

**Company registration number 09285991 (England and Wales)**

**SUNNY UP LTD.**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

# SUNNY UP LTD.

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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**Directors** Mr E Matthews  
Mr B Shah  
Mr S Jatar (Appointed 15 December 2025)

**Company number** 09285991

**Registered office** Unit 16-20  
Riverbank Court  
North Devon Business Park  
Chivenor  
Barnstaple  
EX31 4FY

**Auditor** UHY Hacker Young  
Quadrant House  
4 Thomas More Square  
London  
E1W 1YW

# SUNNY UP LTD.

## CONTENTS

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	<b>Page</b>
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 6
Income statement	7
Statement of financial position	8 - 9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 27

## SUNNY UP LTD.

### DIRECTORS' REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of import and distribution of garments.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr K Kanodia (Resigned 15 December 2025)

Mr E Matthews

Mr B Shah

Mr D Colwill (Resigned 7 April 2025)

Mr S Jatar (Appointed 15 December 2025)

#### Auditor

The auditor, UHY Hacker Young, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

United Kingdom company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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 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.

**SUNNY UP LTD.**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

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**Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

**Small companies exemption**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

*Bhavesh Shah*

.....

Mr B Shah

**Director**

Date: 15/05/2026 .....

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SUNNY UP LTD.**

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### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Sunny Up Ltd. (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2026 which comprise the income statement, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2026 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **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 *Auditor's 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.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SUNNY UP LTD. (CONTINUED)**

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### **Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

### **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 directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, 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.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SUNNY UP LTD. (CONTINUED)**

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### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (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.

Based on our understanding of the Company and the industry in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the acts by the Company, which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations including fraud, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to inflated revenue.

Audit procedures performed included: review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, review of correspondence with and reports to the regulators, enquiries of management and testing of journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### **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 an auditor's report 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.



**UHY Hacker Young**  
Quadrant House  
4 Thomas More Square  
London E1W 1YW

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF SUNNY UP LTD. (CONTINUED)**

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*V Vadgama*

**Vinodkumar Vadgama  
Senior Statutory Auditor  
For and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young**

Date: 15/05/2026

**Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor**

**SUNNY UP LTD.****INCOME STATEMENT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

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		<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Revenue	<b>3</b>	2,107,479	3,316,163
Cost of sales		(1,524,265)	(2,412,314)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<u>583,214</u>	<u>903,849</u>
Distribution costs		(487,875)	-
Administrative expenses		(865,625)	(832,110)
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>	<b>4</b>	<u>(770,286)</u>	<u>71,739</u>
Finance costs	<b>7</b>	(127,553)	(39,966)
<b>(Loss)/profit before taxation</b>		<u>(897,839)</u>	<u>31,773</u>
Tax on (loss)/profit	<b>8</b>	150,000	(74,533)
<b>Loss and total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u><u>(747,839)</u></u>	<u><u>(42,760)</u></u>

**SUNNY UP LTD.****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 MARCH 2026**

	Notes	2026 £	£	2025 £	£
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Intangible assets	9		14,682		19,744
Property, plant and equipment	10		81,882		219,438
Investments	11		77		77
Deferred tax asset	19		150,000		-
			<u>246,641</u>		<u>239,259</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Inventories	13	1,786,213		1,597,905	
Trade and other receivables	14	894,217		1,443,064	
Cash and cash equivalents		114,444		69,864	
		<u>2,794,874</u>		<u>3,110,833</u>	
<b>Current liabilities</b>	15	(857,859)		(1,496,316)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>1,937,015</u>		<u>1,614,517</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			2,183,656		1,853,776
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	15		(2,304,353)		(1,226,634)
<b>Net (liabilities)/assets</b>			<u>(120,697)</u>		<u>627,142</u>
<b>Equity</b>					
Called up share capital	21		1		1
Share premium account	22		69,050		69,050
Retained earnings			(189,748)		558,091
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(120,697)</u>		<u>627,142</u>

**SUNNY UP LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2026**

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These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on <sup>15/05/2026</sup> .....  
and are signed on its behalf by:

*Bhavesh Shah*

.....

Mr B Shah  
**Director**

Company registration number 09285991 (England and Wales)

**SUNNY UP LTD.****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

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	<b>Share capital</b>	<b>Share premium account</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Balance at 1 April 2024</b>	1	69,050	600,851	669,902
<b>Year ended 31 March 2025:</b>				
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	-	(42,760)	(42,760)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>	<u>1</u>	<u>69,050</u>	<u>558,091</u>	<u>627,142</u>
<b>Year ended 31 March 2026:</b>				
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	-	(747,839)	(747,839)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2026</b>	<u>1</u>	<u>69,050</u>	<u>(189,748)</u>	<u>(120,697)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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**1 Accounting policies**

**Company information**

Sunny Up Ltd. is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 16-20, Riverbank Court, North Devon Business Park, Chivenor, Barnstaple, EX31 4FY. The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the directors' report.

**1.1 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions from the requirements of IFRS:

- inclusion of an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS;
- presentation of a statement of cash flows and related notes;
- disclosure of the objectives, policies and processes for managing capital;
- disclosure of key management personnel compensation;
- disclosure of the categories of financial instrument and the nature and extent of risks arising on these financial instruments;
- the effect of financial instruments on the statement of comprehensive income;
- disclosure of the future impact of new International Financial Reporting Standards in issue but not yet effective at the reporting date;

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of PDS Limited. The group accounts of PDS Limited are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 26.

**1.2 Going concern**

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, group companies have agreed to provide financial support by not seeking repayment of amounts owed until such time as the company is able to pay its debts. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, notwithstanding the net liabilities of £120,697 (2025: net assets of £627,142).

**1.3 Revenue**

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

**1.4 Intangible assets other than goodwill**

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Software	25% Straight Line
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**1.5 Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	Straight line over the term of the lease
Leasehold improvements	4% Straight Line and the term of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	25% Straight Line
Plant and equipment	25% Straight Line
Computers	25% Straight Line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the income statement.

**1.6 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets**

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

**1.7 Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Inventories held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

**1.8 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

**1.9 Financial assets**

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

At initial recognition, financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit and loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

***Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss***

When any of the above-mentioned conditions for classification of financial assets is not met, a financial asset is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized initially at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss, and is included within finance income or finance costs in the statement of income for the reporting period in which it arises.

***Financial assets held at amortised cost***

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (eg trade receivables). They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment where necessary.

***Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income***

Debt instruments are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income where the financial assets are held within the company's 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.

A debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, each asset is measured at fair value, with changes in fair value included in other comprehensive income. Accumulated gains or losses recognised through other comprehensive income are directly transferred to profit or loss when the debt instrument is derecognised.

The company has made an irrevocable election to recognize changes in fair value of investments in equity instruments through other comprehensive income, not through profit or loss. A gain or loss from fair value changes will be shown in other comprehensive income and will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction cost directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, each asset is measured at fair value, with changes in fair value included in other comprehensive income. Accumulated gains or losses recognized through other comprehensive income are directly transferred to retained earnings when the equity instrument is derecognized or its fair value substantially decreased. Dividends are recognized as finance income in profit or loss.

***Impairment of financial assets***

Financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

The expected credit losses associated with these assets are estimated on a forward-looking basis. A broad range of information is considered when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

***Derecognition of financial assets***

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

**1.10 Financial liabilities**

The company recognises financial debt when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are classified as either 'financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' or 'other financial liabilities'.

***Other financial liabilities***

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

**1.11 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

**1.12 Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

***Current tax***

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

***Deferred tax***

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

**1.13 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of inventories or non-current assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

**1.14 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

**1.15 Leases**

*As lessee*

At inception, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease within the scope of IFRS 16. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Where a tangible asset is acquired through a lease, the company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. Right-of-use assets are included within property, plant and equipment, apart from those that meet the definition of investment property.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs and an estimate of the cost of obligations to dismantle, remove, refurbish or restore the underlying asset and the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently adjusted for remeasurements of the lease liability and applies the relevant cost model, fair value model or revaluation model as set out within the accounting policies for the applicable asset class. Where the cost model is applied, the asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term, and is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and the cost of any options that the company is reasonably certain to exercise, such as the exercise price under a purchase option, lease payments in an optional renewal period, or penalties for early termination of a lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is reassessed at each financial period end to reflect lease modifications and any changes to the factors considered at initial measurement, as set out above. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less, or for leases of low-value assets including IT equipment. The payments associated with these leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

**Critical judgements**

**Valuation of lease liability & right-of-use asset**

The application of IFRS 16 requires the company to make judgements that affect the valuation of the lease liabilities and the right-of-use assets. These include determining the interest rate used for discounting of future cashflows. The present value of the lease payment is determined using the discount rate representing the company's incremental borrowing rate.

**SUNNY UP LTD.****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026****3 Revenue**

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Revenue analysed by class of business</b>		
Sales of garments	2,077,701	3,209,979
Shipping	29,778	106,184
	<u>2,107,479</u>	<u>3,316,163</u>

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Revenue analysed by geographical market</b>		
United Kingdom	1,203,753	1,197,904
Europe	624,327	1,488,016
Rest of the world	279,399	630,243
	<u>2,107,479</u>	<u>3,316,163</u>

**4 Operating (loss)/profit**

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange (gains)/losses	(1,509)	33,662
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	14,317	14,341
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	44,663	55,946
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,291)	-
Amortisation of intangible assets (included within administrative expenses)	5,062	506
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense	<u>1,524,265</u>	<u>2,278,819</u>

**SUNNY UP LTD.****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026****5 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Management	3	4
Admin	7	10
Total	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Wages and salaries	177,493	246,212
Social security costs	38,000	24,819
Pension costs	4,437	4,917
	<u>219,930</u>	<u>275,948</u>

**6 Directors' remuneration**

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>1,361</u>	<u>70,000</u>

**7 Finance costs**

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	112,427	33,645
Interest on lease liabilities	2,733	6,321
Interest on other loans	12,393	-
	<u>127,553</u>	<u>39,966</u>

**SUNNY UP LTD.****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026****8 Taxation**

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	74,533
	=====	=====
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(150,000)	-
	=====	=====
<b>Total tax charge/(credit)</b>	<b>(150,000)</b>	<b>74,533</b>
	=====	=====

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the (loss)/profit per the income statement as follows:

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(897,839)	31,773
	=====	=====
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on a corporation tax rate of 25.00% (2025: 25.00%)	(224,460)	7,943
Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	66,590
Group relief	74,460	-
	=====	=====
<b>Taxation (credit)/charge for the year</b>	<b>(150,000)</b>	<b>74,533</b>
	=====	=====

**9 Intangible fixed assets**

	<b>Software</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 31 March 2025	20,250
	=====
At 31 March 2026	20,250
	=====

**SUNNY UP LTD.**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

**9 Intangible fixed assets**

**(Continued)**

	Software £
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 31 March 2025	506
Charge for the year	5,062
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2026	5,568
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2026	14,682
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 March 2025	19,744
	<hr/> <hr/>

**10 Property, plant and equipment**

	Leasehold land and buildings £	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>						
At 1 April 2025	213,610	99,045	4,199	11,206	15,170	343,230
Disposals	(188,652)	-	(302)	(228)	(995)	(190,177)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2026	24,958	99,045	3,897	10,978	14,175	153,053
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>						
At 1 April 2025	78,072	21,079	1,098	9,851	13,692	123,792
Charge for the year	23,559	19,005	390	540	1,169	44,663
Eliminated on disposal	(95,759)	-	(302)	(228)	(995)	(97,284)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2026	5,872	40,084	1,186	10,163	13,866	71,171
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>						
At 31 March 2026	19,086	58,961	2,711	815	309	81,882
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 March 2025	135,538	77,966	3,101	1,355	1,478	219,438
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

## SUNNY UP LTD.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

#### 10 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Property, plant and equipment includes right-of-use assets, as follows:

<b>Right-of-use assets</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Net values at the year end</b>		
Property	19,086	135,538
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Depreciation charge for the year</b>		
Property	23,559	42,585
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### 11 Investments

	<b>Current</b>		<b>Non-current</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	77	77
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### **Fair value of financial assets carried at amortised cost**

Except as detailed below the directors believe that the carrying amounts of financial assets carried at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

#### 12 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2026 are as follows:

<b>Name of undertaking</b>	<b>Registered office</b>	<b>Principal activities</b>	<b>Class of shares held</b>	<b>% Held Direct</b>
Sunny Up US Limited	1521 Concord Pike Suite 201, Wilmington, Delaware, United States of America, 19803	Import and distribution of garments	Ordinary	100.00

#### 13 Inventories

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Finished goods	1,786,213	1,597,905
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

SUNNY UP LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

14 Trade and other receivables

	2026 £	2025 £
Trade receivables	864,092	1,223,085
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(15,886)	(4,815)
	<u>848,206</u>	<u>1,218,270</u>
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings	39,775	172,737
Prepayments and accrued income	6,236	52,057
	<u>894,217</u>	<u>1,443,064</u>

15 Liabilities

		Current		Non-current	
	Notes	2026 £	2025 £	2026 £	2025 £
Borrowings	16	37,638	42,988	2,293,559	1,127,397
Trade and other payables	17	769,892	1,287,279	-	-
Corporation tax		-	53,030	-	-
Other taxation and social security		41,462	69,985	-	-
Lease liabilities	18	8,867	43,034	10,794	99,237
		<u>857,859</u>	<u>1,496,316</u>	<u>2,304,353</u>	<u>1,226,634</u>

16 Borrowings

		Current		Non-current	
		2026 £	2025 £	2026 £	2025 £
<b>Borrowings held at amortised cost:</b>					
Bank overdrafts		24,571	-	-	-
Bank loans		13,067	41,199	-	13,047
Directors' loans		-	1,789	-	-
Other loans		-	-	2,293,559	1,114,350
		<u>37,638</u>	<u>42,988</u>	<u>2,293,559</u>	<u>1,127,397</u>

**SUNNY UP LTD.****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026****16 Borrowings****(Continued)**

The bank loan relates to £98,000 bounce bank loan taken out previously. Interest is charged on this at a rate per annum equal to the aggregate of 3.1% on top of the base rate.

Other loans relates solely to an interest free loan from the company's parent company Recovered Clothing Limited.

The company has entered into a debenture with their bank establishing a fixed and floating charge over all of its assets.

**17 Trade and other payables**

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade payables	373,111	658,086
Accruals and deferred income	39,914	125,902
Other payables	356,867	503,291
	<u>769,892</u>	<u>1,287,279</u>

**18 Lease liabilities**

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Net amounts due</b>		
Within one year	8,867	43,034
After more than one year	10,794	99,237
	<u>19,661</u>	<u>142,271</u>

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Maturity analysis of future lease payments</b>		
Within one year	9,450	47,700
In two to five years	11,026	103,350
	<u>20,476</u>	<u>151,050</u>
Total undiscounted liabilities	20,476	151,050
Future finance charges and other adjustments	(815)	(8,779)
	<u>19,661</u>	<u>142,271</u>

**SUNNY UP LTD.**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

**18 Lease liabilities** **(Continued)**

Other leasing information is included in note 23.

**19 Deferred taxation**

	<b>Assets</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Deferred tax balances	150,000	-
	150,000	-

Deferred tax assets are expected to be recovered after more than one year.

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

	<b>Tax losses</b>
	<b>£</b>
Liability at 1 April 2024 and 1 April 2025	-
<b>Deferred tax movements in current year</b>	
Credit/(charge) to profit or loss	150,000
Asset at 31 March 2026	150,000
	150,000

**20 Retirement benefit schemes**

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Defined contribution schemes</b>		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	4,437	4,917
	4,437	4,917

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

**21 Share capital**

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary shares of 1p each	100	100	1	1
	100	100	1	1

**SUNNY UP LTD.****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026****22 Share premium account**

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At the beginning and end of the year	69,050	69,050
	<u>69,050</u>	<u>69,050</u>

**23 Other leasing information****As lessee**

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Amounts recognised in profit or loss:		
Expense relating to short-term leases	1,079	697
	<u>1,079</u>	<u>697</u>

Information relating to lease liabilities is included in note 18.

**24 Related party transactions**

The company received a loan from its parent company ReCovered Clothing Limited of which £461,400 (2025: £461,400) was owed at the year end. No interest has been charged on this loan. Poetic Brands Limited is the parent company of ReCovered Clothing Limited, at the year end, the company owed Poetic Brands Limited £1,739,532 (2025: £647,477). The company was also recharged expenses of £53,654 (2025: £Nil).

The company was recharged £37,087 (2025: £Nil) by Poeticgem Limited who is also owned by PDS Sourcing Limited, Mauritius the parent company of Poetic Brands Limited. The company owed £66,635 (2025: £5,472) at the year end.

The company was recharged of £377 (2025: £3,925) from Multinational Textile Group Limited which is a subsidiary of PDS Limited, at the year end £359 was owed (2025: £989).

The company was recharged of £14,877 (2025: Nil) from Norwest Industries Limited which is a subsidiary of PDS Limited, at the year end £5,633 was owed (2025: Nil).

The company received a loan from its parent company Spring Near East FZCO of which £20,000 (2025: £Nil) was owed at the year end. No interest has been charged on this loan.

**25 Directors' transactions**

At the year end David Colwill, a director for part of the year, owed the company £Nil (2025: £1,789).

**SUNNY UP LTD.**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

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**26 Controlling party**

The immediate parent company is ReCovered Clothing Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, and the ultimate parent company is PDS Limited, a company registered in India.

PDS Limited prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from Unit No 971, Solitaire Corporate Park, Andheri, Ghatkopar Link Road, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra, 400093.

PDS Limited is listed on the BSE and National Stock Exchange in India.

**SUNNY UP LTD.**

**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

**SUNNY UP LTD.****DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

---

	2026	2026	2025	2025
	£	£	£	£
<b>Revenue</b>				
Sales of goods		2,077,704		3,209,979
Sales of services		29,775		106,184
		<u>2,107,479</u>		<u>3,316,163</u>
<b>Cost of sales</b>		(1,524,265)		(2,412,314)
		<u>27.67%</u>		<u>903,849</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		583,214		27.26%
<b>Distribution costs</b>		(487,875)		-
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		(865,625)		(832,110)
		<u>(770,286)</u>		<u>71,739</u>
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>				
<b>Finance costs</b>				
Bank interest on loans and overdrafts	112,427		33,645	
Hire purchase interest payable	2,733		6,321	
Other interest payable	12,393		-	
		<u>(127,553)</u>		<u>(39,966)</u>
<b>(Loss)/profit` before taxation</b>	42.60%	<u>(897,839)</u>	0.96%	<u>31,773</u>

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**SUNNY UP LTD.****SCHEDULES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

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	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost of sales</b>		
Opening stock of finished goods	1,597,905	1,077,661
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Purchases and other direct costs</i>		
Direct costs	1,493,475	2,714,099
Carriage inwards and import duty	219,098	84,964
Commissions payable	-	133,495
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total purchases and other direct costs	1,712,573	2,932,558
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Closing stock of finished goods	1,786,213	1,597,905
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cost of sales	1,524,265	2,412,314
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Distribution costs</b>		
Rent re operating leases	214,302	-
Bad and doubtful debts	117,612	-
Advertising	155,961	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	487,875	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**SUNNY UP LTD.****SCHEDULES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	176,132	176,212
Social security costs	38,000	24,819
Staff welfare	2,884	8,300
Staff pension costs defined contribution	4,437	4,917
Directors' remuneration	1,361	70,000
Management charge	30,000	-
Rent re operating leases	1,079	697
Rates	17,091	17,378
Waste disposal	1,068	1,503
Power, light and heat	1,777	5,869
Property repairs and maintenance	573	559
Computer running costs	39,831	30,801
Travelling expenses	30,261	3,516
Postage, courier and delivery charges	14	565
Professional subscriptions	15,630	900
Legal and professional fees	35,856	50,289
Consultancy fees	217,224	44,080
Accountancy and audit fee	1,638	20,769
Audit fees	14,317	14,341
Bank charges	-	5,107
Bad and doubtful debts	-	1,548
Insurances (not premises)	3,026	-
Advertising	173,940	232,353
Website costs	10,527	20,707
Entertaining	6,575	711
Sundry expenses	(3,541)	6,055
Amortisation	5,062	506
Depreciation	44,663	55,946
Profit or loss on sale of tangible assets (non exceptional)	(2,291)	-
Profit or loss on foreign exchange	(1,509)	33,662
	<u>865,625</u>	<u>832,110</u>



## Envelope Data

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Documents: SU - Full.pdf,SU - Abr.pdf,LOR.pdf,Minutes.pdf  
Document Hash: cCnEjtAmhmnzJJecEN7eUXWe+bFG603iAEwseylygqs=  
Envelope ID: ENV44107571-1117-EDED-7538-DEDE  
Sender: Julia Batten  
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Access Authentication: None  
Email Access Code: Not Enabled  
Email Verification: Not Enabled

## Recipients / Roles

Name / Role	Email	Type
Julia Batten	j.batten@uhy-uk.com	Sender
Bhavesh Shah	Bhavesh.Shah@pdsLtd.com	Signer
Vinod Vadgama	v.vadgama@uhy-uk.com	Signer
Muhammad Haider	m.haider@uhy-uk.com	Cc
Mehul Bhagat	mehul@POETICGEM.COM	Cc

## Document Events

Name / Roles	Email	IP Address	Date	Event
Julia Batten	j.batten@uhy-uk.com	185.47.105.164	15/05/2026 15:56 PM UTC	Created
Bhavesh Shah	Bhavesh.Shah@pdsLtd.com	77.108.147.162	15/05/2026 16:26 PM UTC	Signed
Vinod Vadgama	v.vadgama@uhy-uk.com	185.47.105.164	15/05/2026 16:27 PM UTC	Signed
			15/05/2026 16:27 PM UTC	Status - Completed

## Carbon Copy Events

Name / Roles	Email	Sent
Muhammad Haider	m.haider@uhy-uk.com	15/05/2026 16:27 PM UTC
Mehul Bhagat	mehul@POETICGEM.COM	15/05/2026 16:27 PM UTC

## Signer Signatures

Signer Name / Roles	Signature	Initials
Bhavesh Shah		
Vinod Vadgama		