

Godrej Africa Holdings Limited
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2026

Godrej Africa Holdings Limited
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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		Appointed on	Resigned on
DIRECTORS	: Ashraf Ramtoola	19 January 2015	30 November 2025
	Danielle Tin Kin Wang	07 June 2024	-
	Sumeet Narang	26 June 2024	-
	Ritesh Nagar	30 June 2024	-
	Vijay Menon	30 June 2024	-
	Nawsheen Khodabux Rohomon	31 December 2024	20 March 2026
	Savinilorna Payandi-Pillay-Ramen	30 November 2025	-
	Fabrice Arlapen	20 March 2026	-
ADMINISTRATOR & SECRETARY	: IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd 33, Edith Cavell Street Port Louis, 11324 Republic of Mauritius		
REGISTERED OFFICE	: 1st Floor, 22 Saint Georges Street, Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius		
BANKER	: HSBC Bank (Mauritius) Limited HSBC Centre 18 Cybercity Ebène Republic of Mauritius		
AUDITOR	: SM & CO Chartered Certified Accountants Level 4, Belfort Tower Cnr Dauphine & Joseph Riviere Streets Port Louis Republic of Mauritius		

The directors present their commentary and the audited financial statements of Godrej Africa Holdings Limited, (the “Company”), for the year ended 31 March 2026.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are as shown in the accompanying financial statements.

No dividend has been declared or paid for the year under review (2025: Nil).

DIRECTORS

The present membership of the Board is set out on page 2.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS’ RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company’s directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

The directors’ responsibilities include: 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 and error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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

AUDITOR

The auditor, SM & CO, has indicated its willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning its re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual meeting in accordance with section 200(1) of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.



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**CERTIFICATE FROM THE SECRETARY
UNDER SECTION 166(D) OF THE MAURITIUS COMPANIES ACT 2001**

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We certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, **Godrej Africa Holdings Limited** (the "Company") has filed with the Registrar of Companies for the year ended 31 March 2026, all such returns as are required of the Company under Section 166(d) of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.



.....
IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd
Company Secretary

Date: 28 April 2026

IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd, 33 Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis, 11324, Mauritius

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Regulated by the Financial Services Commission as holder of a management licence Licence type – FS-3 1A Management Licence
Incorporated in Mauritius No. BRN C09004928

*Independent auditor's report
To the shareholder of Godrej Africa Holdings Limited*

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Godrej Africa Holdings Limited (the "Company") set out on pages 8 to 29, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the requirements of the Mauritius 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 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.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to note 2(a) to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. These are the Company's statutory financial statements and have been prepared with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 applicable to a company holding a Global Business Licence. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate data, Commentary of the directors and Certificate from the secretary as required by the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. The other information does not include the financial statements and 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 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.

*Independent auditor's report
To the shareholder of Godrej Africa Holdings Limited*

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 Mauritius Companies Act 2001, and for such internal control as directors determines 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 intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has 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 based on 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 directors.
- 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.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of directors' 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, then 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

*Independent auditor's report
To the shareholder of Godrej Africa Holdings Limited*

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

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, we report as follows:

- we have no relationship with, or any interest in, the Company other than in our capacity as auditor;
- we have obtained all information and explanations that we have required; and in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

Use of report

This report is made solely for the Company's shareholder, as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholder those matters we are required to state to the shareholder 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 shareholder, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



SM & CO
Chartered Certified Accountants
Port Louis



B. Sehzad H Bauboo, FCCA
Reporting partner
Licenced by Financial Reporting Council

Date: 28 April 2026

Godrej Africa Holdings Limited
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

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	Note	2026 USD	2025 USD
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	6	331,672,948	326,662,948
Current assets			
Other receivables	7	788	1,610
Cash and cash equivalents		10,887	8,984
Total current assets		11,675	10,594
Total assets		331,684,623	326,673,542
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Stated capital	8	435,394,355	435,379,355
Share premium	9	244,051	244,051
Accumulated losses		(108,347,642)	(108,957,394)
Total equity		327,290,764	326,666,012
Current liabilities			
Other payables	10	7,645	7,530
Borrowings	11	2,200,000	-
Tax liability	14	2,186,214	-
Total current liabilities		4,393,859	7,530
Total equity and liabilities		331,684,623	326,673,542

Approved by the Board of Directors on 28 April 2026 and signed on its behalf by:


.....
Director
Savinilorna Payandi-Pillay-Ramen


.....
Director
Danielle Tin Kin Wang

The notes on pages 12 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

	Note	2026 USD	2025 USD
REVENUE			
Dividend income	12	2,983,500	-
EXPENSES			
Bank charges		(920)	(1,900)
Audit fees		(2,645)	(2,530)
Administrative fees		(14,798)	(18,176)
Foreign exchange difference		-	(10,592)
Interest expense	13	(169,171)	-
Loss on disposal of investment in Godrej Nigeria	6	-	(4,198,925)
Total expenses		(187,534)	(4,232,123)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		2,795,966	(4,232,123)
Taxation	14	(2,186,214)	(2,283)
Profit/(loss) for the year, after taxation		609,752	(4,234,406)
Other comprehensive income: merger adjustment		-	4,661,357
Total comprehensive income for the year, after tax		609,752	426,951

The notes on pages 12 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Godrej Africa Holdings Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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	Stated capital USD	Share premium USD	Accumulated losses USD	Total USD
At 01 April 2024	410,419,355	244,051	(109,384,345)	301,279,061
Loss for the year	-	-	(4,234,406)	(4,234,406)
Merger adjustments	-	-	4,661,357	4,661,357
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	426,951	426,951
<i>Transaction with owner of the Company</i>				
Contributions and distributions				
Issue of shares	24,960,000	-	-	24,960,000
At 31 March 2025	435,379,355	244,051	(108,957,394)	326,666,012
At 01 April 2025	435,379,355	244,051	(108,957,394)	326,666,012
Profit for the year	-	-	609,752	609,752
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	609,752	609,752
<i>Transaction with owner of the Company</i>				
Contributions and distributions				
Issue of shares	15,000	-	-	15,000
At 31 March 2026	435,394,355	244,051	(108,347,642)	327,290,764

The notes on pages 12 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Godrej Africa Holdings Limited
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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	Note	2026 USD	2025 USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/ (loss) before taxation		2,795,966	(4,232,123)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Dividend income	12	(2,983,500)	-
Interest expense	13	169,171	-
Loss on disposal of investment	6	-	4,198,925
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>			
Decrease in other receivables		822	79,838
Increase in other payables		115	-
Cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities		(17,426)	46,640
Tax paid	14	-	(1,441)
Net cash generated from operating activities		(17,426)	45,199
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of investment in subsidiaries	6	(5,010,000)	(25,020,000)
Dividend income received	12	2,983,500	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,026,500)	(25,020,000)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Issue of shares	8	15,000	24,960,000
Loan received	11	5,140,000	-
Loan repaid	11	(2,940,000)	-
Interest paid	13	(169,171)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		2,045,829	24,960,000
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents			
		1,903	(14,801)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		8,984	23,785
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		10,887	8,984
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:			
Cash at bank		10,887	8,984

The notes on pages 12 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Godrej Africa Holdings Limited, (the "Company"), is a private company, limited by shares and incorporated in the Republic of Mauritius on 19 January 2015 under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. It has been granted a Global Business Licence by the Financial Services Commission.

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding and its registered office is at 1st Floor, 22 Saint Georges Street, Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) *Statement of compliance*

The Company has subsidiaries and in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards is required to present consolidated financial statements. In accordance with the Fourteenth Schedule of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, Section 12, the Company may not prepare group financial statements as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of another company and, in accordance with Section 211 of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, Content and form of financial statements, these financial statements present the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company. Because the Company is a holder of a Global Business Licence and is a wholly owned subsidiary of another company, these financial statements are prepared in accordance with Mauritius Companies Act 2001 which allows the use of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), except for the standard applicable to Consolidated Financial Statements (IFRS 10).

(b) *Basis of measurement*

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis using the historical cost convention except as otherwise stated.

(c) *Use of estimates and judgements*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies, the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and criteria judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in note 5.

(d) *Functional and presentation currency*

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("USD") which is also the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("its functional currency"). Transactions and balances in other currencies are translated into the reporting currency for the preparation of these financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(e) *Going concern*

Management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements, and have been applied consistently by the Company.

(a) **Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are retranslated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined.

(b) **Investment in subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The Company 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 investee/subsidiary.

Investment in the subsidiary undertaking is shown at cost less impairment in the separate accounts. Where an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the investment is assessed. Where the recoverable amount of the investment is less than its carrying amount, the investment is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised as an expense in profit or

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

(c) **Revenue recognition**

Royalty income is recognised in line with IFRS 15, and is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with the customer.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using an effective interest method, in accordance with the terms of the respective agreements.

(d) **Expenses**

Expenses are accounted for in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

(e) **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. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Provisions (continued)

All known liabilities have been accounted for in the preparation of the financial statements. The materiality of the events occurring after the reporting date has been considered and appropriate adjustments and provisions have been made in the financial statements where necessary.

(f) Stated capital

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

(g) Dividend paid

Dividend distribution to the shareholder is recognised in the statement of changes in equity on the date when the Board of directors has declared payment of dividends.

(h) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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 and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt investment; FVOCI – 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.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

Business model assessment

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 Company's 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 sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely for 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.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

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 gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss. Included in this category is cash and cash equivalents.
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Impairment

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit loss (ECL) on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- 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.

Loss allowances for intercompany receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

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.

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 in 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 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 borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default;

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets (continued)

- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower 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.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery.

Derecognition

(i) Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset 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 of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(i) Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. 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.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if the Company has the legal right and the intention to settle on a net basis.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Taxation (continued)

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 is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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.

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 the Company has the legal right to settle current tax amounts on a net basis and the deferred tax amounts are levied by the same taxing authority on the same entity or different entities that intend to realise the asset and settle the liability at the same time.

(j) Related parties

Related parties are individuals and companies where the individual or company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control of the reporting entity;
- (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

(k) Fair value measurement principles

'Fair Value' is a price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The Company measures instruments quoted in an active market at a mid-price.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting year during which the change has occurred.

4. NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED STANDARDS

During the year, the Company adopted the following amendment issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that is mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The adoption of this amendment did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

4.1 *Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year*

Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability

The amendments to IAS 21 provide guidance on determining the exchange rate when exchangeability between two currencies is temporarily lacking. In such circumstances, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate using an approach that reflects the rate at which the currency could have been exchanged at the measurement date. The adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

4.2 *Standards and interpretations not yet effective*

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and amendments had been issued but were not yet effective. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact of their adoption on future financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 7 – Supplier Finance Arrangements (effective 1 January 2026)
- Amendments to IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (effective 1 January 2026)
- IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective 1 January 2027)
- IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective 1 January 2027)

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Critical accounting judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the directors have made the following judgements that have the most effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:-

Determination of functional currency

The determination of the functional currency of the Company is critical since recording of transactions and exchange differences arising thereon are dependent on the functional currency selected.

As described in Note 2(d), the directors have considered those factors described therein and have determined that the functional currency of the Company is the United States Dollar ("USD").

Impairment assessment of investment

Management carries out a regular review of the status of the assets of the Company to determine whether there is any indication that these assets suffered any impairment.

If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment, which is then recognised in profit or loss. Management checks whether there is objective evidence that the assets are impaired and that the fair values have declined. Management estimates of the impairment are based on critical evaluation of the economic circumstances involved, historical experience and other factors considered to be relevant.

6. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	2026 USD	2025 USD
At 01 April	326,662,948	301,180,516
Additions	5,010,000	25,020,000
Merger adjustments for Kinky Group (Pty) Limited, Frika Weave (Pty) Ltd and Godrej South Africa	-	4,661,357
Loss on disposal of investment in Godrej Nigeria Limited	-	(4,198,925)
At 31 March	331,672,948	326,662,948

Details of investments are as follows:

Name of companies	Country of incorporation	Type of shares	No of shares		% holding		Amount (USD)	
			2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Weave Trading Mauritius Pvt Ltd	Mauritius	Ordinary	510	510	51%	51%	360	360
Godrej Nigeria Ltd	Nigeria	Ordinary	26,430,674,694	11,690,104	99.99%	99.99%	126,431,864	121,431,864
Godrej West Africa Holdings Limited	Mauritius	Ordinary	33,930,608	33,920,608	100%	100%	138,908,544	138,898,544
Subinite (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	Ordinary	79,218,600	79,218,600	23.21%	23.21%	5,179,851	5,179,851
Weave Ghana Ltd	Ghana	Ordinary	55,963,722	55,963,722	100%	100%	29,362,332	29,362,332
Weave Mozambique Limitada	Mozambique	Ordinary	4	4	0.0004%	0.0004%	141	141
Godrej Nigeria Ltd	Nigeria	Preference share capital	838,000,000	2,000,000	99.99%	99.99%	2,000,000	2,000,000
Style Industries Limited	Kenya	Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	14,231,940	14,231,940	66.73%	66.73%	7,500,000	7,500,000
Canon Chemicals Limited	Kenya	Ordinary	135,168	135,168	100%	100%	21,584,574	21,584,574
Godrej Consumer Products International FZCO	Dubai	Ordinary	3,675	3,675	100%	100%	705,237	705,237

6. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Name of companies	Country of incorporation	Type of shares	No of shares		% holding		Amount (USD)	
			2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Hair Credential Zambia Limited	Zambia	Ordinary	1	1	0.01%	0.01%	45	45
							<u>331,672,948</u>	<u>326,662,948</u>

The above unquoted investments are valued at cost less impairment. Management has determined that no impairment needs to be made during the year under review.

During the year the Company has made the following transactions:

- Additional investment of USD 5,000,000 in Godrej Nigeria Limited
- Additional investment of USD 10,000 in Godrej West Africa Holdings Limited

Shareholder for Weave Mozambique Limitada

Percentage holding

Godrej West Africa Holding Limited

99.9996%

Godrej Africa Holdings Limited

0.0004%

Shareholder for Subinite (Pty) Ltd

Percentage holding

Godrej West Africa Holding Limited

76.79%

Godrej Africa Holdings Limited

23.21%

Shareholder for Godrej Nigeria Ltd

Percentage holding

Godrej Africa Holdings Limited

99.99%

Godrej Mauritius Africa Holdings Limited

0.01%

Shareholder for Hair Credential Zambia Limited

Percentage holding

Godrej Tanzania Holdings Limited

99.99%

Godrej Africa Holdings Limited

0.01%

Shareholder for Style Industries Limited

Percentage holding

Godrej Africa Holdings Limited

66.73%

Canon Chemicals Ltd

33.27%

Given that the shareholders of the investee forms part of the Godrej Group, together, they have control over the investee. Hence, the investment has been classified as an investment in subsidiary.

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES	2026	2025
	USD	USD
Prepayments	788	1,610

8. STATED CAPITAL	2026	2025
	USD	USD
435,394,355 (2025: 435,379,355) ordinary shares at USD 1 each		
At start	435,379,355	410,419,355
Additions	15,000	24,960,000
At 31 March	435,394,355	435,379,355

Each of the above shares confers to its holder the following rights:

- (a) the right to vote for every share held at a meeting of the Company on any resolution;
- (b) the right to an equal share in dividends authorised by the board; and
- (c) the right to an equal share in the distribution of the surplus assets of the Company.

The Company has issued additional 15,000 ordinary shares at USD 1 each to its shareholder during the year.

9. SHARE PREMIUM	2026	2025
	USD	USD
At 31 March	244,051	244,051

10. OTHER PAYABLES	2026	2025
	USD	USD
Accruals	7,645	7,530

11. BORROWINGS	2026	2025
	USD	USD
At 1 April	-	-
Loan received	5,140,000	-
Loan repaid	(2,940,000)	-
At 31 March	2,200,000	-

The above loan, from Godrej Mauritius Africa Holdings Limited, bears interest of 3M SOFR plus 0.85% per annum, is interest free and repayable on demand.

12. DIVIDEND INCOME	2026	2025
	USD	USD
Dividend income from Weave Trading Mauritius Pvt Ltd	2,983,500	-

13. INTEREST EXPENSE	2026	2025
	USD	USD
At 1 April	-	-
Charge for the year	169,171	-
Paid during the year	(169,171)	-
At 31 March	-	-

14. TAXATION

The taxation of income and capital gains of the Company and of the shareholder is subject to the fiscal law and practice of the Republic of Mauritius, the countries in which the Company invests and the jurisdiction in which shareholder is resident or otherwise subject to tax. At 31 March 2026, the Company held investments in South Africa, Mauritius, Nigeria, Ghana, Mozambique, Kenya, Zambia and Dubai. The following is a summary based on the taxation law and practice in force, which may be subject to change.

South Africa

The Company conducts its investment activities in South Africa as a tax resident of Mauritius as per Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement ("DTAA") between South Africa and Mauritius.

Nigeria

The Company conducts its investment activities in Nigeria. The treaty is awaiting for ratification.

Mozambique

The Company conducts its investment activities in Mozambique as a tax resident of Mauritius as per DTAA between Mozambique and Mauritius.

Ghana

The Company conducts its investment activities in Ghana as a tax resident of Mauritius as per DTAA between Ghana and Mauritius.

United Arab Emirates

The Company conducts its investment activities in UAE as a tax resident of Mauritius as per DTAA between UAE and Mauritius.

Kenya

The Company conducts its investment activities in Kenya. The treaty is awaiting for ratification.

Zambia

There is currently no tax treaty between Mauritius and Zambia.

Mauritius

The Company, being the holder of a Global Business Licence, is liable to income tax in Mauritius on its taxable profit arising from its world-wide income at the rate of 15%.

The partial exemption is available on following specified income, and as applicable, is conditional on the Company satisfying the conditions relating to the substance of its transactions, as prescribed by the Financial Services Commission:

- Foreign source dividend, provided the dividend has not been allowed as a deduction in the source country and the Company satisfies the conditions relating to the substance of its activities as prescribed;
- Interest income derived by a company other than banks provided the company satisfies the conditions relating to the substance of its activities as prescribed;
- Profit attributable to a permanent establishment which a resident company has in a foreign country;
- Foreign source income derived by a Collective Investment Scheme ("CIS"), closed end fund, CIS manager, CIS Administrator, Investment advisor or asset manager licensed or approved by the Financial Services Commission;
- Income derived by companies engaged in ship and aircraft leasing;
- Leasing and provision of international fibre capacity;
- Reinsurance and reinsurance brokering activities and
- Sale, financing arrangement, asset management of aircraft and its spare parts and aviation related advisory

14. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

Corporate Climate Responsibility Levy ("CCR")

Effective from 1 January 2024, in line with Section 41(iii) of the Financial (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2024, a CCR Levy equivalent to 2% of the company's chargeable income is applicable, for companies with a yearly turnover of more than MUR 50 million.

Global Minimum Tax (Pillar Two)

In December 2021, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") released the Model Rules under Pillar Two of the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting ("BEPS"), introducing a global minimum corporate tax rate of 15% for multinational enterprise ("MNE") groups with consolidated revenue of €750 million or more. The Group has evaluated the applicability of the Pillar Two rules for the financial year ended 31 March 2026, including for jurisdictions in which it operates.

In accordance with the amendments to IAS 12 – Income Taxes, the Group has applied the mandatory temporary exception in relation to the recognition and disclosure of deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from Pillar Two income taxes. Accordingly, the Group has not recognised and disclosed deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

The Company has undertaken a review of its financial and tax data for FY 2025–26 to evaluate potential exposure under the Pillar Two rules. The Company has an indirect subsidiary in Lebanon where Pillar Two has not been enacted for the relevant year. Based on management's computations, the estimated Pillar Two top-up tax in Lebanon amounts to approx. USD 1.5mn to 2.5mn for the year ended 31 March 2026. As Lebanon has neither enacted a Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax ("QDMTT") nor any of the jurisdiction in the holding chain up to the ultimate parent entity in India has enacted an Income Inclusion Rule ("IIR"), the liability for the year ended 31 March 2026 is to be discharged under the Undertaxed Payments Rule ("UTPR") as the Group has presence in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands which have enacted UTPR. Given this, the Company has provided for potential Pillar 2 tax liability in its books.

	2026	2025
	USD	USD
<i>Tax reconciliation</i>		
Profit/(loss) before taxation	2,795,966	(4,232,123)
Tax at 15%	419,395	(634,818)
Add non allowable expenditure	-	631,428
Add portion allocated to exempt income	28,130	-
Less tax losses utilised	(3,046)	-
Less exempt income	(447,525)	-
Pillar 2-taxes	2,186,214	-
Deferred tax asset not recognised	3,046	3,390
	<u>2,186,214</u>	<u>-</u>
	2026	2025
	USD	USD
<i>Charge for the year</i>		
Tax paid for prior year	-	(1,441)
Pillar 2-taxes	2,186,214	-
Adjustment for prior year's tax provision	-	(842)
Total tax charges	<u>2,186,214</u>	<u>(2,283)</u>

At year end, the Company had accumulated tax losses of USD 20,306 (31 March 2025: tax losses of USD 22,606). The Company has also recognised USD 2,186,214 (2025: Nil) as Pillar-2 taxes for the year.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- market risk
- credit risk
- liquidity risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

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

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

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.

The Company's investments are valued as described in Note 3. The Company's other financial asset and liability include cash and cash equivalents and accruals which are realizable or settled within a short period of time. The carrying amounts of these assets and liability approximate their fair values.

Fair values versus carrying amounts

	2026		2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Cash and cash equivalents	10,887	10,887	8,984	8,984
Other payables	7,645	7,645	7,530	7,530
Borrowings	2,200,000	2,200,000	-	-

The table below provides reconciliation of the line items in the Company's statement of financial position to the categories of financial instruments.

	Financial asset at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying amount
	USD	USD	USD
31 March 2026			
<i>Financial asset</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	10,887	-	10,887
<i>Financial liabilities</i>			
Other payables	-	7,645	7,645
Borrowings	-	2,200,000	2,200,000
	-	2,207,645	2,207,645

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Fair values (continued)

Fair values versus carrying amounts (continued)

	Financial asset at amortised cost	Financial liability at amortised cost	Total carrying amount
<u>31 March 2025</u>	USD	USD	USD
<i>Financial asset</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	8,984	-	8,984
<i>Financial liability</i>			
Other payables	-	7,530	7,530

Associated risk

The Company's activities are exposed to the various types of risk which are associated with financial instruments and markets in which it invests. The following summary is not intended to be a comprehensive summary of all risks:

(i) **Market risk**

Market risk embodies the potential for both loss and gains and includes currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk. The Company's market risk is managed in accordance with its policies and procedures in place.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Company has no significant exposure to price risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company has financial assets and financial liabilities which are mainly denominated in United States Dollar. Consequently, the Company is not exposed to the currency risk.

Currency profile

The currency profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised as follows:

	Financial asset 2026 USD	Financial liabilities 2026 USD	Financial asset 2025 USD	Financial liabilities 2025 USD
United States Dollars	10,887	2,207,645	8,984	7,530

Prepayments amounting to **USD 788** (2025: USD 1,610) are excluded in the financial instruments.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the potential loss that the Company would incur if counterparties fail to perform pursuant to the terms of their obligations to the Company. The Company limits its credit risk by carrying out transactions through companies within the Godrej Group. At the end of the reporting year, there was no significant concentration of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting year was:

	2026	2025
	USD	USD
<i>Less than 1 year</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>10,887</u>	<u>8,984</u>

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. At the end of the reporting year, the Company is not significantly exposed to any credit risk. The Company manages its exposure to credit risk by banking with reputable financial institutions. The approved banker of the Company is HSBC Bank (Mauritius) Limited which has a credit rating of Aa3 in 2026. Hence, no ECL has been provided on cash at bank.

(iii) Liquidity risk

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

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

	2025	2024
	USD	USD
<i>Less than one year</i>		
Other payables	7,645	7,530
Borrowings	2,200,000	-
	<u>2,207,645</u>	<u>7,530</u>

Fair values

The fair values of financial asset and liability together with its carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
	2026	2026	2025	2025
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Cash and cash equivalents	10,887	10,887	8,984	8,984
Other payables	7,645	7,645	7,530	7,530
Borrowings	2,200,000	2,200,000	-	-

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 requires disclosures relating to fair value measurements using a three-level fair value hierarchy. The level within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset.

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical asset or liability.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

As at 31 March 2026, the carrying values of the financial asset and financial liability shown on the statement of financial position represent or approximate their fair values, and hence no separate fair value disclosures and fair value hierarchy have been included.

Categories of financial instruments

Cash and cash equivalents and other receivables are classified as other financial asset at amortised cost.

Other payables and borrowings are classified as other financial liabilities at amortised cost.

16. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital position to maintain a balance between its liability and equity level. The management of the Company's capital position is undertaken by the Company's Board of directors. The Board of directors ensures that the Company is adequately capitalised to meet economic and regulatory requirements. Capital injections and repatriations are executed in a timely fashion. The Board of directors meets on a regular basis and manages capital by taking into account key considerations which may include business developments, regulatory requirements, profitability and market movements such as foreign exchange and interest rate.

17. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company had transactions and balances with the related entities as follows:

Name of entities	Relationship	Nature of transactions	Volume of transactions USD	Balance at 31 March 2026 USD	Balance at 31 March 2025 USD
IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd	Administrator	Administration fees	14,798	-	-
Godrej Mauritius Africa Holdings Limited	Shareholder	Loan payable	(2,200,000)	(2,200,000)	-
		Interest on loan	169,171	-	-
Weave Trading Mauritius Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary	Dividend income	2,983,500	-	-

17. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

Key management personnel

Since authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company is with the board of directors, any person who was a director of the Company at any time during the year ended 31 March 2026 is considered to be key management personnel of the Company. The directors of the Company, Danielle Tin Kin Wang, Savinilorna Payandi-Pillay-Ramen and Fabrice Arlapen, are also employees of IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd (the "Secretary") and hence are deemed to have beneficial interests in the Service Agreement between the Company and the Secretary.

No compensation was paid directly to key management personnel during the year ended 31 March 2026 (2025: USD Nil).

18. HOLDING AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANIES

Godrej Mauritius Africa Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the Republic of Mauritius is the Company's holding company and Godrej Consumer Products Limited, a company incorporated in India, is the ultimate holding company.

19. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The Company has no material commitments at 31 March 2026.

20. CONTINGENCIES

At 31 March 2026, the Company has no material litigation claims outstanding, pending or threatened against, which could have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

21. IMPACT OF GEOPOLITICAL CONFLICTS

The ongoing geopolitical conflicts, including the war in Ukraine and heightened tensions involving Israel, Iran, and the United States, have the potential to affect the global economy through volatility in fuel prices, commodity markets, foreign exchange rates, and disruptions to international supply chains and logistics.

The Company has evaluated the potential impact of the ongoing geopolitical conflicts on its business operations and financial position. Based on management's assessment as at the reporting date, the impact observed to date has been minimal and not material. The Company continues to monitor developments closely, as the situation remains dynamic and may impact future periods.

22. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING YEAR

There is no other material event, which would require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements at 31 March 2026.