Ion Exchange Arabia for Water .

Balance sheet as at 31 st March 2026

	Notes	As at 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	530,573	73,024
(b) Capital work-in-progress	2a	-	483,416
(c) Other intangible assets		-	-
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Trade receivables		-	-
(iii) Loans		-	-
(e) Deferred tax assets (Net)		-	-
(f) Other non current assets		-	-
(g) Non current tax assets (Net)		-	-
Total non-current assets		**530,573**	**556,440**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	3	1,146,678	1,385,109
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	4	5,899,917	3,014,554
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	496,776	160,074
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	6	-	-
(v) Loans	7	34,986	110,497
(vi) Other financial assets	8	-	3,000
(c) Other current assets	9	412,266	257,010
(d) Forex Fluctuation			
Total current assets		**7,990,623**	**4,930,243**
Total assets		**8,521,196**	**5,486,683**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	10	2,000,000	2,000,000
(b) Other equity	11	(5,385,530)	(4,241,671)
Total equity		**(3,385,530)**	**(2,241,671)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities		-	-
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)			-
(d) Other non-current liabilities		-	-
(e) Non current tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	**-**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	763,127	688,127
(ii) Trade payables			
- Due to micro and small enterprises		-	-
- Due to others	13	9,657,638	6,848,149
(iii) Other financial liabilities		-	-
(b) Other current liabilities	14	1,485,961	192,078
(c) Provisions		-	-
(d) Liabilities for current tax (Net)		-	-
(e) Forex Fluctuation			
Total current liabilities		**11,906,726**	**7,728,354**
Total liabilities		**11,906,726**	**7,728,354**
Total equity and liabilities		**8,521,196**	**5,486,683**
Significant accounting policies	1		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date

on behalf of the Board of Directors

شركة أيون أكستشينج العربية للمياة
ION EXCHANGE
ARABIA
CR 2051224515

Hassan Al Qahtani
Director

Place :
Date : 20.05.2026

Ion Exchange Arabia for Water .

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the Year ended 31 st March 2026

	Notes	Year ended 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	Year ended 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Income			
Revenue from operations	15	8,448,440	8,376,988
Other income	15a	4,864	-
Total Income (I)		**8,453,303**	**8,376,988**
Expenses			
Cost of materials and components consumed	16	5,353,812	6,510,541
Purchases of stock-in-trade		-	-
Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade		-	-
Employee benefits expenses	17	2,543,843	1,653,558
Finance costs		-	-
Depreciation and amortization expenses	18	35,774	16,957
Other expenses	19	1,663,734	1,206,103
Total expenses (II)		**9,597,163**	**9,387,158**
Profit before tax (I - II)		**(1,143,859)**	**(1,010,170)**
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		**-**	**-**
Profit after tax (III)		**(1,143,859)**	**(1,010,170)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurement benefit of defined benefit plans		-	-
(b) Income tax expense on remeasurement benefit of defined benefit plans		-	-
Total other comprehensive income (IV)		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income (III + IV)		**(1,143,859)**	**(1,010,170)**
Earnings per equity share:			
Basic		(572)	(505)
Diluted		(572)	(505)

Significant accounting policies	1
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements	

As per our report of even date

on behalf of the Board of Directors

Hassan Al Qahtani
Director

شركة أيون أكستشينج العربية للمياة
ION EXCHANGE
ARABIA
CR 2051224515

Place :
Date : 20.05.2026

Ion Exchange Arabia for Water .

Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended 31 st March 2026

A. Equity share capital

	2025-26		2024-25	
	Number of shares	Currency SAR	Number of shares	Currency SAR
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity shares outstanding at	2,000	2,000,000	2,000	2,000,000
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options during the year	-	-	-	-
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	**2,000**	**2,000,000**	**2,000**	**2,000,000**

B. Other equity

	Reserves and Surplus		Total other equity
	Retained earnings		
	Currency SAR	Currency SAR	Currency SAR
Balance as at 1st April 2024		**(3,231,500)**	**(3,231,500)**
Profit for the year (a)	-	(1,010,170)	(1,010,170)
Other Comprehensive Income (b)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year (a+b)	-	(1,010,170)	(1,010,170)
Issue of equity shares	-	-	-
Gross compensation granted during the year	-	-	-
Transferred to securities premium account on exercise of options	-	-	-
Fair Valuation of Financial Guarantee		-	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-
Tax on Dividend paid	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2025	**-**	**(4,241,671)**	**(4,241,671)**
Profit for the year (c)	-	(1,143,859)	(1,143,859)
Transferred to capital reserve			-
Other Comprehensive Income (d)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year (c+d)	-	(1,143,859)	(1,143,859)
Fair Valuation of Financial Guarantee		-	-
Tax on Dividend paid	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 st March 2026	**-**	**(5,385,530)**	**(5,385,530)**

on behalf of the Board of Directors

Hassan Al Qahtani
Director

Place :
Date : 20.05.2026

شركة أيون أكستشينج العربية للمياة
ION EXCHANGE
ARABIA
CR 2051224515

Ion Exchange Arabia for Water .
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 st March 2026

		Year ended 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	Year ended 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
A. Cash flow from operating activities:			
Profit before tax		**(1,143,859)**	**(1,010,170)**
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation and amortization expense		35,774	16,957
Interest received		-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(938,343)**	**(993,213)**
Movements in working capital:			
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories		238,431	(699,068)
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables		(3,059,969)	(844,207)
(Increase) / Decrease in loans		75,511	(104,905)
(Increase) / Decrease in other current assets		(155,257)	412,021
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables		2,814,353	2,438,961
(Decrease) / Increase in other current liabilities		1,293,883	(27,315)
Cash generated from operations		**268,608**	**182,273**
Taxes paid		-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**268,608**	**182,273**
B. Cash flow from investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(9,907)	(527,428)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		0	(0)
Interest received		3,000	(3,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(B)**	**(6,907)**	**(530,428)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of share capital on exercise of options		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	(100,000)
Proceeds from borrowings		75,000	-
Net cash generated / (used) in financing activities	**(C)**	**75,000**	**(100,000)**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(A)+(B)+(C)**	**336,702**	**(448,155)**
Effect of exchange difference on cash and cash equivalent held in foreign currency		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		**160,074**	**608,229**
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year		**496,776**	**160,074**

Notes:

1 The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-7) - Statement of Cash Flow prescribed under the Companies Act (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013.

2 Cash and cash equivalents excludes the following balances with bank:

	Year ended 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	Year ended 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed under current assets [Note 5]	496,776	160,074
Other bank balances disclosed under current assets	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	**496,776**	**160,074**
Total cash and cash equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flows	**496,776**	**160,074**

3 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever applicable

As per our report of even date

on behalf of the Board of Directors

شركة أيون أكستشينج العربية للمياة
ION EXCHANGE
ARABIA
CR 2051224515

Hassan Al Qahtani
Director

Place :
Date : 20.05.2026

Company Overview

The principal activities of the Company during the financial year are providing engineering and consultancy services and sales of related product for environmental protection. There have been no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the Company during the financial year.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time as notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), and the guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), as applicable.

1.2 Basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and at historical cost, on the accrual basis of accounting except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as stated in the accounting policies set out below. The accounting policies have been applied consistently over all the periods presented in these financial statements.

1.3 Functional and presentation currency

The standalone financial statements are presented in Saudi Arab Riyal, which is also the company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to two decimal places to the nearest Saudi Arab Riyal, unless otherwise indicated.

1.4 Basis of measurement

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value; and
- net defined benefit (asset)/ liability that are measured at fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

1.5 Use of estimates

The preparation of the standalone financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires use of judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively. Assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31st March 2026 are as follows:

a) Evaluation of percentage completion

Determination of revenues under the percentage of completion method necessarily involves making estimates, some of which are technical in nature, concerning, where relevant, the percentage of completion, costs to completion, expected revenues from the project or activity and the foreseeable losses to completion. Estimates of project income, as well as project costs, are reviewed periodically. The effect of changes, if any, to estimates is recognized in the financial statements for the period in which such changes are determined.

b) Useful life of property, plant and equipment

Determination of the estimated useful lives of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalised. Useful lives of tangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Act. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the

asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support.

c) Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

1.6 Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values, which includes overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values by the management. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

1.7 Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly related to acquisition/construction and installation of the assets. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Depreciation is provided on straight line basis based on life assigned to each asset in accordance with Schedule II of the Act or as per life estimated by the Management, whichever is lower, as stated below.

Assets	Useful lives
EDP Equipments	6 years
Furnitures & Fittings	16 years
Office Equipments	11 years

Leasehold assets are depreciated over the period of lease.

In case of certain class of assets, the Company uses different useful life than those prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The useful life has been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset on the basis of the management's best estimation of getting economic benefits from those class of assets. The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for arriving the economic life of an asset.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is eliminated from the financial statements on disposal or when no further benefit is expected from its use and disposal. Gains / losses arising from disposal are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly.

Computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of 5 years.

An intangible asset is eliminated from the financial statements on disposal or when no further benefit is expected from its use and disposal. Gains / losses arising from disposal are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

1.9 Impairment

Impairment loss, if any, is provided to the extent the carrying amount of assets exceeds their recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. Carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date for any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at end of its useful life. In assessing value in use, the present value is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. Net selling price is the amount obtainable from sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

1.10 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise. Foreign currency monetary items are reported at the year-end rates. Exchange differences arising on reinstatement of foreign currency monetary items are recognized as income or expense in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

1.11 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value.

Cost of raw materials, components, stores and spares are computed on a weighted average basis. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Cost of work-in-progress includes cost of raw material and components, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is computed on weighted average basis.

Cost of finished goods includes cost of raw material and components, cost of conversion, other costs including manufacturing overheads incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location/ condition. Cost is computed on weighted average basis.

Costs of traded goods are computed on first-in-first-out basis. Cost includes cost of purchases and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.12 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The company determines the classification of its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition based on its nature and characteristics.

A. Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

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 the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset.

The financial assets include debt instruments, equity investments, trade and other receivables, loans, cash and bank balances and derivative financial instruments.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

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

a) At amortised cost,
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) At fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

(iii) Equity investments

All equity investments in the scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value except in case of investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture carried at deemed cost. Deemed cost is the carrying amount under the previous GAAP as at the transition date i.e. 1st April 2016.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category, if any, are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in profit or loss. The company may make an irrevocable election to present in OCI subsequent

changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit or loss, even on sale of investment.

However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries:

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

All financial assets are reviewed for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

(v) De-recognition of financial assets

The company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets.

B. Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial liabilities (other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial liabilities.

The financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, derivative financial instruments, etc.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, Financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

a) Financial liabilities excluding derivative financial instruments at amortised cost, and
b) Derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

- Financial liabilities excluding derivative financial instruments at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are de-recognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value at each reporting period. Any changes therein are generally recognised in the profit and loss account.

(iii) De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

1.13 Retirement and other employee benefits

The Company recognises a liability when an employee has provided service in exchange for employee benefits to be paid in the future and an expense when the Company consumes the economic benefits arising from service provided by an employee in exchange for employee benefits.

a) Short-term Employee Benefits

Wages and salaries are accrued and paid on a monthly basis and are recognised as an expense, unless they relate to cost of producing inventories or other assets.

Paid absences (annual leave, maternity leave, paternity leave, sick leave, etc) are accrued in each period if they are accumulating paid absences that can be carried forward, or in the case of non-accumulating paid absences, recognised as and when the absences occur.

b) Post-Employment Benefits -Defined Contribution Plans

The Company makes statutory contributions to approved provident funds and the contributions made are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate. When the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligation.

1.14 Revenue recognition

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective adoption method. The effect of initially applying this standard is recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. April 1, 2018). The standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application and the comparative information in the statement of profit and loss is not restated – i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11.

The impact of the adoption of the standard on the financial statements of the Company is insignificant.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognizes at the point in time when control of the assets is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

1.15 Taxation

Current tax expense is determined based on the taxable income for the year computed using prevailing tax rates. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences atributable to differences between

the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available in future periods against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

1.16 Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but will probably not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation of a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision disclosure is made.

1.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per equity share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.18 Segment reporting policies

In accordance with Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 "Segment Reporting" notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules , 2016 notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 , the Company operates in single geographical location. Hence, has no other primary reportable segments for the year ended 31 March 2024.

1.19 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

1.20 Leases

Where the company is the lessor

Leases in which the company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets given on operating leases by the company are included in property, plant and equipment. Lease income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation, are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Where the company is the lessee

Finance leases, which effectively transfer to the company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease term at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. However,

finance charges pertaining to the period up to date of commissioning of assets are capitalised. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs of lease are capitalized.

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In case of profit on sale and lease back arrangements resulting in operating leases, where the sale price is above fair value, the excess over the fair value is deferred and amortized over the period for which the asset is expected to be used.

1.21 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset till such time that it is required to complete and prepare the assets to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2. Property, plant and equipment

Currency SAR

	Computer	Factory Equipment	Equipments	Plant & Machinary	Tools & Equipment site	Laboratory Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Gross block								
As at 1st April 2025	36,586	26,321	1,817	-	13,336	16,554	14,838	1,09,451
Addition during the year	-	1,922	-	4,83,416	430	7,153	402	4,93,323
Disposal during the year								-
As at 31 st March 2026	**36,586**	**28,242**	**1,817**	**4,83,416**	**13,766**	**23,707**	**15,240**	**6,02,774**
Depreciation / Amortisation								
As at 1st April 2025	16,721	13,213	491	-	1,596	1,799	2,607	36,427
Depreciation during the year	6,808	5,420	454	12,085	3,361	5,778	1,867	35,774
Deduction during the year								-
As at 31 st March 2026	**23,529**	**18,633**	**945**	**12,085**	**4,957**	**7,577**	**4,474**	**72,201**
Net carrying value as at 31 st March 2026	**13,057**	**9,609**	**872**	**4,71,331**	**8,810**	**16,130**	**10,766**	**5,30,573**
Gross block								
As at 1st April 2024	24,567	24,927	1,276		2,156	-	12,513	65,439
Addition during the year	12,019	1,394	541		11,181	16,554	2,324	44,012
Disposal during the year								-
As at 31st March 2025	**36,586**	**26,321**	**1,817**		**13,336**	**16,554**	**14,838**	**1,09,451**
Depreciation / Amortisation								
As at 1st April 2024	10,197	8,067	147		105	-	955	19,470
Depreciation during the year	6,524	5,146	344		1,491	1,799	1,652	16,957
Deduction during the year								-
As at 31st March 2025	**16,721**	**13,213**	**491**		**1,596**	**1,799**	**2,607**	**36,427**
Net carrying value as at 31st March 2025	**19,864**	**13,108**	**1,326**		**11,741**	**14,754**	**12,231**	**73,024**

Ion Exchange Arabia for Water .

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 st March 2026 (contd.)

2A. Capital work-in-progress

	As at 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
As at 1st April	4,83,415.90	
Addition during the year		4,83,415.90
Capitalisation / deductions during the year	4,83,415.90	
As at 31st March	-	**4,83,415.90**

Ion Exchange Arabia for Water .
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 st March 2026 (contd.)

3. Inventories

(valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)

	31 st March 2026	31 st March 2025
	Currency SAR	Currency SAR
Raw materials and components	-	-
Work-in-progress	28,825	3,32,409
Finished goods	11,17,853	10,52,699
Traded goods	-	-
	11,46,678	**13,85,109**

4. Trade receivables

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Trade receivables				
(a) Unsecured, considered good	-		58,99,917	30,14,554
(b) Unsecured, have significant increase in credit risk				
(c) Unsecured, credit impaired			2,68,832	94,226
	-	-	61,68,749	31,08,780
Less: Provision for unsecured doubtful debts	-		2,68,832	94,226
	-	**-**	**58,99,917**	**30,14,554**

Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2026

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
	Currency SAR	Currency SAR	Currency SAR	Currency SAR	Currency SAR	Currency SAR	Currency SAR
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good		49,62,107	4,75,250	2,52,104	2,10,457	-	58,99,917
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							-
Undisputed Trade receivable - credit impaired							-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good							-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired							-

As at 31 March 2025

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
	Currency SAR	Currency SAR	Currency SAR	Currency SAR	Currency SAR	Currency SAR	Currency SAR
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good		24,69,179	90,017	1,55,250	2,81,011	19,097.46	30,14,554
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							-
Undisputed Trade receivable - credit impaired							-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good							-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired							-

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	4,96,776	1,60,074
Cash on hand	-	-
	4,96,776	**1,60,074**

6. Loans

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Tender, security and other deposits				
(a) Unsecured, considered good	-	-	-	49,950
(b) Unsecured, considered doubtful			-	-
	-	-	-	49,950
Less: Provision for doubtful deposits			-	-
(A)	-	-	-	49,950
Loans and advance to employees (B)	-	-	34,986	60,547
Less: Provision for doubtful advances			-	-
(C)	-	-	-	-
(A+B+C)	**-**	**-**	**34,986**	**1,10,497**

7. Other financial assets

	As at 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Deposit	-	3,000
	-	3,000

8. Other assets

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Capital advances	-	-	-	-
Balance with statutory authorities	-	-	-	17,424
Advance to suppliers				
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	3,31,556	1,40,603
Unsecured, considered good - related parties	-	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful				-
	-	-	3,31,556	1,40,603
Less: Provision for doubtful advances				-
	-	-	3,31,556	1,40,603
Prepaid expenses	-	-	80,710	98,982
	-	**-**	**4,12,266**	**2,57,010**

9. Equity share capital

	As at 31 st March 2026		As at 31 st March 2024	
	No of shares	Currency SAR	No of shares	Currency SAR
Authorised capital				
2000 Equity shares of SAR 1,000 each.	2,000	20,00,000	2,000	20,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital			-	-
2000 Equity shares of SAR 1,000 each.	2,000	20,00,000	2,000	20,00,000
		20,00,000		**20,00,000**

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at 31 st March 2026		As at 31 st March 2024	
	No of shares	Currency SAR	No of shares	Currency SAR
At the beginning of the year	2,000	20,00,000	2,000	20,00,000
Add: Additional paid in capital				-
At the end of the year	2,000	20,00,000	2,000	20,00,000

(b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As at 31 st March 2026		As at 31 st March 2024	
	No of shares	% holding	No of shares	% holding
Ion Exchange (India) Ltd	1,200	60.00%	1,200	60.00%
AWJ Energy	800	40.00%	800	40.00%

10. Other equity

	As at 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Capital reserve		
Balance as at 1st April	-	-
(A)	**-**	**-**
Retained earnings		
Balance as at 1st April	(42,41,671)	(32,31,500)
Profit for the year	(11,43,859)	(10,10,170)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Appropriations		
- Dividend	-	-
- Tax on dividend	-	-
(B)	**(53,85,530)**	**(42,41,670.70)**
(A+B)	**(53,85,530)**	**(42,41,671)**

11. Borrowings - Current

	As at 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Working capital loan from banks (Secured) below]	-	-
Working capital loan from a bank (Unsecured)	-	-
Loans (Unsecured) [Refer note (a) below & note 21]		
- from related parties	7,63,127	6,88,127
- from others	-	-
	7,63,127	**6,88,127**
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	-	-
Unsecured borrowings	7,63,127	6,88,127
	7,63,127	**6,88,127**

12. Trade payables

	As at 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Trade payables (including acceptances)		
- Due to micro and small enterprises		
- Due to others (Refer note no 21)	96,57,638	68,48,149
	96,57,638	**68,48,149**

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2026

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
	Currency SAR	Currency SAR	Currency SAR	Currency SAR
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and				
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	39,93,772	35,61,160	15,25,860	23,772
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small				
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises				
Unbilled trade payables	5,53,074			
Not due trade payables				

As at 31 March 2025

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
	Currency SAR	Currency SAR	Currency SAR	Currency SAR
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and				
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	43,89,068	19,96,191	45,971	-
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small				
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises				
Unbilled trade payables	4,16,919			
Not due trade payables				

13. Other current liabilities

	As at 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	As at 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Advance from customers	11,17,860	1,62,214
Statutory dues	3,68,101	4,864
Others liabilities	-	25,000
	14,85,961	**1,92,078**

14. Revenue from operations

	Year ended 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	Year ended 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Revenue from operations		
Sale of products		
Finished goods	60,58,879	70,83,758
Traded goods	-	-
Sale of services	-	-
Others operating revenue		
Scrap sale	-	-
Management fees	-	-
Other operating income	23,89,561	12,93,231
	84,48,440	**83,76,988**

15a. Other income

	Year ended 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	Year ended 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Amount set aside for liabilities, no longer required, written back	4,864	-
	4,864	**-**

15. Cost of raw material and components consumed

	Year ended 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	Year ended 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Inventory at the beginning of the year	10,52,699	4,41,021.30
Add: Purchases	54,18,966	71,22,219
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	11,17,853	10,52,699
Cost of raw material and components consumed	**53,53,812**	**65,10,541**

16. Employee benefits expense

	Year ended 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	Year ended 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Salaries, wages and bonus	23,95,340	15,75,475
Contribution to provident and other funds	95,728	58,037
Staff welfare expense	52,776	20,047
	25,43,843	**16,53,558**

17. Depreciation and amortisation expense

	Year ended 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	Year ended 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 2)	35,774	16,957
Amortization of intangible assets		
	35,774	**16,957**

18. Other expenses

	Year ended 31 st March 2026 Currency SAR	Year ended 31 st March 2025 Currency SAR
Power and fuel	8,185	8,524
Repairs and Maintenance - Others	3,222	3,660
Rent (Net of recoveries)	3,24,157	2,85,670
Rates and taxes	1,67,779	1,54,085
Insurance (Net of recoveries)	1,06,585	97,773
Travelling and conveyance	6,00,409	4,17,528
Security Charges	88,000	1,04,000
Legal and professional charges	48,700	23,267
Telephone and telex	17,051	12,716
Provision for Doubtful debts	1,74,606	-
Auditors' remuneration (Refer note 18.1)	34,000	25,000
Selling & Distribution Expenses	37,578	2,000
Bank charges	9,951	33,221
Establishment and other miscellaneous expenses	43,510	38,658
	16,63,734	**12,06,103**

Note 19

Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

i. Profit attributable to Equity holders of parent **(Currency : SAR)**

	31 st March 2026	31 st March 2025
	SAR	SAR
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent:		
Net Profit as per statement of profit and loss available for equity shareholders	(11,43,859)	(10,10,170)
Profit attributable to equity holders	**(11,43,859)**	**(10,10,170)**

ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares

	31 st March 2026	31 st March 2025
Basic outstanding shares	2,000	2,000
Less : weighted average shares held with the shareholding trust		
Weighted average number of shares at March 31 for basic and diluted EPS	**2,000**	**2,000**

Earnings per share in Rupees (Weighted average)

	31 st March 2026	31 st March 2025
Basic earnings per share	(572)	(505)
Diluted earnings per share	(572)	(505)

Ion Exchange Arabia for Water .

20. Financial instruments

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels.It does not include the fair value information for current financial assets and current financial liabilities not measured at fair value if their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Currency SAR

	As at 31st March 2026			As at 31st March 2025		
	Carrying Amount	Fair value		Carrying Amount	Fair value	
		Level of input used in			Level of input used in	
		Level 1	Level 2		Level 1	Level 2
Financial assets - Non-current						
At amortised cost						
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-		-	-
At FVTPL						
Investments		-	-		-	-
Financial assets - Current *						
At amortised cost						
Trade receivables	58,99,917			30,14,554		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,96,776			1,60,074		
Bank balances other than above	-			-		
Loans	34,986			1,10,497		
Others	-			3,000		
At FVTPL						
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities - Non-current						
At amortised cost						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities - Current *						
Borrowings	7,63,127			6,88,127		
Trade payables	96,57,638			68,48,149		
Other financial liabilities	-			-		

* The Company has not disclosed the fair value of current financial instruments such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalent, bank balances - others, loans, others, borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique
Forward contracts for foreign exchange contracts	Forward pricing: The fair value is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the reporting date and present value calculations based on high credit quality yield curves in the respective currencies
Non current financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost	Discounted cash flow technique: The valuation model considers present value of expected payments discounted using an appropriate discounting rate.
Investments in unquoted preference shares and debentures	Discounted cash flow: The fair value is estimated considering net present value calculated using long term growth rate and discount rate.
Investments in unquotedequity shares	Discounted cash flow: Using long term growth rate.

C. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk

(i) Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyses 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 and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(ii) **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

Trade receivables

Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.In respect of trade receivables, the company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counter party or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers in various geographical areas. The company assesses the credit quality of the trade receivables based on market intelligence, customers payment history and defaults.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of SAR 1,60,074 as at 31st March 2026 (as at 31st March 2025: SAR 1,60,074). The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks with good credit ratings.

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit and liquid and liquid plus schemes of mutual funds, which carry no/low mark to market risks. The Company monitors funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintaining financial flexibility.
Exposure to liquidity risk
The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

Exposure to liquidity risk

Currency SAR

31 st March 2026	**Contractual cash flows**					
	Carrying Amount	**Total**	**Upto 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
(i) Borrowings	-	-				
(ii) Other Non current financial liabilities	-	-				
(iii) Issued financial guarantee contract on behalf of related parties*	-	-				
Current Financial liabilities						
(i) Short term borrowings	7,63,127	7,63,127	7,63,127	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	96,57,638	96,57,638	96,57,638	-	-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,04,20,765	**1,04,20,765**	**1,04,20,765**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Currency SAR

31 st March 2025	**Contractual cash flows**					
	Carrying amount	**Total**	**Upto 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
a) Non-derivative financial liabilities						
(i) Borrowings	-					
(ii) Other Non current financial liabilities	-	-				
(iii) Issued financial guarantee contract on behalf of related parties*		-				
Current Financial liabilities						
(i) Short term borrowings	6,88,127	6,88,127	6,88,127			
(ii) Trade payables	68,48,149	68,48,149	68,48,149			
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-			
	75,36,276	**75,36,276**	**75,36,276**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Ion Exchange Arabia for Water .
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 st March 2026 (contd.)

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates, in cases where the borrowings are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company's is not exposure to interest rate risk as there is no borrowings.

Currency SAR

	Note Reference	31 st March 2026	31 st March 2025	
Fixed rate instruments				
Financial assets - measured at amortised cost				
Loans to related parties		-	-	
Other bank balances - On deposit account		-	-	
Other bank balances - On margin money account		-	-	
		-	-	-
Fixed rate loan				
Financial liabilities - measured at amortised cost				
Long term Borrowing		-	-	
Short term borrowings		7,63,127	6,88,127	
		7,63,127	**6,88,127**	-
Variable rate loan				
Financial liabilities - measured at amortised cost				
Long term Borrowing		-	-	-
Short term borrowings		-	-	
		-	-	-

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments
The Company does not account for any fixed-rate borrowings at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments
A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the rpeorting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amount shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

	31-Mar-26		31-Mar-25	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	(-)	+	(-)	+
1% Movement	-	-	-	-

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. We are exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk. Thus, our exposure to market risk is a function of revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure in our foreign currency revenues and costs.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on account of its operations in other countries. The functional currency of the Company is SAR. The exchange rate between the SAR and foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent periods and may continue to fluctuate substantially in the future.

The Company has no significant transactional currency exposures arising from sales or purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company.

Exposure to currency risk

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 st March 2026 & 31 st March 2025 are as below:

	31-Mar-26 **SAR**
Financial assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	
Trade and other receivables	22,86,110
	22,86,110
Financial liabilities	
Trade and other payables	52,07,213
Borrowings	-
	52,07,213
Net statement of financial position exposure	(29,21,103)
Next 18 months forecast sales	-
Forward exchange contracts	-
Net exposure	(29,21,103)

	31-Mar-25 **SAR**
Financial assets	
Advance to Related parties	
Cash and cash equivalents	
Trade and other receivables	12,93,231
	12,93,231
Financial liabilities	
Trade and other payables	37,99,575
Borrowings	-
	37,99,575
Net statement of financial position exposure	(25,06,344)
Next 18 months forecast sales	-
Forward exchange contracts	
Net exposure	(25,06,344)

21. Related party disclosures

Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists	
Holding company	Ion Exchange (India) Ltd
Ultimate holding company	
Subsidiaries	

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year	
Holding Company	Ion Exchange (India) Ltd
Associates	AWJ Energy
Jointly controlled entity	
Key management personnel	
Relatives of key management personnel	
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	

Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

a. Sale/ purchase of goods and services **(`SAR)**

	Year ended	Sale of goods	Purchase of traded goods	Purchase of Capital wip	Amount owed by related parties*	Amount owed to related parties*
Holding and ultimate holding companies						
Ion Exchange (India) Ltd	31-Mar-26	-	22,00,665	-	22,39,051	57,74,684
	31-Mar-25	-	29,29,076	2,15,074	12,93,231	43,49,406
AWJ Energy	31-Mar-26	-			70,380	11,86,447
	31-Mar-25	-	8,60,708		-	9,79,068

b. Loans & Advance taken and repayment thereof **(SAR)**

	Year ended	Loans taken	Repayment	Interest	Amount owed by related parties*	Amount owed to related parties*
Subsdiaries,Associates and jointly controlled entities						
Ion Exchange (India) Ltd	31-Mar-26	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-25	-	-	-	-	-
AWJ Energy	31-Mar-26		75,000			7,63,127
	31-Mar-25		1,00,000			6,88,127

Loans given/taken from related parties are repayable on demand.