DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC

SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

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FALCON INTERNATIONAL
CONSULTING & AUDITING L.L.C - DUBAI BRANCH

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DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Report of the Directors
For the year ended March 31, 2025

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their consolidated report and the audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The company is engaged in the activity of immigration consultancy & corporate services provider.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVIEW AND FUTURE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS

The company's consolidated turnover was AED 9,924,788 (PY AED 4,884,149) for the year ended March 31, 2025. The company has consolidated net profit of AED 936,219 (PY 149,498) during the year. The Directors are optimistic about the prospects for the ensuing year and expect to improve the performance of the company.

RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

The Company is committed to the management of risk to achieve sustainability, employment and surpluses. The risk management framework identifies, assesses, manages and reports risk on a consistent and reliable basis. The primary risks are those of credit, market (liquidity, interest rate, foreign exchange) and operational risk.

The management recognizes their responsibility for system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. In view of the above, company continuously monitors risks through means of administrative and information systems.

CREDITORS PAYMENT POLICY

The Company maintains a policy of paying suppliers in accordance with terms and conditions agreed with them.

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DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Report of the Directors (Continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2025

PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

The movements in the tangible property, plant and equipment account is set out in Note 5 of the financial statements

AUDITORS

The Auditors, M/s FALCON INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING & AUDITING, Chartered Accountants, United Arab Emirates are willing to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed in the Annual General Meeting (AGM).

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES

The Company law requires the directors to prepare the consolidated financial statements for each financial year which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and net profit for that year and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the relevant governing laws.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Directors wish to place on record the sincere gratitude for the continuous support extended by various government departments, bankers, customers, suppliers, employees and all well wishers.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Managing Director
May 27, 2025

دو ديجيتال جلوبال ذ.م.م
Sharjah - U.A.E.
DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Shareholders
M/s. Dudigital Global L.L.C
Sharjah Media City
Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **M/s. Dudigital Global L.L.C, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates and its subsidiary company DU Digital Technologies Limited, Bangladesh,** which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at **March 31, 2025** and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at **March 31, 2025** and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UAE, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that 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.

For FALCON INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING & AUDITING
Chartered Accountants

Rakesh Jain

Managing Partner
(Rakesh Jain)
Reg. No: 606

P.O. Box: 44624
DUBAI - U.A.E.
FALCON INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING & AUDITING L.L.C - DUBAI BRANCH

May 27, 2025

DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS ON 31 MARCH, 2025

	Notes	31-03-2025 AED	31-03-2024 AED
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Furniture, plants and equipments	5	153,474	227,167
Investments	6	8,187,316	6,743,256
		8,340,790	6,970,423
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade receivables	7	6,471,553	3,139,878
Other receivables	8	5,035,221	2,195,851
Cash and cash equivalents	9	471,383	1,122,622
		11,978,157	6,458,351
TOTAL ASSETS		20,318,947	13,428,774
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital		5,950,000	5,950,000
Shareholder's loan		4,750,512	4,366,604
Retained earnings	12	907,759	58,295
Share money deposit		69,491	-
Total Shareholder's equity		11,677,762	10,374,899
Non-controlling interest	13	84,035	(2,720)
TOTAL EQUITY		11,761,797	10,372,179
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Due to related party	10	8,369,386	2,982,025
Other Payables	11	148,959	74,570
Current tax for the year		38,805	-
		8,557,150	3,056,595
TOTAL LIABILITIES		8,557,150	3,056,595
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		20,318,947	13,428,774

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

The report of the Independent auditor is set out on pages 3 & 4

Approved by the shareholder on May 27, 2025

For DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC

دو ديجيتال جلوبال ذ.م.م
Sharjah - U.A.E.
DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC

Director

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DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC

SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2025

	Notes	01-04-2024 To 31-03-2025 AED	01-04-2023 To 31-03-2024 AED
Revenue	14	9,924,788	4,884,149
Less: Cost of revenue	15	7,584,874	3,176,542
Gross profit		2,339,914	1,707,607
Expenses			
Managerial remuneration		120,000	85,000
General & administrative expenses	16	1,923,376	1,260,363
Selling & distribution expenses	17	81,580	-
Finance cost	18	750,598	225,178
Depreciation		73,694	72,569
Total expenses		2,949,248	1,643,109
Other income		1,584,358	-
Net Profit for the year before tax		975,024	64,498
Current tax for the year		38,805	-
Net Profit for the year after tax		936,219	64,498

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

The report of the Independent auditor is set out on pages 3 & 4

Approved by the shareholder on May 27, 2025

For DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC

دو ديجيتال جلوبال ذ.م.م Sharjah - U.A.E. DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC

Director

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DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 MARCH, 2025

	Share Capital		Shareholder's Loan		Retained Earning		Total AED
	CI	NCI	CI	NCI	CI	NCI	
Balance as on 01-04-2023	850,000	-	-	-	(8,188)	(735)	841,077
Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in share capital	5,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,100,000
Net profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	4,366,604	-	66,483	(1,985)	4,431,102
Balance as on 31-03-2024	**5,950,000**	-	**4,366,604**	-	**58,295**	**(2,720)**	**10,372,179**
Increase in loan	-	-	383,908	-	-	-	383,908
Net profit/(loss) for the year	-		-	-	849,464	86,755	936,219
Balance as on 31-03-2025	**5,950,000**	-	**4,750,512**	-	**907,759**	**84,035**	**11,692,306**

CI: CONTROLLING INTEREST

NCI: NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

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

The report of the Independent auditor is set out on pages 3 & 4

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DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2025

	01-04-2024 To 31-03-2025 AED	01-04-2023 To 31-03-2024 AED
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit for the period	936,219	64,498
Add: Depreciation	73,694	72,569
Add: Current year tax	38,805	
Funds generated from operations	1,048,718	137,067
Changes in working capital		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(3,331,675)	(1,957,921)
(Increase) / decrease in other receivable	(2,839,370)	(2,037,571)
Increase / (decrease) in due to related party	5,387,361	2,250,488
Increase / (decrease) in other payables	74,389	13,469
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from working capital activities	(709,295)	(1,731,536)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	339,423	(1,594,469)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	-	(34,734)
Investments made during the year	(1,444,060)	(6,743,256)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	(1,444,060)	(6,777,990)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Increase in share capital	-	5,100,000
Shareholder's loan	383,908	4,366,604
Share application deposit	69,491	-
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	453,398	9,466,603
Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(651,239)	1,094,144
Cash & bank balances at the beginning of the year	1,122,622	28,478
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	471,383	1,122,622
Represented By:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note No.9)	471,383	1,122,622

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the Independent auditor is set out on pages 3 & 4

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DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Consolidated notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. **LEGAL STATUS & BUSINESS ACTIVITIES**

a.) **These are the combined financial statements of DUDigital Global LLC, UAE and its subsidiary company DU Digital Technologies Limited, Bangladesh.**
Dudigital Global LLC, UAE ("The Company") was registered with the Sharjah Media City Free Zone Authority, Sharjah Media City Free Zone, Sharjah UAE (License No. 2113846.01) as a Limited Liability Company on May 16, 2021.

DU Digital Technologies Limited (Subsidiary) was registered with companies Act (Act XVIII) of 1994, Bangladesh vide registration no C-183916 dated 19.09.2022.

b.) The group is engaged in the activity of immigration consultancy & corporate services provider.

c.) The management and control of the Company is vested with Mr. Shivaz Rai. (Canada resident)

d.) The financial years of the parent and subsidiary companies which are consolidated is as under:

Name of The Company	Financial year
M/s. DUDigital Global LLC	01.04.24 to 31.03.25
M/s DU Digital Technologies Limited	01.04.24 to 31.03.25

e.) **SHARE CAPITAL**

-Authorized, issued and paid up capital of the Company Du Digital Global LLC, UAE is AED 5,950,000 divided into 700 shares of AED 8,500 each fully paid and held by the Shareholder as follows:

Sl No.	Name of the Shareholders	Nationality	No. of Shares	Amount (AED)	%
1	DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LIMITED	India	700	5,950,000	100
			700	5,950,000	100

-Issued and paid up capital of the Company DU Digital Technologies Limited, Bangladesh is AED 151,148.74 divided into 50,000 shares of AED 3.02 approx each fully paid and held by the Shareholder as follows:

Sl No.	Name of the Shareholders	Nationality	No. of Shares	Amount (AED)	%
1	DUDigital Global LLC.	UAE	25000	75,574.37	50
2	Mr Masud Jamil Khan	Bangladesh	10,000	30,229.75	20
3	Mrs Sameha Ahsan	Bangladesh	15,000	45,344.62	30
			50,000	151,148.74	100

2. **BASIS OF PREPARATION**

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and applicable provisions of relevant UAE Laws.

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b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been presented in Dirham ("AED") which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods or services.

c) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statement comprises the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights,to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if, and only if, the Company has:

• Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)

• Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee

• The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately form the Group's equity therein. Those interests of non-controlling shareholders that are present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets upon liquidation may initially be measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement is made on an acquisition-byacquisition basis. Other non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity.

d) Going concern basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that the Company will be able to meet is payment obligations as and when they fall due for payment, the bank finance and the financial support of the Shareholder would be available on a continuing basis. The Company's operations are profitable and it has a sound financial position.

e) Accrual basis of accounting

The Company prepares the financial statements, except for cash flows information, using the accrual basis of accounting i.e. all items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses are recognized as they arise.

f) Use of significant estimates, assumptions and judgements

Based on the historical experience and reasonable expectations of future events, the management makes judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingencies and commitments. These relate to lives of items of property and equipment and investment properties and their residual values, impairment of property and equipment, investment properties, provision for doubtful trade advances and dues from related parties and write-down of inventories and provisions for staff end-of-service gratuity.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted, and those have been consistently applied, are as follows:

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a) Current versus non-current classification

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in 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 reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Specifically, the Company has applied a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:
Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
Step 3: Determine the transaction price.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the goods or services. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost less estimated residual value, where material, is depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:
An assessment of residual values is undertaken at each balance sheet date and, where material, if there is a change in estimate, an appropriate adjustment is made to the depreciation charge.
Depreciation
The cost less estimated residual value, where material, is depreciated using the straight-line method from the date of acquisition to the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

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Furniture & Fixtures	5 Periods (UAE)/ 10 Periods (Bangladesh)
Office Equipment's	5 Periods (UAE)/ 4 Periods (Bangladesh)

d) Leases

Short-term leases

The Company has exercised the IFRS 16 exemption to not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are charged directly to profit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

e) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.
In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash f lows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, trade receivables)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Impairment of financial assets

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Derecognition

The Company 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 Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset,

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the Company recognizes 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 recognize the financial asset.

ii. ***Financial liabilities***

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Derecognition

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

iii. ***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 recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

iv. ***Offsetting of financial instruments***

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

f) Corporate Tax

On June 09, 2022, United Arab Emirates (UAE) Ministry of Finance (MoF) released Federal Decree Law No. 47 of 2022 on Taxation of Corporations and Businesses, Corporate Tax Law (CT Law) to enact a new CT regime in the UAE. The new CT regime has become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after June 31, 2023.

The taxable income of the entities that are in scope for UAE CT purpose will be subject to the rate of 9% corporate tax for mainland entities and where conditions are met and 0% for freezone with certain conditions as specified in the law. The provisions of corporate tax payment was made amounting AED 38,805.

g) 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:

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- 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 accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability 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.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company 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. Where 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, the 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.

j) Employees end of service benefits

No provision for end of service benefits were provided in the company.

k) Contingencies

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

l) Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

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- Lack of exchangeability- Amendment to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates- (mandatorily effective from 1 January 2025)
- Derecognition of financial liabilities, Classification of financial assets and Disclosures- Amendments to the IFRS 9 Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures- (mandatorily effective from 1 January 2026)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards- Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter (Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards); Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7); Gain or Loss on Derecognition (Amendments to IFRS 7); Introduction and Credit Risk Disclosures (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7); Derecognition of Lease Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 9); Transaction Price (Amendments to IFRS 9); Determination of a 'De Facto Agent' (Amendments to IFRS 10); Cost Method (Amendments to IAS 7)- (mandatorily effective from 1 January 2026)
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (previously Power Purchase Agreements)- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures- (mandatorily effective from 1 January 2026)
- Replacement of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements by IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements- (mandatorily effective from 1 January 2027)
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures- (mandatorily effective from 1 January 2027)

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these standards on the future financial statements and intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective and mandatory applied.

4. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Capital consists of share capital, retained earnings and Shareholder's current account which aggregated to AED 7,011,285.as at the end of the reporting period. The Company manages its capital with an objective to ensure that adequate funds are available to it on an on-going basis to continue the operations of the Company as a going concern and provide the Shareholder with reasonable rate of return under the prevailing economic conditions and the risks encountered.

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DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

5. CONSOLIDATED PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT AS ON 31 MARCH, 2025

	Furniture		Office Equipment		Total AED
	UAE	Bangladesh	UAE	Bangladesh	
Cost					
Opening Balance as on 01-04-2024	**39,635**	**1,146**	**334,520**	**22,675**	**397,976**
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total as on 31-03-25	**39,635**	**1,146**	**334,520**	**22,675**	**397,976**
Depreciation					
Opening Balance as on 01-04-2024	**8,337**	**163**	**156,098**	**6,210**	**170,808**
For the year	**7,489**	**86**	**63,212**	**2,907**	**73,694**
Total as on 31-03-25	**15,826**	**249**	**219,310**	**9,117**	**244,502**
Net Book value					
As at 31-03-2025	**23,809**	**897**	**115,210**	**13,558**	**153,474**
As at 31-03-2024	**31,298**	**983**	**178,422**	**16,465**	**227,167**

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

The report of the Independent auditor is set out on pages 3 & 4

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DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC
SHARJAH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Consolidated notes related to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 March, 2025

		01-04-2024 To 31-03-2025 AED	01-04-2023 To 31-03-2024 AED
6	**INVESTMENTS**		
	Caishen Master Fund SPC	4,036,664	3,230,920
	Selvi Capital PLC	4,150,652	3,512,336
		8,187,316	6,743,256
7	**TRADE RECEIVABLES**		
	Sundry Debtors	6,471,553	3,139,878
		6,471,553	3,139,878
8	**OTHER RECEIVABLE**		
	Advance to suppliers	2,571,359	-
	Loan & advances	2,119,696	1,534,461
	Prepayments	-	29,203
	Other receivables	344,166	632,187
		5,035,221	2,195,851
9	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**		
	Cash in hand	12,489	150,540
	Cash at bank	458,894	972,082
		471,383	1,122,622
10	**DUE TO RELATED PARTY**		
	M/s. Dudigital Global Limited	5,772,090	2,982,025
	M/s Virtuworld Tourism LLC	2,677,316	-
	M/s. DuVerify L.L.C-FZ	(80,020)	-
		8,369,386	2,982,025
11	**OTHER PAYABLES**		
	Advance from customers	23,246	-
	Loans & advances	117,172	-
	Vat Payable	-	11,208
	Other payables	8,541	63,362
		148,959	74,570
12	**RETAINED EARNINGS**		
	Opening balance	58,295	(8,188)
	Net profit for the year	849,464	66,483
	Closing balance	907,759	58,295
13	**NON CONTROLLING INTEREST (NCI)**		
	Opening balance	(2,720)	(2,720)
	During the year	86,755	-
		84,035	(2,720)
14	**REVENUE**		
	Revenue	9,924,788	4,884,149
		9,924,788	4,884,149
15	**COST OF REVENUE**		
	Purchases including direct expenses	7,584,874	3,176,542
		7,584,874	3,176,542
16	**GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**		
	Salary	167,949	416,674
	Rent	58,849	502
	Legal, license & professional charges	1,490,080	630,903
	Communication & utilities expenses	42,073	1,812
	Office expense	48,758	89,573
	Travelling Expenses	70,631	119,756
	Others expenses	45,036	1,142
		1,923,376	1,260,363

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	01-04-2024 To 31-03-2025 AED	01-04-2023 To 31-03-2024 AED
17 SELLING & BUSINESS PROMOTION		
Business promotion expenses	81,580	-
	81,580	-
18 FINANCE COST		
Bank charges	364,503	195,028
Exchange gain/loss	2,187	30,150
Interest on loan	383,908	-
	750,598	225,178

19 CONTINGENT LIABILITY

Except for the ongoing business obligation which are under normal course of a business against which no loss is expected, there has been no other known contingent liability or capital balance commitment on the company's account as on the balance sheet date.

20 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

The company enters into transactions with entities that fall within the definition of a related party.
The management considers such transactions to be in the normal course of business.
Related parties comprise companies under common ownership and/or common management control / shareholders and directors.
At the balance sheet date significant balances with related parties were as follows:

Managerial remuneration	120,000	85,000
DUE FROM RELATED PARTY		
M/s. DuVerify L.L.C-FZ	80,020	51,970
DUE TO RELATED PARTY		
M/s. Dudigital Global Limited-Loan	4,750,512	4,366,604
M/s. Dudigital Global Limited	5,772,090	2,982,025
M/s Virtuworld Tourism LLC	2,677,316	-
Transactions during the year		
Dudigital Global Limited loan interest-addition during the year	383,908	-
Dudigital Global Limited-Support services expense	7,382,663	-
Dudigital Global Limited-Security deposit	400,000	-
Dudigital Global Limited-Sales export income	3,595,178	-
Dudigital Global Limited-Advance coupon	440,400	-
Virtuworld Tourisn LLC -Business Advance	2,677,316	-
DuVerify L.L.C-FZ-Reimbursement of exp	80,020	-

20 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments of the company comprises of cash and bank balances,trade receivables, other receivables and trade payables.

Risk Management

Credit risk

Financial assets which potentially expose the company to concentration of credit risk comprise principally bank balances, trade receivables and other receivables.
The company's bank accounts are placed with high credit quality financial institutions.

Exchange rate risk

There are no significant exchange rate risks as substantially all financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in Arab Emirates Dirhams.

Interest Rate Risk

The company is not exposed to any interest rate risk.

21 All the figures are expressed in AED and Fills have been rounded of to the nearest AED.

22 COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS

Figures of the previous year are regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to confirm the current year's presentation. figures are consolidated figures of Dudigital Global LLC, UAE and its subsidiary company Dudigital Technologies Limited, Bangladesh.

Approved by the shareholder on May 27, 2025

For DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC

دو ديجيتال جلوبال ذ.م.م
Sharjah - U.A.E.
DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LLC

Director

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