

Sapphire International ApS

Søgade 15, 1. th, 6000 Kolding
CVR no. 40 74 53 35

Annual report for the financial year 01.07.24 - 30.06.25

This annual report has been adopted at the annual
general meeting on 27.08.25

Nadeem Abdullah
Chairman of the meeting

GODKENDT
REVISIONSPARTNERSELSKAB



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Kolding
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CVR-nr. 32 89 54 68

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The company

Sapphire International ApS
Søgade 15, 1. th
6000 Kolding
Registered office: Kolding
CVR no.: 40 74 53 35
Financial year: 01.07 - 30.06

Executive Board

Nadeem Abdullah

Auditors

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Parent company

The Sapphire Textile Mills Limited, Pakistan

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.07.24 - 30.06.25 for Sapphire International ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 30.06.25 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.07.24 - 30.06.25.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Kolding, August 27, 2025

Executive Board

Nadeem Abdullah

To the capital owner of Sapphire International ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sapphire International ApS for the financial year 01.07.24 - 30.06.25, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 30.06.25 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.07.24 - 30.06.25 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as Management 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, management is 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 in preparing the financial statements unless management 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 and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark 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 conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements 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 contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

Kolding, August 27, 2025

Beierholm

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Peder Pedersen

State Authorised Public Accountant

MNE-no. mne30183

Income statement

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	USD	USD
Gross profit	177,104	95,402
Financial income	19,089	19,345
Financial expenses	-1,542	-1,526
Profit before tax	194,651	113,221
Tax on profit for the year	-42,789	-26,139
Profit for the year	151,862	87,082
Proposed appropriation account		
Proposed dividend for the financial year	100,000	0
Retained earnings	51,862	87,082
Total	151,862	87,082

ASSETS

Note	30.06.25 USD	30.06.24 USD
Trade receivables	4,035,097	1,238,820
Other receivables	11,474	0
Total receivables	4,046,571	1,238,820
Cash	577,782	418,462
Total current assets	4,624,353	1,657,282
Total assets	4,624,353	1,657,282

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Share capital	100,000	100,000
Retained earnings	352,147	300,285
Proposed dividend for the financial year	100,000	0
Total equity	552,147	400,285
Payables to group enterprises	4,029,034	1,229,310
Income taxes	43,172	25,259
Other payables	0	47
Deferred income	0	2,381
Total short-term payables	4,072,206	1,256,997
Total payables	4,072,206	1,256,997
Total equity and liabilities	4,624,353	1,657,282

3 Contingent liabilities

4 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in USD	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.07.23 - 30.06.24				
Balance as at 01.07.23	100,000	213,203	0	313,203
Net profit/loss for the year	0	87,082	0	87,082
Balance as at 30.06.24	100,000	300,285	0	400,285
Statement of changes in equity for 01.07.24 - 30.06.25				
Balance as at 01.07.24	100,000	300,285	0	400,285
Net profit/loss for the year	0	51,862	100,000	151,862
Balance as at 30.06.25	100,000	352,147	100,000	552,147

The share capital consists of 673,780 shares of nominal value of DKK 1 each, corresponding to a share capital of USD 100,000.

1. Primary activities

Sapphire International ApS is engaged in selling textiles.

	2024/25	2023/24
	USD	USD

2. Staff costs

Average number of employees during the year	1	1
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The only employee is the Executive Board, who received no remuneration during the year.

3. Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities as at 30.06.25.

4. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

5. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in USD. The exchange rate to DKK is 697 as at 30.06.25 and 681 as at 30.06.24.

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement.

5. Accounting policies - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue and cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to administration, credit insurance and other fees.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

BALANCE SHEET

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Equity

The proposed dividend for the financial year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

5. Accounting policies - continued -**Payables**

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.