

Company registration number 15624106 (England and Wales)

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr Abhishekh Kanoi
Mr Sagarkumar Ballari
Mr Bhavesh Shah (Appointed 9 May 2025)

Company number 15624106

Registered office Quadrant House - Floor 6
4 Thomas More Square
London
E1W 1YW

Auditor UHY Hacker Young
Quadrant House - Floor 6
4 Thomas More Square
London
E1W 1YW

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

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POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of providing R&D support to its parent company.

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 Roland Seregi (Resigned 9 May 2025)

Mr Abhishekh Kanoi

Mr Sagarkumar Ballari

Mr Bhavesh Shah (Appointed 9 May 2025)

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.

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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 Bhavesh Shah

Director

23 April 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Positive Materials Limited (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 POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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.

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 POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. 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, 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 POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

V Vadgama

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

24 April 2026

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

		Year ended 31 March 2026 £	Period ended 31 March 2025 £
Revenue	2	6,587	-
Administrative expenses		<u>(39,498)</u>	<u>(72,138)</u>
Operating loss	3	(32,911)	(72,138)
Finance costs	5	<u>-</u>	<u>(75)</u>
Loss before taxation		(32,911)	(72,213)
Tax on loss		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>(32,911)</u></u>	<u><u>(72,213)</u></u>

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	2026 £	£	2025 £	£
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	6		717		1,379
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		4,421		4,311	
Current liabilities	7	<u>(110,162)</u>		<u>(77,803)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(105,741)</u>		<u>(73,492)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(105,024)</u>		<u>(72,113)</u>
Equity					
Called up share capital	10		100		100
Retained earnings			<u>(105,124)</u>		<u>(72,213)</u>
Total equity			<u>(105,024)</u>		<u>(72,113)</u>

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 23 April 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Bhavesh Shah

Mr Bhavesh Shah
Director

Company registration number 15624106 (England and Wales)

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

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

	Notes	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 7 April 2024		-	-	-
Period ended 31 March 2025:				
Loss and total comprehensive income		-	(72,213)	(72,213)
Transactions with owners:				
Issue of share capital	10	100	-	100
Balance at 31 March 2025		100	(72,213)	(72,113)
Year ended 31 March 2026:				
Loss and total comprehensive income		-	(32,911)	(32,911)
Balance at 31 March 2026		100	(105,124)	(105,024)

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Positive Materials Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quadrant House - Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London, E1W 1YW. 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;
- related party disclosures for transactions with the parent or wholly owned members of the group.

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 12.

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. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

In addition, the parent company has agreed not to seek repayment of amounts owed until the company is able to pay its debts as they fall due.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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:

Computers	3 year's straight line
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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.

1.5 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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.

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.

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

2 Revenue

	2026	2025
	£	£
Revenue analysed by class of business		
Recharges of wages	6,587	-
	<u>6,587</u>	<u>-</u>

	2026	2025
	£	£
Revenue analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	6,587	-
	<u>6,587</u>	<u>-</u>

3 Operating loss

	2026	2025
	£	£
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange (gains)/losses	(406)	138
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	662	607
	<u>256</u>	<u>745</u>

4 Employees

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

	2026	2025
	Number	Number
Directors	3	3
Management	1	1
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

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

4 Employees **(Continued)**

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2026	2025
	£	£
Wages and salaries	26,489	78,177
Social security costs	3,661	4,533
Pension costs	550	1,101
	30,700	83,811
	30,700	83,811

The directors of the company were remunerated through other group company's.

5 Finance costs

	2026	2025
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on other loans	-	75
	-	75
	-	75

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Computers
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2025	1,986
	1,986
At 31 March 2026	1,986
	1,986
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2025	607
Charge for the year	662
	1,269
At 31 March 2026	1,269
	1,269
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2026	717
	717
At 31 March 2025	1,379
	1,379
	1,379

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

7 Liabilities

	Notes	2026 £	2025 £
Trade and other payables	8	110,162	75,711
Taxation and social security		-	2,092
		<u>110,162</u>	<u>77,803</u>

8 Trade and other payables

	2026 £	2025 £
Trade payables	4,677	721
Amount owed to parent undertaking	100,689	71,233
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	896	-
Accruals and deferred income	3,900	3,500
Other payables	-	257
	<u>110,162</u>	<u>75,711</u>

9 Retirement benefit schemes

	2026 £	2025 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	550	1,101
	<u>550</u>	<u>1,101</u>

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.

10 Share capital

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

11 Related party transactions

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

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

11 Related party transactions

(Continued)

At the year end, the company owed Progressive Crusade Unipessoal LDA £100,689 (2025: £71,233).

At the year end, the company owed PDS Ventures Limited £896 (2025: £Nil).

The above companies are part of the PDS Limited group.

12 Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Progressive Crusade Unipessoal LDA by virtue of its 100% ownership of the ordinary share capital.

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.

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED
DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Year ended 31 March 2026 £	Period ended 31 March 2025 £
Revenue		
Sales of services	6,587	-
Administrative expenses	(39,498)	(72,138)
Operating loss	(32,911)	(72,138)
Finance costs		
Interest on overdue taxation	-	(75)
Loss before taxation	499.64% (32,911)	(72,213)

POSITIVE MATERIALS LIMITED

**SCHEDULES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

	Year ended 31 March 2026 £	Period ended 31 March 2025 £
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	26,489	78,177
Social security costs	3,661	4,533
Staff pension costs defined contribution	550	1,101
Software costs	1,181	718
Travelling expenses	1,378	333
Postage, courier and delivery charges	-	65
Legal and professional fees	788	720
Consultancy fees	-	145
Audit fees	5,200	3,500
Bank charges	(5)	228
Corporate charges	-	7,747
Recharge of expenses	-	(25,874)
Depreciation	662	607
Profit or loss on foreign exchange	(406)	138
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	39,498	72,138
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