REGISTERED NUMBER: 07225900 (England and Wales)

STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

FOR

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED

Prestons
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
364-368 Cranbrook Road
Gants Hill
Ilford
Essex
IG2 6HY

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

DIRECTORS:	Harshan Kollara Sankarakutty Samir Rambihari Rai Mrs Ashima Chhatwal Ashish Maheshkumar Shah
SECRETARY:	A Vijayan
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Third Floor, 19 Gerrard Street London United Kingdom W1D 6JG
REGISTERED NUMBER:	07225900 (England and Wales)
SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR:	Anwer Patel BA (Hons) FCA,BFP
AUDITORS:	Prestons Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors 364-368 Cranbrook Road Gants Hill Ilford Essex IG2 6HY

STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Introduction

Abans Global Limited ('AGL') has been authorized and regulated by the Finance Conduct of Authority ('FCA') since 2nd April 2013 and commenced its business activities since then.

The company is dealing in Investment as a Principal and Agent. The company is also involved in the business of dealing in securities, commodities, derivatives and currencies and also acts a financial advisor. AGL is a leading financial service providing firm which provides brokerage services to several professional and institutional clients.

Key Financial Performance Indicators

The company key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:-

	$ **2026**	$ **2025**
Turnover	3,016,837	3,723,461
Operating Profit	895,791	1,122,917
Profit after Tax	315,007	769,673
Shareholder's Fund	27,277,875	27,087,868

The functional currency of the company is US Dollar.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company has risk management objectives, policies and procedures in place. Responsibility has been apportioned within the entity for ensuring that risk arising from its activities are identified, monitored and controlled and mitigated ·in an appropriate and timely manner. This responsibility is divided among the board, the Compliance and Risk Management Function and operation and Finance function. The company's tolerance for "risk is low.

Financial key performance indicators

Management considers the increase in turnover of the company as the key performance indicators.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The financial risk management objective is to maintain sufficient liquidity and capital so that the company can always meets its liabilities and regulatory requirements.

The financial risk is mitigated by monitoring on an ongoing basis the financial strength of credit institutions with whom the company holds deposits and assets. Further mitigation is the fact that the company executes transactions on delivery-versus-payment basis with counterpart's and holds collateral where credit is provided to a selection of clients under margin account facilities. The company has no significant concentration of credit risk.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The directors are responsible for preparing the Director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

a) select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;

b) make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

c) prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Future developments

The company is expanding its operation with the additional assets and the investments.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

a) so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and

b) the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Abans Global Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2026 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:
- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page five, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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, the directors are 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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 (UK) 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities to detect material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit;
- We 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 in higher that for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional, omissions, misrepresentations, or the deliberate override of internal control;
- We 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 internal control;
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made;
- We assess the risk of management override of controls, including testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business;
- We request and review the minutes of management meetings, and assess any matters identified not already provided for or disclosed that may materially impact the financial statements;
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity'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 entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

Firstly, the company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements, including: the company's constitution, relevant financial reporting standards; company law; tax legislation and distributable profits legislation and we assess the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly the company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on the amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines and penalties, or through losses arising from litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an affect operating licences; employment legislation; health and safety legislation; trade legislation; Regulatory requirements by FCA; legislation relevant to the commercial/domestic property rental environment; GDPR; anti-bribery and corruption legislation.

International Auditing Standards (UK) limit the required procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to the procedures, and no procedures over and above those already noted are required. These limited procedures did not identify any actual or suspected non-compliance which laws and regulations that could have a material impact on the financial statements.

In relation to fraud, we performed the following specific procedures in addition to those already noted:
-Challenging assumptions made by management in its significant accounting estimates in particular: deferred tax;
-Identifying and testing journal entries during the year and up to the date of signing of the audit report, in particular any entries posted with unusual nominal ledger account combinations, journal entries crediting cash or any revenue account,
-Performing analytical procedures to identify unexpected movements in account balances which may be indicative of fraud;
-Ensuring that testing undertaken on both the performance statements, and the Balance Sheet includes a number of items selected on a random basis;

These procedures did not identify any actual or suspected fraudulent irregularity that could have a material impact on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our report
This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

A. PATEL

Anwer Patel BA (Hons) FCA,BFP (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Prestons
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
364-368 Cranbrook Road
Gants Hill
Ilford
Essex
IG2 6HY

Date: 01/05/26

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	31.3.26 $	31.3.25 $
TURNOVER		**3,016,837**	3,723,461
Cost of sales		**1,415,153**	1,695,880
GROSS PROFIT		**1,601,684**	2,027,581
Administrative expenses		**1,162,466**	1,126,947
		439,218	900,634
Other operating income	4	**34,935**	118,959
Gain/loss on revaluation of assets		**421,638**	103,324
OPERATING PROFIT	6	**895,791**	1,122,917
Realised P/L on Derivatives	8	**(2,203,145)**	(1,639,838)
Unrealised P/L on Derivatives	8	**1,713,115**	1,734,438
		405,761	1,217,517
Interest receivable and similar income		**13,562**	13,871
		419,323	1,231,388
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	**7,082**	44,858
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		**412,241**	1,186,530
Tax on profit	10	**97,234**	416,857
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		**315,007**	769,673

The notes form part of these financial statements

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	**31.3.26** **$**	31.3.25 $
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**315,007**	769,673
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**315,007**	769,673

The notes form part of these financial statements

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 07225900)

BALANCE SHEET
31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	31.3.26 $	31.3.26 $	31.3.25 $	31.3.25 $
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	12		**45,990**		61,424
Investments	13		**15,216,638**		3,835,000
			15,262,628		3,896,424
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	14	**66,875,438**		126,055,097	
Cash at bank and in hand		**5,756,204**		2,561,921	
		72,631,642		128,617,018	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	15	**60,097,050**		104,985,817	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			**12,534,592**		23,631,201
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**27,797,220**		27,527,625
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	18		**519,345**		439,757
NET ASSETS			**27,277,875**		27,087,868
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	19		**7,863,263**		7,863,263
Share premium	20		**14,578,478**		14,578,478
Retained earnings	20		**4,836,134**		4,646,127
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			**27,277,875**		27,087,868

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on ....01/05/26............. and were signed on its behalf by:

....
Ashish Maheshkumar Shah - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Called up share capital $	Retained earnings $	Share premium $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 April 2024	7,863,263	4,001,454	14,578,478	26,443,195
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(125,000)	-	(125,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	769,673	-	769,673
Balance at 31 March 2025	7,863,263	4,646,127	14,578,478	27,087,868
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(125,000)	-	(125,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	315,007	-	315,007
Balance at 31 March 2026	7,863,263	4,836,134	14,578,478	27,277,875

The notes form part of these financial statements

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	31.3.26 $	31.3.25 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	**14,934,949**	(9,929,837)
Interest paid		**(7,082)**	(44,858)
Tax paid		**(335,287)**	(275,189)
Net cash from operating activities		**14,592,580**	(10,249,884)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		**(140)**	(34,095)
Purchase of fixed asset investments		**(10,960,000)**	(2,085,001)
Sale of fixed asset investments		**-**	9,555,980
Interest received		**13,562**	13,871
Net cash from investing activities		**(10,946,578)**	7,450,755
Cash flows from financing activities			
New loans in year		**-**	1,082,768
Loan repayments in year		**(326,719)**	(756,049)
Equity dividends paid		**(125,000)**	(125,000)
Net cash from financing activities		**(451,719)**	201,719
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**3,194,283**	(2,597,410)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	**2,561,921**	5,159,331
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	**5,756,204**	2,561,921

The notes form part of these financial statements

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

At the reporting date, the main risk to which the Group were exposed are as follows:

Foreign currency exchange risk

The company has foreign currency exposure through its management and advisory fee income, which is invoiced in US Dollars. The advances received from company's customers and those invested with the brokers are all denominated in US Dollars which reduces its exposure to currency fluctuations.

Trader error risk

Although AGL does not take principal positions, and merely executes client's orders, it still runs the risk of trader dealing errors. The impact of these errors caused by poor broker execution and/or. the misunderstanding of a client order could lead to a loss of revenue.

In order to mitigate this risk, trading is directly done by the clients and risk is managed by the brokers. Clients are experienced and our Risk Officer keeps an eye on trading activities.

Other key performance indicators

The UK financial market and industry remain extremely competitive and challenging and the company expects these challenges will continue this year, However, the company is well prepared along with its robust team to facilitate its clients in the competitive environment. The directors are closely monitoring the impact on the company's trade customers, regulatory requirement and legal consequences of the event. Since, the most of the clients of the company are based on Middle East and South Asian region, therefore, the directors do not anticipate material impact on the company's activities.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

....
Ashish Maheshkumar Shah - Director

Date: 01/05/26

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2026.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY
The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the company is dealing in Investment as a Principal and Agent. The company is also involved in the business of dealing in securities, commodities, derivatives and currencies and also acts a financial advisor.

DIVIDENDS
Dividends for the sum of $125,000 were paid in the year.

DIRECTORS
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2025 to the date of this report.

Harshan Kollara Sankarakutty
Samir Rambihari Rai
Mrs Ashima Chhatwal
Ashish Maheshkumar Shah

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS
So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS
The auditors Prestons will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

....
Ashish Maheshkumar Shah - Director

Date: 01/05/26

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	31.3.26	31.3.25
	$	$
Profit before taxation	**412,241**	1,186,530
Depreciation charges	**15,574**	13,522
Gain on revaluation of fixed assets	**(421,638)**	(1,732,714)
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**11,944,341**	(9,830,224)
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**(47,733,015)**	24,112,649
Finance costs	**7,082**	44,858
Finance income	**(13,562)**	(13,871)
	(35,788,977)	13,780,750
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other debtors	**47,235,318**	(23,818,124)
Increase in trade and other creditors	**3,488,608**	107,537
Cash generated from operations	**14,934,949**	(9,929,837)

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 31 March 2026

	31/3/26	**1/4/25**
	$	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents	**5,756,204**	**2,561,921**

Year ended 31 March 2025

	31/3/25	1/4/24
	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	2,561,921	5,159,331

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

3. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS

	At 1/4/25	Cash flow	At 31/3/26
	$	$	$
Net cash			
Cash at bank and in hand	2,561,921	3,194,283	5,756,204
	2,561,921	3,194,283	5,756,204
Debt			
Debts falling due within 1 year	(326,719)	326,719	-
	(326,719)	326,719	-
Total	2,235,202	3,521,002	5,756,204

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Abans Global Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number 07225900 (England and Wales) and registered office address is Third Floor, 19 Gerrard Street, London England W1D 6JG.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006. The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

The functional currency of the company is US Dollar.

Revenue
Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:
- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated withownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:
- ·the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably.
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contraction be measured reliably.

 continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Operating lease: the company as lessee
Rentals paid under operating leases are charged tb profit or loss on a straightline basis over the lease term.
Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:
- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & Machinery - 20% on cost
Furniture & Fixtures - 20% on cost
Computer Equipment - 20% on cost

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount. and are recognised in profit or loss.

Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasure are recognised in the Income Statement for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Remeasure Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Statement of Financial Position date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like .the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Income Statement if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;

- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Income Statement.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold· at the reporting date.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

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

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchanunctional currency of the company is US Dollar.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the company ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. This assessment includes consideration of trading performance, cash flow forecasts, borrowing facilities and covenant compliance.

Dividend

Dividends are recognized as a liability in the period in which they are approved by the company's shareholders or, in the case of interim dividends, when they are paid.

continued...

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCE

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenue and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Estimates and judgmental are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factor's, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:-

(a) Impairment of debtors (Including intercompany receivable)

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

(b) Useful economic life of tangible assets

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Increasing an asset's expected life or its residual value would result in a reduced depreciation charge in the profit and loss account.
The useful lives and residual value of the company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed annually for appropriates. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events which may impact their life such as changes in technology.

Historically changes in useful lives and residual values have not resulted in material changes to the company's depreciation charge.

4. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	31.3.26	31.3.25
	$	$
Other Income	**32,444**	114,267
Interest Income - DGCX	**1,857**	3,257
Interest Income - SGEI	**431**	1,435
Interest Income - CICC	**203**	-
	34,935	118,959

5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	31.3.26	31.3.25
	$	$
Wages and salaries	**188,583**	113,644

continued...

5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	31.3.26	31.3.25
Senior Management	2	2
Operations Staff	2	2
	4	4

	31.3.26	31.3.25
	$	$
Directors' remuneration	66,126	39,524

6. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	31.3.26	31.3.25
	$	$
Depreciation - owned assets	15,574	13,522

7. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	31.3.26	31.3.25
	$	$
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	24,111	28,976

8. GAINS/LOSSES ON DERIVATIVES

	31.3.26	31.3.25
	$	$
Realised P/L on Derivatives	(2,203,145)	(1,639,838)
Unrealised P/L on Derivatives	1,713,115	1,734,438
	(490,030)	94,600

9. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	31.3.26	31.3.25
	$	$
Loan and Other Interest	7,082	44,858

continued...

10. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge
The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	31.3.26	31.3.25
	$	$
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	17,646	333,427
Deferred tax	79,588	83,430
Tax on profit	97,234	416,857

11. DIVIDENDS

During the year company paid a preference dividend of $ 125,000 (In March 2025 - $125,000).

12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Totals
	$	$	$	$
COST				
At 1 April 2025	53,069	15,899	8,862	77,830
Additions	140	-	-	140
At 31 March 2026	53,209	15,899	8,862	77,970
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 April 2025	10,149	4,729	1,528	16,406
Charge for year	10,625	3,177	1,772	15,574
At 31 March 2026	20,774	7,906	3,300	31,980
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 March 2026	32,435	7,993	5,562	45,990
At 31 March 2025	42,920	11,170	7,334	61,424

continued...

13. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Unlisted investments $
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 April 2025	**3,835,000**
Additions	**10,960,000**
Revaluations	**421,638**
At 31 March 2026	**15,216,638**
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2026	**15,216,638**
At 31 March 2025	3,835,000

INVESTMENT	**Investment in Bahamian Smart Fund** $	**Investment in Mauritius PCC Fund** $	**Total** $
Cost or Valuation at April 2025	3,835,000	-	3,835,000
Addition during the year	1,350,000	9,610,000	10,960,000
Disposal during the year	-	-	-
Revaluation	308,800	112,838	421,638
At 31st March 2026	**5,493,800**	**9,722,838**	**15,216,638**
Impairment at April 2025	-	-	-
Written Off	-	-	-
Written Back	-	-	-
Eliminated on Disposal	-	-	-
At 31st March 2026	-	-	-
Carrying amount at 31st March 2026	**5,493,800**	**9,722,838**	**15,216,638**
At 31st March 2025	**3,835,000**	**-**	**3,835,000**

14. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.3.26 $	31.3.25 $
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**4,185**	11,948,526
Other debtors	**65,844,766**	113,480,139
Prepayments and Deposit	**1,026,487**	626,432
	66,875,438	126,055,097

continued...

15. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.3.26	31.3.25
	$	$
Other loans (see note 16)	-	326,719
Amounts owed to group undertakings	55,868,324	103,601,339
Tax	30,662	348,303
Other creditors	4,189,186	682,142
Accrued expenses	8,878	27,314
	60,097,050	104,985,817

16. LOANS

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	31.3.26	31.3.25
	$	$
Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
Other loans	-	326,719

17. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	31.3.26	31.3.25
	$	$
Within one year	20,600	24,888
Between one and five years	59,097	72,407
In more than five years	7,608	17,601
	87,305	114,896

The company has a 30 months commitment remaining to pay annual rent for the sum of $44,510 and the company has a 70 months commitment remaining to pay annual rent for the sum of $42,796.

18. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	31.3.26	31.3.25
	$	$
Deferred tax	519,345	439,757

	Deferred tax
	$
Balance at 1 April 2025	439,757
Provided during year	79,588
Balance at 31 March 2026	519,345

continued...

18. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES - continued

Deferred tax is due to timing difference on tangible assets and unrealized gain on the investment property.

19. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.3.26 $	31.3.25 $
2,117,988	Ordinary	1.3519	**2,863,263**	2,863,263
5,000,000	Preference	1	**5,000,000**	5,000,000
			7,863,263	7,863,263

20. RESERVES

	Retained earnings $	Share premium $	Totals $
At 1 April 2025	**4,646,127**	**14,578,478**	**19,224,605**
Profit for the year	**315,007**		**315,007**
Dividends	**(125,000)**		**(125,000)**
At 31 March 2026	**4,836,134**	**14,578,478**	**19,414,612**

21. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

Abans Financial Services Limited (incorporated in India) is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company.

The group's immediate parent undertaking's is Abans Broking service Pvt Ltd. company incorporated in India.

continued...

22. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

We specifically consented to provide the following detailed related party disclosure in the financial statements and confirm all the following disclosure are true and correct.
During the period, the group entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with related parties transaction entered into, and balances outstanding at 31 March 2026, are as follows:

Related Party Transactions	**31.03.2026**	**31.03.2025**
	$	**$**
Sales to group entities	**1,800,780**	2,081,617
Charges / Incentives recovered from group clients	**1,792,093**	230,652
Amounts due to group entities	**55,868,324**	103,601,339
Services received from other group entities	**147,412**	88,149
Amounts due from group entities	**4,185**	11,948,527
Charges / Incentives passed to Group Entities	**687,752**	549,057
Services provided by entities controlled by key management	**213,022**	200,042
Amounts due from Key Management Personnel	**11,155**	5,112
Amounts due to Key Management Personnel		25
Dividend paid to Preference Shareholders	**125,000**	125,000

Group Entities	**Nature of Transactions**
Abans Middle East DMCC	**Client -Trading**
Abans International Limited	**Client -Trading**
Caspian Trading HK Ltd	**Client -Trading**
Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Pvt Ltd	**Client -Trading**
Corporate Avenue Services Limited	**Client -Trading & Other Balances**
Abans Jewels Limited	**Client- Trading**
Abans Investment Trust (IFSC)	**Client- Trading**
Abans Germs and Jewels Trading FZE	**Client- Trading**
Splendid International Ltd	**Client- Trading**
Abans Alternative Fund Manager LLP (IFSC)	**Other Balances**
Abans Hedge Fund	**Client- Trading**
Abans Financial Services Limited(Formerly Known as Abans Holdings Limited)	**Other Balances**
Abans Absolute Return Strategy Fund	**Client - Trading**
Abans Short Term Investment Opporunities Fund IFSC	**Client - Trading**
Abans Securities Private Limited	**Other Balances**

Other Related Parties	
Zicuro Technologies Private Limited	**Software Expenses**

ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED

TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARTCH 2026

	31.3.26		31.3.25	
	$	$	$	$
Turnover				
Commission Income	**2,929,070**		3,624,983	
Broking chg recd from client	**87,767**		98,478	
		3,016,837		3,723,461
Cost of sales				
Commission Paid	**1,160,227**		1,182,748	
Broker Service Charge	**91,569**		416,286	
Platform & Market Data	**117,545**		96,846	
Interest Charge	**45,812**		-	
		1,415,153		1,695,880
GROSS PROFIT		**1,601,684**		2,027,581
Other income				
Other Income	**32,444**		114,267	
Interest Income - DGCX	**1,857**		3,257	
Interest Income - SGEI	**431**		1,435	
Interest Income - CICC	**203**		-	
Deposit account interest	**49**		264	
Interest on Fixed Deposit	**13,500**		13,500	
Interest on Vat Refund	**13**		107	
		48,497		132,830
		1,650,181		2,160,411
Gain/loss on revaluation of assets				
Gain/loss on revaluation of investments	**421,638**		1,732,713	
Gain/(Loss) on revaluation of Derivatives	**-**		(1,629,389)	
		421,638		103,324
		2,071,819		2,263,735
Expenditure				
Rent	**33,329**		33,849	
Rates and water	**14,830**		19,748	
Insurance	**7,361**		6,645	
Light and heat	**2,375**		2,313	
Directors' salaries	**66,126**		39,524	
Wages	**122,457**		74,120	
Business Development Expenses	**34,807**		36,296	
Telephone	**6,984**		3,728	
Advertising	**9,401**		-	
Carried forward	**297,670**	**2,071,819**	216,223	2,263,735

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ABANS GLOBAL LIMITED

TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	31.3.26		31.3.25	
	$	$	$	$
Brought forward	**297,670**	**2,071,819**	216,223	2,263,735
Travelling	**1,108**		-	
London Stock Exchange Charge	**72,549**		65,842	
DBS Portfolio Fees	**29,997**		30,000	
Office Expense	**9,099**		8,150	
Staff Welfare Expense	**51**		4,508	
Salary - Branch	**117,330**		95,541	
Software Expenses - Branch	**2,952**		6,153	
Sundry expenses	**9,727**		9,230	
FCA Fees	**18,782**		4,883	
CNS Software Charges	**125,000**		156,250	
Consultancy Fees	**6,430**		11,840	
Subscriptions	**17,370**		19,941	
Membership fees	**20,756**		23,003	
Professional Fees	**80,659**		85,387	
PF Admin Charges - Branch	**126**		196	
IFSCA Regulatory Fees	**7,750**		8,333	
Corporate Guarantee Commission	**2,500**		-	
Vault & Logistic Charges	**778**		-	
Broker Balance W/Off	**1,409**		-	
Auditors' remuneration	**24,111**		28,976	
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets				
Plant and machinery	**10,625**		8,839	
Fixtures and fittings	**3,177**		3,176	
Computer equipment	**1,772**		1,507	
Employee Stock Option Exp -	**88,370**		108,752	
		950,098		896,730
		1,121,721		1,367,005
Finance costs				
Bank charges	**181,555**		111,247	
FX Variation	**30,813**		118,970	
Loan and Other Interest	**7,082**		44,858	
		219,450		275,075
		902,271		1,091,930
Gain/Losses on Derivatives				
Realised P/L on Derivatives	**(2,203,145)**		(1,639,838)	
Unrealised P/L on Derivatives	**1,713,115**		1,734,438	
		(490,030)		94,600
NET PROFIT		**412,241**		1,186,530

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