

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ARVIND NEW TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Arvind New Technology Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, the loss and total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). 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 Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report, but 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and 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 unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 SAs 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 SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- 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 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



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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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) The provision of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

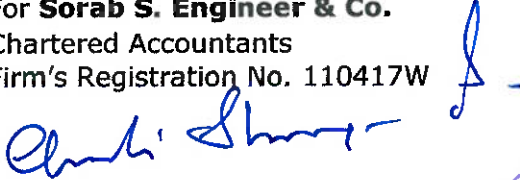
The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigation which would affect its financial position in its financial statements;



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- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There have been no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv.
 - (1) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (2) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - (3) Based on the audit procedures conducted by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatements.
 - v. According to the information and explanations provided to us, the company has not declared any dividend during the year.
 - vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 110417W



CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No.100892
UDIN: 26100892HPKFXC8026



Ahmedabad
May 06, 2026

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Arvind New Technology Private Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Arvind New Technology Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2)



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provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 110417W



CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.

Partner

Membership No.100892



Ahmedabad

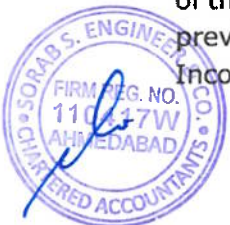
May 06, 2026

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Arvind New Technology Private Limited of even date)

- i. The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets. Consequently, reporting requirements under clause (i) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- ii. The Company does not have any inventory. Consequently, reporting requirements under clause (ii) (a) and (b) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- iii. The Company has neither made any investments nor provided guarantee or granted secured / unsecured loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties. Consequently, reporting requirements under clause (iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company has not made investments or provided any loan or guarantee or security as specified under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus, reporting requirement under clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including income-tax and other material statutory dues applicable to it.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of outstanding statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b) There are no disputed amounts outstanding as at March 31, 2026.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.



SORAB S. ENGINEER & CO. (Regd.)

- ix. The Company does not have any borrowings. Consequently, reporting requirements under clause (ix) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- x. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised funds by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible during the year. Consequently, the requirements of clause (x) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- xi. In respect of fraud by the Company or on the Company:
- a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- c) There have been no whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the company.
- xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- xiv. To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to have internal audit. Consequently, reporting requirements under Clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (b) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) and (d) of the Order are not applicable.
- xvii. According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 150.00 Hundreds in the financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.



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- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. The Provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility does not apply to the Company as it does not meet the threshold limit for applicability of the same. Consequently, reporting requirements under Clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable.

For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 110417W



CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.

Partner

Membership No.100892

Ahmedabad

May 06, 2026



Arvind New Technology Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

Rs. In Hundreds

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026
ASSETS		
I. Non-current assets		
Total non-current assets		-
II. Current assets		
(a) Financial assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5 (a)	700.00
Total current assets		700.00
Total Assets		700.00
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	6	700.00
Other equity	7	(150.00)
Total equity		550.00
LIABILITIES		
I. Non-current liabilities		-
Total non-current liabilities		-
II. Current liabilities		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Trade payables	8 (a)	
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		150.00
Total current liabilities		150.00
Total Equity and Liabilities		700.00

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 110417W

Chokshi Shreyas B.

CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No. 100892
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 06, 2026



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Arvind New Technology Private Limited

Nigam Shah

Nigam Shah
Director
DIN: 10056383
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 06, 2026

Mayank Tiwari

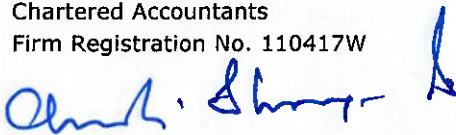
Mayank Tiwari
Director
DIN: 03529742
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 06, 2026

Arvind New Technology Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Notes	Rs. In Hundreds Year ended March 31, 2026
I. Income		
Total income (I)		-
II. Expenses		
Other expenses	9	150.00
Total expenses (II)		150.00
III. Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		(150.00)
IV. Exceptional items		-
V. Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)		(150.00)
VI. Tax expense		-
VII. Profit/(Loss) for the period (V-VI)		(150.00)
VIII. Other comprehensive income		-
IX. Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, net of tax (VII+VIII)		(150.00)
X. Earnings per equity share		
Basic - Rs.	11	(2.14)
Diluted - Rs.	11	(2.14)

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 110417W



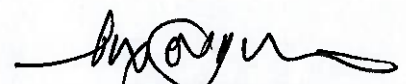
CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No. 100892
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 06, 2026



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Arvind New Technology Private Limited



Nigam Shah
Director
DIN: 10056383
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 06, 2026



Mayank Tiwari
Director
DIN:03529742
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 06, 2026

Arvind New Technology Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity share capital

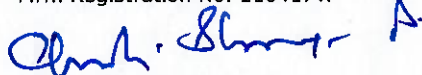
Balance	Rs. In Hundreds Note 6
As at April 01, 2025	-
Issue of Equity Share capital	700.00
As at March 31, 2026	700.00

B. Other equity

Attributable to the equity holders of the parent

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Rs. In Hundreds
	Retained Earnings Note 7	Total Equity
Balance as at April 1, 2025	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the period	(150.00)	(150.00)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period	(150.00)	(150.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	(150.00)	(150.00)

As per our report of even date
For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 110417W



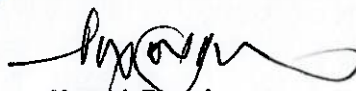
CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No. 100892
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 06, 2026



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Arvind New Technology Private Limited



Nigam Shah
Director
DIN: 10056383
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 06, 2026



Mayank Tiwari
Director
DIN: 03529742
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 06, 2026

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Arvind New Technology Private Limited ("the Company") is a company incorporated in India under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and has its registered office at Arvind Limited Premises, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad – 380025 having CIN U13130GJ2025PTC161014. The Company is a subsidiary of Arvind Limited. The Company planning to set up manufacturing unit at santej (Ahmedabad). The Company has invested in digital manufacturing solutions to address challenges of long lead times, high inventory risk, and sustainability in apparel production. A key innovation, Digital Denim, replicates authentic denim aesthetics through advanced digital printing, delivering over 80% savings in water and energy, reduced chemical usage, faster product cycles, and lower minimum order quantities.

This technology enables demand-driven sourcing, allowing brands to launch smaller batches, respond quickly to consumer trends, improve sell-through, and enhance profitability while meeting sustainability objectives. The platform positions the Company for lower inventory exposure, faster fashion cycles, and sustainable growth aligned with modern retail requirements.

The Company's Financial Statements were approved by Board of Directors in the meeting held on May 06, 2026.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation and Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on the accrual basis.

The Financial Statements comprising of Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows as at March 31, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of amended Division II of schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant schedule III) as applicable to financial statement.

2.2 Rounding of Amount

The Financials Statement are prepared in Indian Rupees (INR) and all the values are rounded to nearest Hundred as per the requirement of amended Schedule III, except when otherwise indicated.

3. Material Accounting Policies

The following are the Material accounting policies applied by the Company in preparing its Financial Statements consistently to all the periods presented:



3.1.Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Operating cycle

Operating cycle of the Company is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. As the Company's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, it is assumed to be twelve months.

3.2.Use of estimates and judgements

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

3.3.Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.



a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- **Financial assets at amortised cost:**

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if:

 - the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
 - the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.
 - This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or
- The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.



When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement.

In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

b) Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.



(iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from its balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

3.4. Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

3.5. Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the



extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

3.6.Earnings per share

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

3.7.Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.



If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the Financial Statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the Financial Statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

4. Critical accounting Judgements and key source of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and, income and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Such judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are evaluated based on historical experience and various other factors, including estimation of the effects of uncertain future events, which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.



Arvind New Technology Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 5 : Financial assets

5 (a) Cash and cash equivalent

Particulars	Rs. In Hundreds
	As at March 31, 2026
Cash on hand	-
Balance with Bank	
Current account	700.00
Total cash and cash equivalents	700.00

5 (b) : Financial Assets by category

Particulars	Rs. In Hundreds		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Cash & Bank balance	-	-	700.00
Total Financial Assets	-	-	700.00

For Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer Note 14.
Fair value disclosure for financial assets and liabilities are in Note 13.



Arvind New Technology Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 6 : Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	
	No. of shares	Rs. In Hundreds
Authorised share capital		
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	10,000	1,000.00
Issued and subscribed share capital		
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	7,000	700.00
Subscribed and fully paid up		
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	7,000	700.00
Total	7,000	700.00

6.1. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the Reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	
	No. of shares	Rs. In Hundreds
At the beginning of the period	-	-
Add: Issue of Share Capital	7,000	700.00
Outstanding at the end of the period	7,000	700.00

6.2. Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

6.3. Shares Held by Holding Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	
	No. of shares	Rs. In Hundreds
Arvind Limited	7,000	700.00

6.4. Number of Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Shares in the company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2026	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Arvind Limited	7,000	100.00%

6.5. Shareholding of Promoters

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2026		
	No. Shares	% of total shares	% change during the period
Arvind Limited	7,000	100.00%	100.00%

6.6. Objective, policy and procedure of capital management, refer Note 15.



Arvind New Technology Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 7 : Other Equity

	Rs. In Hundreds
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Note 7.1 Reserves & Surplus	
Surplus in statement of profit and loss	
Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the period	(150.00)
Add / (Less): OCI for the period	-
Balance at the end of the period	(150.00)
Total reserves & surplus	(150.00)
Total Other equity	(150.00)

Note 8 : Financial liabilities

8 (a) Trade payable

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Current	
Other Trade Payables (Refer Note below)	
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-
-Total outstanding dues other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	150.00
Total	150.00

Ageing of trade payables:

Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2026						
(i) Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	150.00	-	-	-	-	150.00
Total	150.00	-	-	-	-	150.00

8 (b) : Financial Liabilities by category

Particulars	Rs. In Hundreds Amortised Cost
As at March 31, 2026	
Trade payables	150.00
Total Financial liabilities	150.00

For Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer Note 14.
Fair value disclosure for financial assets and liabilities are in Note 13.



Arvind New Technology Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9 : Other expenses

		Rs. In Hundreds
Particulars	Year ended	March 31, 2026
Auditor's Remuneration (Refer Note a below)		150.00
Total		150.00

a. Break up of Auditor's Remuneration

		Rs. In Hundreds
Particulars	Year ended	March 31, 2026
Payment to Auditors as :		
Auditors Fess		150.00
For Other certification / Fees		-
Total		150.00

Note 10A : Contingent liabilities

		Rs. In Hundreds
Particulars	As at	March 31, 2026

Contingent liabilities not provided for

-

Note 10B : Capital commitment and other commitments

		Rs. In Hundreds
Particulars	As at	March 31, 2026

Capital commitments

Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for

-

Other commitments

-

Note 11 : Earnings per share

Particulars	Period Ended	March 31, 2026
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Earning per share (Basic and Diluted)

Profit/(Loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders	Rs. In Hundreds	(150.00)
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the period	In Nos.	7,000

Weighted average number of equity shares

For basic EPS	In Nos.	7,000
For diluted EPS	In Nos.	7,000
Nominal value of equity shares	In Rs.	10
Basic earning per share	In Rs.	(2.14)
Diluted earning per share	In Rs.	(2.14)



Arvind New Technology Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 12 : Related Party Transactions

As per the Indian Accounting Standard on "Related Party Disclosures" (Ind AS 24), the related parties of the Company are as follows :

a Name of Related Parties	Nature of Relationship
Arvind Limited Nigam Shah Mayank Tiwari	Holding Company Director Director

Note: Related party relationship is as identified by the Company and relied upon by the Auditors.

b Transactions with related parties

Particulars	Rs. In Hundreds
	Holding Company
Share Capital Issued March 31, 2026	700.00

c Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

- 1) Transaction entered into with related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

d Commitments with related parties

The Company has not provided any commitment to the related party.



Arvind New Technology Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 13 : Fair value disclosures for financial assets and financial liabilities

The management assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other current financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values :

The fair value of other financial liabilities is calculated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debts on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

The discount for lack of marketability represents the amounts that the Company has determined that market participants would take into account when pricing the investments.



Arvind New Technology Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 14 : Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise borrowings and trade & other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables and cash & short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

(a) Market risk

As the business activity has not started yet, the Company is not exposed to any Market risk.

Interest rate risk

As the business activity has not started yet, the Company is not exposed to any Interest rate risk.

(b) Credit risk

As the business activity has not started yet, the Company is not exposed to any Credit risk.

(c) Liquidity risk

As the business activity has not started yet, the Company is not exposed to any liquidity risk.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Rs. In Hundreds

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 year to 2 years	3 years to 5 years	After 5 years
Trade payables	150.00	-	-	-
	150.00	-	-	-

Note 15 : Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and short-term deposits (including other bank balance).

Rs. In Hundreds

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-
Less: Cash and Cash equivalent (including Book Overdraft) (Note 5 (a))	(700.00)
Net debt	(700.00)
Equity share capital (Note 6)	700.00
Other equity (Note 7)	(150.00)
Total capital	550.00
Capital and net debt	(150.00)
Gearing ratio	0.00%

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the ended March 31, 2026.



Arvind New Technology Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 16 : Recent Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS 1 - Classification of liabilities as Current or Non-Current, Ind AS 7 - Disclosure of Supplier Finance Arrangements, Ind AS 12 - International Tax Reform (Pillar Two Model Rules) and amendments to Ind AS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statement.

Note 17 : Other Notes

a. During the period ended March 31, 2026 the Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:

- i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

Further, during the period ended March 31, 2026 the Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- ii) provide any guarantee, security, or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

b. The Company has not invested or traded in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the period ended March 31, 2026.

c. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder during the period ended March 31, 2026.

d. The Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority during the period ended March 31, 2026.

e. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed as income any transactions not recorded in the books of accounts in the course of tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961) during the period ended March 31, 2026.

f. The Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 during the period ended March 31, 2026.

g. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

Note 18 : Events occurring after the reporting period

The company evaluates events and transaction that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of subsequent events and transaction in the financial statements. As of May 06, 2026, there were no subsequent events and transactions to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

