

**PDS Manufacturing Limited**

**Financial statements**

**31 March 2026**

**PDS Manufacturing Limited**

**Financial statements**

*for the year ended 31 March 2026*

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## **PDS Manufacturing Limited**

### **Corporate data**

		<b>Date of appointment</b>
<b>Directors:</b>	Mr. SETH Deepak Kumar	22 March 2021
	Mr. SETH Pallak	22 March 2021
	Mr. KUREEMUN Sheik Mohamad Ally Shameem	22 March 2021
	Mr. SHAH Sharmil	22 March 2021
	Mr. KANOI Abhishekh	09 March 2022
	Mr. SINCLAIR Robert Lloyd	15 May 2025
<b>Company secretary:</b>	Rogers Capital Corporate Services Limited Level 3, Rogers Capital House 5 President John Kennedy Street Port Louis Republic of Mauritius	
	<i>Previously:</i> Rogers Capital Corporate Services Limited 3rd Floor, Rogers House No. 5 President John Kennedy Street Port Louis Republic of Mauritius	
<b>Registered office:</b>	C/o Rogers Capital Corporate Services Limited Level 3, Rogers Capital House 5 President John Kennedy Street Port Louis Republic of Mauritius	
	<i>Previously:</i> C/o Rogers Capital Corporate Services Limited 3rd Floor, Rogers House No. 5 President John Kennedy Street Port Louis Republic of Mauritius	
<b>Auditor:</b>	Lancasters Chartered Accountants 14 Lancaster Court Lavoquer Street Port Louis Republic of Mauritius	
<b>Banker:</b>	HSBC Bank (Mauritius) Limited Icon Ebène, Level 5, Office 1 (West Wing), Rue de l'Institut Ebène Republic of Mauritius	

## **PDS Manufacturing Limited**

### **Directors' report**

The directors are pleased to present their report together with the audited financial statements of PDS Manufacturing Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2026.

### **Principal activity**

The Company is mainly involved in Investment Holdings activities in the manufacturing and textile industry.

### **Results and dividend**

The results for the year are shown on page 7.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year under review (2025: Nil).

### **Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of financial statements**

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether International Financial Reporting 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' responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

### **Going concern**

The directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the business will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

### **Auditors**

Lancasters Chartered Accountants have been appointed as auditors and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the next annual meeting of the shareholder.

### **By order of the Board**



**Director**

Date: 14 May 2026

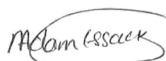
**PDS Manufacturing Limited**

**Secretary's certificate**

*for the year ended 31 March 2026*

**Secretary's certificate under Section 166 (d) of the Mauritius Companies Act**

In accordance with section 166 (d) of the Mauritius Companies Act, we certify to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the Company has filed with the Registrar of Companies, all such returns as required of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026.



For and on behalf of **Rogers Capital Corporate Services Limited**  
**Company secretary**

Date: 14 May 2026  
.....

## Auditor's report to member of PDS Manufacturing Limited

### *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of **PDS Manufacturing Limited** (the "Company") set out on pages 7 to 29 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Companies Act 2001.

### *Basis for Opinion*

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

### *Other Information*

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report and the Company Secretary's Certificate as required by the Companies Act 2001, but does not include the financial statements nor our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and 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, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

## **Auditor's report to member of PDS Manufacturing Limited (continued)**

### ***Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements***

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2001, 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.

### ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

**Auditor's report to member of PDS Manufacturing Limited (continued)**

***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)***

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

***Other matter***

This report is made solely for the Company's member, in accordance with Section 205 of the Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's member 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 member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

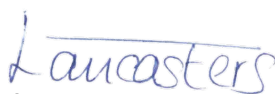
***Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements***

***Mauritius Companies Act 2001***

We have no relationship with or interests in the Company other than in our capacity as auditors and dealings in the ordinary course of business.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.



**Lancasters,**  
Chartered Accountants  
14, Lancaster Court  
Lavoquer Street  
Port Louis  
Mauritius.  
Date : 14.05.2026



**Pasram Bissessur FCCA, ACA, MBA (UK)**  
*Licensed by FRC*

**PDS Manufacturing Limited**

**Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income**  
for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 USD	2025 USD
<b>Revenue</b>			
Consultancy income		1,423,193	51,000
Interest income		54,700	29,563
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>1,477,893</b>	<b>80,563</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Consultancy fees		1,338,700	57,041
Professional fees		13,539	9,030
Audit and accounting fees		10,875	4,450
Interest expenses		3,694	-
Bank charges		3,550	975
License fees		2,315	2,270
Administration fees		1,950	2,600
Compliance fees		450	600
Disbursements		200	100
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>1,375,273</b>	<b>77,066</b>
<b>Profit from operation</b>		<b>102,620</b>	<b>3,497</b>
Payable waived-off		-	38,096
Reversal /(loss) on disposal of investment		15,300	(15,300)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>117,920</b>	<b>26,293</b>
Income tax expense	7	(17,479)	(267)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>100,441</b>	<b>26,026</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>100,441</b>	<b>26,026</b>

The notes on pages 11 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

**PDS Manufacturing Limited**

**Statement of financial position**  
as at 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026 USD	2025 USD
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investment in subsidiaries	8	57,618,616	57,344,700
		-----	-----
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>57,618,616</b>	57,344,700
		-----	-----
<b>Current assets</b>			
Other receivables	9	503,608	126,984
Cash and cash equivalents		161,896	2,851
		-----	-----
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>665,504</b>	129,835
		-----	-----
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>58,284,120</b>	57,474,535
		=====	=====
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Stated capital	10	57,187,100	57,187,100
Retained earnings		118,533	18,092
		-----	-----
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>57,305,633</b>	57,205,192
		-----	-----
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Other payables	11	961,008	269,076
Tax payable	7	17,479	267
		-----	-----
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>978,487</b>	269,343
		-----	-----
<b>TOTAL equity and liabilities</b>		<b>58,284,120</b>	57,474,535
		=====	=====

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on 14 May 2026  
and signed on its behalf by:

  
.....  
Director

  
.....  
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

**PDS Manufacturing Limited**

**Statement of changes in equity**

*for the year ended 31 March 2026*

	<b>Stated Capital</b>			
	<b>Ordinary shares USD</b>	<b>Preference share capital USD</b>	<b>Retained earnings USD</b>	<b>Total equity USD</b>
Balance at 01 April 2024	100	29,312,000	(7,934)	29,304,166
<i>Transactions with owner of the Company</i>				
Issue of shares	-	27,875,000	-	27,875,000
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>				
Profit for the year	-	-	26,026	26,026
Balance at 31 March 2025	----- 100	----- 57,187,000	----- 18,092	----- 57,205,192
<b><i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i></b>				
<b>Profit for the year</b>	----- -	----- -	----- <b>100,441</b>	----- <b>100,441</b>
Balance at 31 March 2026	----- <b>100</b> =====	----- <b>57,187,000</b> =====	----- <b>118,533</b> =====	----- <b>57,305,633</b> =====

The notes on pages 11 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

**PDS Manufacturing Limited**

**Statement of cash flows**

for the year ended 31 March 2026

	2026 USD	2025 USD
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit before taxation	117,920	26,293
<i>Adjustment for:</i>		
Interest income	(54,700)	-
(Reversal) / loss on disposal of investment	(15,300)	15,300
	-----	-----
	47,920	41,593
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>		
Change in trade and other receivables	(376,624)	(80,563)
Change in other payables	436,932	(349,350)
	-----	-----
<b>Cash from operating activities</b>	108,228	(388,320)
Tax paid	(267)	-
	-----	-----
<b>Net cash from / (used in) operating activities</b>	107,961	(388,320)
	-----	-----
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Interest received	54,700	-
Deposit on shares	-	(2,500,000)
Acquisition of investments	(258,616)	(25,000,000)
	-----	-----
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	(203,916)	(27,500,000)
	-----	-----
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from issue of shares	-	27,875,000
Loan from related party	255,000	-
	-----	-----
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	255,000	27,875,000
	-----	-----
<b>Net movement in cash and cash equivalents</b>	159,045	(13,320)
Cash and cash equivalents at 01 April	2,851	16,171
	-----	-----
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March</b>	161,896	2,851
	=====	=====

The notes on pages 11 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

## **PDS Manufacturing Limited**

### **Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**

*for the year ended 31 March 2026*

#### **1. General information**

The Company was incorporated as a private limited company on 22 March 2021 and was granted a Global Business Licence on 22 March 2021. The Company's registered office is at C/o Rogers Capital Corporate Services Limited, Level 3, Rogers Capital House, 5 President John Kennedy Street, Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius.

The Company is mainly involved in Investment Holdings activities in the manufacturing and textile industry.

The Company is a holder of a Global Business Licence under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and the Financial Services Act 2007. Since the Company operates in an international environment and conducts most of its transactions in foreign currencies, the Company has chosen to use USD as its reporting currency.

#### **2. Basis of preparation**

##### *(a) Statement of compliance*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the Mauritius Companies Act. The Company is a sub subsidiary of PDS Limited and has taken advantage of paragraph 4 of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS 10) – 'Consolidated Financial Statements', which dispenses it from the need to present consolidated financial statements as its ultimate holding company is preparing consolidated financial statements as per IFRS as issued by the IASB. The registered address of PDS Limited where the consolidated financial statements are available is Unit No. 971, Solitaire Corporate Park Andheri Ghatkopar Link Road, Andheri East, Mumbai 400093, Maharashtra, India.

##### *(b) Basis of measurement*

These financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis using the historical cost convention, except for financial instruments which are carried at amortised cost.

##### *(c) Functional and presentation currency*

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD) which is the Company's functional currency and presentation currency.

##### *(d) Use of estimates and judgement*

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

## PDS Manufacturing Limited

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

#### 2. Basis of preparation (continued)

##### (d) Use of estimates and judgement (continued)

###### Assumption and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions, estimation uncertainties and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in these financial statements are included in the relevant notes as follows:

- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which carry forward tax losses can be used;
- Impairment test: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts; and
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

###### Measurement of fair values

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

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

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

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

###### Going Concern

Management has made an assessment in respect of the entity's going concern and is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

## **PDS Manufacturing Limited**

### **Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**

*for the year ended 31 March 2026*

### **3. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)**

#### **3.1 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted during the year**

There have been amendments and interpretations that have become effective for the current year. The Company has adopted the following new interpretation during the year:

*Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and on-current liabilities with covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)*

Under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period. As part of its amendments, the requirement for a right to be unconditional was removed and instead, now requires that a right to defer settlement must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period.

This right may be subject to a company complying with conditions (covenants) specified in a loan arrangement. The amendments confirm that only covenants with which a company must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Covenants with which the company must comply after the reporting date (i.e. future covenants) do not affect a liability's classification at that date. However, when non-current liabilities are subject to future covenants, companies will now need to disclose information to help users understand the risk that those liabilities could become repayable within 12 months after the reporting date.

The amendments also clarify how an entity classifies a liability that can be settled in its own shares. When a liability includes a counterparty conversion option that involves a transfer of the company's own equity instruments, the conversion option is recognised as either equity or a liability separately from the host liability under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation. The amendments now clarified that when a company classifies the host liability as current or non-current, it can ignore only those conversion options that are recognised as equity.

The amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with early application permitted. It also specifies the transition requirements for companies that may have early-adopted the previously issued but not yet effective 2020 amendments.

The directors have assessed that the amendments did not have any impact on the separate financial statements.

## **PDS Manufacturing Limited**

### **Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**

*for the year ended 31 March 2026*

#### **3. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) (continued)**

##### **3.2 Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective**

Certain standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026 or later periods, but which the Company has not early adopted.

At the reporting date of these financial statements, the following were in issue but not yet effective:

##### **Effective date January 1, 2026**

##### **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments & IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures**

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments: The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and introduce an accounting policy choice to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date. Other clarifications include the classification of financial assets with ESG linked features via additional guidance on the assessment of contingent features. Clarifications have been made to non-recourse loans and contractually linked instruments. Also, additional disclosures have been introduced for financial instruments with contingent features and equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.

##### **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments & IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity**

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity: These amendments clarify the accounting treatment of contracts where the volume of electricity delivered is influenced by uncontrollable natural conditions, such as wind or solar variability.

##### **Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards**

Volume 11- These improvements affect IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, and IAS 7. The amendments include clarifications to wording, corrections of unintended consequences, and simplifications that do not alter the fundamental principles of the standards.

##### **Effective date January 1, 2027**

##### **IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements**

Presentation and disclosure in financial statements: IFRS 18 introduces new requirements on presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals presented within the statement of profit or loss within one of the following five categories – operating, investing, financing, income taxes, and discontinued operations. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, it brings about consequential amendments to other accounting standards. This standard replaces IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements.

## **PDS Manufacturing Limited**

### **Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**

*for the year ended 31 March 2026*

#### **3. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) (continued)**

##### **3.2 Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)**

###### **Effective date January 1, 2027 (continued)**

###### **IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements**

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28): Narrow scope amendment address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 (2011), in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

###### **IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures**

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28): Narrow scope amendment address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards 10 and those in IAS 28 (2011), in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

Where relevant, the Company are still evaluating the effect of these Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued, but not yet effective, on the presentation of its financial statements.

#### **4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

The Company makes estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

##### *Determination of functional currency*

The determination of the functional currency of the Company is critical since recording of transactions and exchange differences arising therefrom are dependent on the functional currency selected. The directors have considered those factors and have determined that the functional currency of the Company is the USD.

##### *Impairment of investment in subsidiaries*

The carrying values of investment in subsidiaries are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that the investments may be impaired. This determination requires significant judgement. In estimating the recoverable amount of the investment, the Company evaluates, amongst other factors, the future profitability of the subsidiary, its financial health and near-term business outlook, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows.

## **PDS Manufacturing Limited**

### **Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**

*for the year ended 31 March 2026*

#### **5. Material accounting policies**

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements.

*(a) Foreign currency transactions*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated in the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

*(b) Revenue recognition*

Revenues of the company will be in terms of dividends and interest received from its subsidiaries.

*(c) Finance income and finance costs*

The Company's net finance income includes interest income and foreign exchange differences.

*(d) Stated capital*

*Ordinary shares*

Ordinary shares are classified in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares, net of any tax effects, are recognised as a deduction from equity.

## **PDS Manufacturing Limited**

### **Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**

*for the year ended 31 March 2026*

#### **5. Material accounting policies (continued)**

##### *(e) Investments in subsidiaries*

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Investment in subsidiary is shown at cost and provision for impairment is only made where, in opinion of the directors, there is a diminution in value which is other than temporary. Where there has been such a diminution in value of an investment, it is recognised as an expense in the year in which the diminution is identified.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

##### *(f) Expenses*

All expenses are recognised in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

##### *(g) Taxation*

Taxation comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

##### *(i) Current tax*

Current tax comprises of the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

##### *(ii) Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

## PDS Manufacturing Limited

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

#### 5. Material accounting policies (continued)

(g) *Taxation (continued)*

(ii) *Deferred tax (continued)*

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

(h) *Provisions*

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

(l) *Financial instruments*

##### Recognition and initial measurement

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

##### Classification and subsequent measurement

###### *Financial assets*

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) – debt investment; FVTOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

## PDS Manufacturing Limited

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

#### 5. Material accounting policies (continued)

##### (l) Financial instruments (continued)

###### Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

###### *Financial assets (continued)*

A debt investment is measured at FVTOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the management;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated – e.g., whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered as sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

## PDS Manufacturing Limited

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

#### 5. Material accounting policies (continued)

##### (l) Financial instruments (continued)

###### Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

###### *Financial assets (continued)*

###### *Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest*

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g., liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g., non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

###### *Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses:*

###### *Financial assets at amortised cost*

These assets are subsequently measured at Amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gain or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

## PDS Manufacturing Limited

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

#### 5. Material accounting policies (continued)

##### (l) Financial instruments (continued)

###### Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

###### *Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses*

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

###### Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligation is discharged or cancelled, or expires. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

###### Impairment of assets

###### Impairment

The Company recognises loss allowance for Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) on:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;

The Company measured loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e., the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company’s historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

## PDS Manufacturing Limited

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

#### 5. Material accounting policies (continued)

##### (l) Financial instruments (continued)

###### Impairment of assets (continued)

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

###### Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e., the difference between the cash flows due to the entity of accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

###### *Credit-impaired financial assets*

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

###### *Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position*

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognised in OCI.

**PDS Manufacturing Limited**

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**

for the year ended 31 March 2026

**6. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management**

*(a) Accounting classifications and fair values*

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. Trade and other receivables exclude prepayments amounting to **USD 862** (2025: USD 727).

<b>31 March 2026</b>	<b>Financial assets USD</b>	<b>Carrying amount Other financial liabilities USD</b>	<b>Total USD</b>
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value</b>			
Interest receivables	129,957	-	129,957
Consultancy fee receivable	372,789	-	372,789
Cash and cash equivalents	161,896	-	161,896
	664,642	-	664,642
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</b>			
Advances from related parties	-	673,067	673,067
Loan payable to subsidiary	-	255,000	255,000
Interest payable to subsidiary	-	3,694	3,694
Other payables	-	29,247	29,247
	-	961,008	961,008
	-	-	-
<b>31 March 2025</b>	<b>Financial assets USD</b>	<b>Carrying amount Other financial liabilities USD</b>	<b>Total USD</b>
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value</b>			
Interest receivables	75,257	-	75,257
Consultancy fee receivable	51,727	-	51,727
Cash and cash equivalents	2,851	-	2,851
	129,835	-	129,835
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</b>			
Advances from holding company	-	253,921	253,921
Other payables	-	15,155	15,155
	-	269,076	269,076
	-	-	-

## **PDS Manufacturing Limited**

### **Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**

*for the year ended 31 March 2026*

#### **6. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)**

##### ***(b) Financial risk management***

###### *Introduction and preview*

Financial instruments carried in the statement of financial position include, other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and other payables. The recognition method adopted is disclosed in the individual policy statement associated with each item. The most important types of risks are market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

The Company's activities expose them to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. The Company's aims are therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

The Company's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Company regularly review their risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets and emerging best practice.

###### *Overview*

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

- Market risk
- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk
  
- *Market risk*

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's performance or financial position. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

###### *(i) Foreign exchange risk*

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is not subject to currency risk as its financial assets and liabilities are denominated in its functional currency, the USD.

###### *(ii) Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Company is not subject to interest rate risk as its financial assets and liabilities are non-interest earning/ bearing.

###### *(iii) Price risk*

Price risk is the risk of unfavourable changes in fair values of equities as the result of changes in the value of individual shares. The Company has no exposure to price risk at reporting date.

**PDS Manufacturing Limited**

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**

for the year ended 31 March 2026

**6. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)**

**(b) Financial risk management (continued)**

▪ *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity under both normal and stressed condition to meet its liabilities when they become due without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The following are the Company's contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

**31 March 2026**

	Due on demand USD	Due for less than 1 year USD	Due for more than 1 year USD	Total USD
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Advances from related parties	673,067	-	-	673,067
Loan payable to subsidiary	-	255,000	-	255,000
Interest payable to subsidiary	-	3,694	-	3,694
Other payables	-	29,247	-	29,247
	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>673,067</b>	<b>287,941</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>961,008</b>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

31 March 2025

	Due on demand USD	Due for less than 1 year USD	Due for more than 1 year USD	Total USD
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Advances from holding company	253,921	-	-	253,921
Other payables	-	15,155	-	15,155
	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>253,921</b>	<b>15,155</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>269,076</b>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

▪ *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet contractual obligations and arises from cash and cash equivalents.

The Company also limits its exposure to credit risk by dealing only with counterparties that has a good credit rating and management does not expect counter party to fail to meet its obligations. The Company has no exposure to credit risk at reporting date.

## PDS Manufacturing Limited

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

#### 7. Income tax expense

##### *Income tax*

The Company was issued with a Global Business Licence (“GBL”) on 11 June 2019 and is subject to income tax in Mauritius on its net income at 15%.

The Company may apply a partial exemption on its foreign dividend income, interest income and profits from foreign permanent establishments: the partial exemption is computed at 80% of the relevant foreign sourced income. The partial exemption is not mandatory: The Company may apply the credit system if it so wishes.

*Capital gains are exempt from tax in Mauritius.*

The Company is a Global Business Licence company for the purpose of the Financial Services Act 2007. Gains or profits derived from the sale of units or of securities by a company holding a Global Business Licence are exempt in Mauritius.

##### *Deferred tax*

A deferred tax asset amounting to **USD Nil** (2025: USD Nil) has not been recognised in respect of the tax losses carried forward as the directors consider that it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised. Tax losses can be carried forward up to a maximum of five years. No Company’s tax losses available for set-off against future taxable income in 2025.

*Recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income*

Current tax expense	2026 USD	2025 USD
Tax charge for the year	17,479	267
	=====	=====
<i>Reconciliation of effective tax</i>		
Profit before taxation	117,920	26,293
	=====	=====
Income tax at 15%	17,688	3,944
Unauthorised deductions	30	5,816
Exempt income	-	(3,548)
Non-taxable income	(2,295)	(5,714)
Utilised tax losses	-	(231)
Corporate social responsibility	2,056	-
	-----	-----
Income tax payable	17,479	267
	=====	=====

**PDS Manufacturing Limited**

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**  
for the year ended 31 March 2026

**8. Investments in subsidiaries**

Investments consist of unquoted shares in subsidiaries.

	<b>2026</b>	2025
	<b>USD</b>	USD
<b>Cost</b>		
At 01 April	<b>57,344,700</b>	32,360,000
Additions during the year	<b>258,616</b>	25,000,000
(Reversal) / loss on disposal of investments	<b>15,300</b>	(15,300)
	-----	-----
At 31 March	<b>57,618,616</b>	57,344,700
	=====	=====

<b>Name of company</b>	<b>Type of shares</b>	<b>2026</b>	2025	<b>2026</b>	2025	<b>Country of incorporation</b>
		<b>Number of shares</b>	Number of shares	<b>% held</b>	% held	
		-----	-----	-----	-----	
<b>Subsidiaries</b>						
Progress Manufacturing Group Limited	Class A ordinary shares	10,000	10,000	87%	87%	Hong Kong
Progress Manufacturing Group Limited	Class B ordinary shares	100	97	100%	97%	Hong Kong
Progress Manufacturing Group Limited	CRPS	30,000,000	30,000,000	100%	100%	Hong Kong
Green Apparel Industries Limited	Class A ordinary shares	200,000	200,000	93%	93%	Hong Kong
Green Apparel Industries Limited	Class B ordinary shares	100	100	100%	100%	Hong Kong
Green Apparel Industries Limited	CRPS	24,700,000	24,700,000	100%	100%	Hong Kong
Knit Gallery Hong Kong Limited	Ordinary shares	5,115	-	51.15%	-	Hong Kong

**9. Other receivables**

	<b>2026</b>	2025
	<b>USD</b>	USD
Interest receivables	<b>129,957</b>	75,257
Consultancy fee receivable	<b>372,789</b>	51,000
Prepayments	<b>862</b>	727
	-----	-----
	<b>503,608</b>	126,984
	=====	=====

## PDS Manufacturing Limited

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

#### 10. Stated capital

	2026 USD	2025 USD
<i>Stated capital</i>		
100 ordinary shares of USD 1 each	100	100
57,187,000 cumulative redeemable preference shares of USD 1 each	57,187,000	57,187,000
	<u>57,187,100</u>	<u>57,187,100</u>
	=====	=====

#### 11. Other payables

	2026 USD	2025 USD
Advances from related parties	673,067	253,921
Accrued expenses	29,247	15,155
Loan from related party	255,000	-
Interest payable on loan	3,694	-
	<u>961,008</u>	<u>269,076</u>
	=====	=====

#### 12. Related party disclosures

During the period under review, the Company entered into the following related party transactions.

<i>Transaction during the period:</i>	<i>Nature of relationship</i>	<i>Nature of transaction</i>	2026 USD	2025 USD
Multinational Textile Group Limited	Holding Company	Advance payable	(18,501)	-
NexStyle Apparel Manufacturing Limited	Holding Company	Loan payable	(255,000)	-
NexStyle Apparel Manufacturing Limited	Holding Company	Interest payable	(3,694)	-
PDS Sourcing Limited	Subsidiary	Amount receivable	5,115	-
GoodEarth Lifestyle Limited	Subsidiary	Interest receivable	24,700	8,522
GoodEarth Lifestyle Limited	Subsidiary	Consultancy income	174,831	51,000
Progress Manufacturing Group Limited	Subsidiary	Interest receivable	30,000	21,041
Progress Manufacturing HK	Subsidiary	Consultancy income	146,958	-
PDS Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	Consultancy fees	(400,645)	(57,041)

## PDS Manufacturing Limited

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

#### 12. Related party disclosures (continued)

Balance outstanding at 31 March:	<i>Nature of relationship</i>	<i>Nature of transaction</i>	<b>2026 USD</b>	2025 USD
Multinational Textile Group Limited	Holding Company	Amount payable	<b>(215,381)</b>	(196,880)
NexStyle Apparel Manufacturing Limited	Holding Company	Amount payable	<b>(258,694)</b>	-
GoodEarth Lifestyle Limited	Subsidiary	Amount receivable	<b>269,740</b>	70,209
Progress Manufacturing Group Limited	Subsidiary	Amount receivable	<b>233,006</b>	56,048
PDS Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	Amount payable	<b>(457,686)</b>	(57,041)
PDS Sourcing Limited	Related Party	Amount payable	<b>5,115</b>	-

#### 13. Impact of geographical conflicts in the Middle East

As at the date of the approval of these separate financial statements, the directors are aware of the recent geopolitical tensions and armed conflicts in the Middle East and do not underestimate the seriousness of these events and the impact this will have on the global economy. Currently there is no direct impact on the Company as it does not have any transactions with countries in the affected regions. Accordingly, the directors have determined that the matter does not have a material impact on the separate financial statements.

Nevertheless, due to the uncertainty surrounding the duration and extent of the conflict and the potential for broader economic impacts, Management will continue to monitor the situation closely.

#### 14. Holding and ultimate holding company

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Multinational Textile Group Limited and NexStyle Apparel Manufacturing Limited; both Companies are incorporated in the Republic of Mauritius. The ultimate holding Company is PDS Limited, a company incorporated in India with its shares listed on The National Stock Exchange of India Limited and Bombay Stock Exchange.

#### 15. Events after the reporting date

There have been no significant adjusting events after the reporting date which needs disclosures in or amendments to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.