Arvind Worldwide, Inc.
Financial Statements
March 31, 2025

Arvind Worldwide, Inc.
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DPS ACCOUNTING SERVICES LLC

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of
Arvind Worldwide, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Arvind Worldwide, Inc. which comprise the balance sheet as of March 31, 2025, and the related statements of income, stockholder's 'equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Arvind Worldwide Inc. as of March 31, 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 required to be independent of Arvind Worldwide, Inc. and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Arvind Worldwide, Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

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 absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- 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 Arvind Worldwide, Inc.'s internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Arvind Worldwide, Inc. ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

DPS Accounting Services LLC

DPS Accounting Services LLC
Monroe Township, New Jersey
May 12, 2025

Arvind Worldwide, Inc.
Balance Sheet
March 31, 2025

Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	$	87,023
Accounts receivable		729,642
Loans receivable		8,525
Prepaid income taxes		11,441
Total current assets		836,631
Property and equipment, net		5,167
Security deposits		49,698
Operating lease right-of-use asset, net		99,744
Total other assets		154,609
Total assets	$	991,240
Liabilities and stockholder equity		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$	20,544
Income taxes payable		8,165
Operating lease right-of-use liability, current portion		43,198
		71,907
Long-term liability		
Operating lease right-of-use liability, net of current portion		63,566
Total long-term liability		63,566
Total liabilities		135,473
Stockholder Equity		
Common stock, no par value, 1,500 shares authorized, 502 shares issued and outstanding		502,000
Retained earnings		353,767
		855,767
Total liabilities and stockholder equity	$	991,240

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Arvind Worldwide, Inc.
Statement of Income
Year Ended March 31, 2025

Service fee income	$ 1,684,857
Operating expenses	
Salaries	415,089
Payroll taxes	20,961
Payroll processing expense	7,176
Employee benefits	18,495
Sampling and design	5,009
Postage and delivery	48,751
Insurance	88,702
Telephone and internet	6,297
Professional fees	54,877
Office and miscellaneous expense	18,487
Repairs and maintenance	3,227
Depreciation	4,077
Lease cost	57,162
Utilities	1,308
Consuting fees	676,500
Travel and entertainment	148,515
Total operating expenses	1,574,633
Income before income taxes	110,224
Income taxes	26,359
Net income	83,865
Retained earnings, beginning of year	269,902
Retained earnings, end of year	$ 353,767

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance – April 1, 2024	$ 502,000	$ 269,902	$ 771,902
Net income	-	83,865	83,865
Balance – March 31, 2025	$ 502,000	$ 353,767	$ 855,767

Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	$	83,868
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash		
used in operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization		4,077
Operating lease asset amortization		52,830
Deferred income taxes		18,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable		(148,298)
Prepaid expenses and income taxes		(5,133)
Security deposits		11,709
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		4,427
Income taxes payable		4,967
Operating lease right-of-use liabilities		(46,410)
Net cash used in operating activities		(19,963)
Cash flows from investing activities		-
Cash flows from financing activities		-
Net change in cash		(19,963)
Cash, beginning of the year		106,986
Cash, end of the year	$	87,023

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1 Organization and Description of the Company

Arvind Worldwide, Inc ("Company") is wholly owned subsidiary of Arvind Limited ("Arvind") based in India. The Company was incorporated on February 24, 1993 in Delaware. The Company provides marketing support services to customers located throughout the United States of America on behalf of Parent.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation
The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

Use of Estimates
The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition
The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. ASC 606 and all subsequently issued clarifying ASU replaced most existing revenue recognition guidance in GAAP. Per the guidance, revenue is recognized in accordance with a five-step revenue model, as follows: identifying the contract with the customer; identifying the performance obligations in the contract; determining the transaction price; allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and recognizing revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation. ASC 606 also requires expanded disclosures relating to the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

The amount of revenue recognized in the Company's business reflects the expected consideration to be received for providing promised goods or services to the customer, which includes estimates for variable consideration.

Cash
The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable
Trade accounts receivable are stated at the amount the Company expects to collect. The Company maintains allowances for credit losses for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. Management considers the following factors when determining the collectability of specific customer accounts: customer credit-worthiness, past transaction history with the customer, current economic industry trends, and changes in customer payment terms.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Past due balances amounts are reviewed individually for collectability. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, adversely affecting their ability to make payments, additional allowances would be required. Based on management's assessment, the Company provides for estimated uncollectible amounts through a charge to earnings and a credit to a valuation allowance.

The Company follows FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments* (“ASC 326”), that provides more decision useful information about the expected credit losses on financial instruments and changes the loss impairment methodology. This standard replaced the incurred loss methodology with an expected loss methodology that is referred to as the current expected credit loss (“CECL”) methodology. CECL requires an estimate of credit losses for the remaining estimated life of the financial asset using historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts and generally applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, including loan receivables and held-to-maturity debt securities, and some off-balance sheet credit exposures such as unfunded commitments to extend credit. Financial assets measured at amortized cost will be presented as the net amount expected to be collected by using an allowance for credit losses. At March 31, 2025 and April 1, 2024, the Company determined that no allowance for credit losses was required.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment additions, including major renewals and betterments, in excess of $1,000 are capitalized in the accounts at cost. Ordinary maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Upon sale or disposition, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recognized. The cost of all equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of five years. Repairs and maintenance that do not extend the useful lives of the related assets are expensed as incurred. Improvements and betterments that extend the life of the assets are capitalized.

Long-Lived Assets

As the part of an ongoing review of the valuation of rental equipment and property and equipment, the Company evaluates the carrying value of long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or circumstances suggest they may be impaired or at least annually. If this review indicates the carrying value of such an asset may not be recoverable, as determined by an undiscounted cash flow analysis over the remaining useful life, the carrying value would be reduced to its estimated fair value. There was no impairment of long-lived assets during the year ended March 31, 2025.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes, where deferred taxes assets and liabilities are recognized for differences between the financial statement and tax bases of existing assets and liabilities. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The Company evaluates all significant tax positions. At March 31, 2025, the Company does not believe it has any uncertain tax positions that would qualify for either recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

Leases

The Company follows FASB ASC 842, *Leases* ("ASC 842"), and subsequent amendments thereto, using a modified effective retrospective approach, which requires the Company to recognize a right-of-use (ROU) asset and operating lease liability in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

The Company elected the available practical expedients to account for existing operating leases under the new guidance, without reassessing (a) whether the contracts contain leases under the new standard, (b) whether classification of operating leases would be different in accordance with the new guidance, or (c) whether the unamortized initial direct costs before transition adjustments would have met the definition of initial direct costs in the new guidance at lease commencement.

The Company made an accounting policy election to exclude leases with an initial term of 12 months or less from the consolidated balance sheet date. The Company will recognize the lease payments on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following at March 31, 2025

Furniture and fixtures	$	20,859
Equipment		19,508
Leasehold improvements		25,856
Total		66,223
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization		(61,056)
Property and equipment, net	$	5,167

Depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended March 31, 2025, was $4,077.

4 Income Taxes

The Company files federal, state and local income tax returns on a fiscal year basis ending on March 31 as prescribed by the tax laws of the jurisdiction in which it operates. In the ordinary course of business, the Company is subject to examination by federal, state and local jurisdictions, where applicable. For federal, state and local income tax purposes, the Company remains open for examination by the tax authorities for the tax years from March 31, 2022 onwards under the general statute of limitations.

For the years ended March 31, 2025, the federal and state income tax provision is as follows:

Current		
Federal	$	8,101
State		258
		8,359
Deferred		
Federal		18,000
State		-
		18,000
Total income taxes	$	26,359

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. At March 31, 2025, the Company had approximately $OPEN of net operating loss carry forwards. These losses are available to offset future taxable income.

5 Retirement

The Companies have a defined contribution retirement plan ("Plan") which qualifies under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"). It permits all eligible salaried employees over the age of 21 to voluntarily contribute up to the maximum allowed under the Code. The Company makes Safe Harbor contributions to satisfy the Plan's Safe harbor requirements which automatically exempts it from IRS nondiscrimination testing. Safe Harbor contributions were $16,148 for the year ended March 31, 2025, and are included in employee benefits.

6 Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Lease

The Company is obligated under an operating lease for its office facility under long-term, non-cancelable operating lease agreement. The original lease expired in July 2024 and the Company extended the lease to July 2027. The future minimum payment under the lease is approximately $47,776 for 2026, $49,208 for 2027, and $20,705 for 2028.

6 Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2025, lease expense amounted to $57,162, which is comprised of $52,830 for amortization of the operating right-of-use asset, $4,332 in interest accretion on the lease liability.

At March 31, 2025, the operating lease liability and operating right-of-use asset represent the present value of the remaining operating lease payments of $99,744, discounted using the Company's effective incremental rate of 5.05%. The weighted average remaining lease term is 2.5 years as of March 31, 2025.

Litigation
The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of its business. In the opinion of management, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to these actions will not materially affect the financial position or results of operations of the Company.

7 Related Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of business, the Company had related party transactions. The Company has service agreement with Arvind to provide marketing support services for which it earns service income fee. Arvind bears all operating expenses and related costs.

For the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had service fee income of $1,684,857 from Arvind. At March 31, 2025, the Company had outstanding accounts receivable of $729,642 from Arvind.

8 Concentrations

Major Customer
For the year ended March 31, 2025, revenue from one customer which is a related party makes up 100% of total service fee income and accounts receivable, respectively.

Credit Risk
The Company maintains its cash accounts at several financial institutions. At times the amounts in the institutions exceeded the amount insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and does not believe they are subject to any significant risk.

9 Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events through May 12, 2025 the date these financial statements were issued. There were no material subsequent events that required recognition or additional disclosure in these financial statements.