" and "cash and cash equivalents" in the statement of financial position. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

CO. (L.L.C) * AL MUBARAKIA CONTRACTING
DUBAI UAE

2.11 **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value

2.12 **Contracts and other receivables**

Contract receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets Contract and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost reduced by appropriate allowance for estimated doubtful debts.

2.13 **Impairment of financial assets**

Assets carried at amortised cost

The Entity assesses at the end of each reporting period, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are recognized only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

2.14 **Derecognition of financial assets**

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

2.15 **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Entity's financial liabilities include retention payables, bank borrowings and contract and other payables and due to/loans from related parties.

2.16 **Contracts and other payables**

Contract payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Contract payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Contract and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using effective interest method

2.17 **Related Party Transactions**

Amounts due from/loan to related parties are stated at amortised cost.

2.18 **Loans and borrowings**

Borrowings are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Finance charges are accounted on accrual basis and are added to the carrying value of the instruments to the extent that they are not settled in the year in which they arise.

2.19 **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

The Entity derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Entity's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.20 **Offsetting of financial instruments**

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

2.21 **Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis. Cost of inventories comprises of costs of purchase, and where applicable cost of conversion and other costs that has been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

2.22 **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Entity will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the 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.

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 recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.23 **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

2.23 **Fair Value Measurement**

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Entity has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Entity uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

The Entity has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements.

AL MUBARAKA CONTRACTING CO. (L.L.C) DUBAI U.A.E.