

HALDYN GLASS USA INC.

UNAUDITED BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

Amount in \$ (unless otherwise specified)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I] ASSETS			
A] Non current assets			
(i) Property, plant & equipment	3	-	1,000
(ii) Deferred tax assets (net)	10	39,758	-
(iii) Current tax assets	10	11,574	3,192
Total non-current assets [A]		51,332	4,192
B] Current assets			
(i) Financial assets			
(a) Trade receivables	4	3,71,991	2,36,271
(b) Cash and cash equivalents	5	12,333	74,349
(ii) Other Current Assets	6	15,233	-
Total current assets [B]		3,99,557	3,10,620
Total assets [A+B]		4,50,889	3,14,812
II] EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
C] Equity			
(i) Equity share capital	7.1	1,000	1,000
(ii) Other equity	7.2	2,18,282	1,44,525
Total equity [C]		2,19,282	1,45,525
Liabilities			
D] Non-current liabilities			
(i) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	10	-	209
Total non-current liabilities [D]		-	209
E] Current liabilities			
(i) Financial liabilities			
(a) Other financial liabilities	8	2,27,231	1,66,534
(ii) Current Tax Liabilities	10	-	-
(iii) Other current liabilities	9	4,376	2,544
(iv) Provisions		-	-
Total current liabilities [E]		2,31,607	1,69,078
Total liabilities - F - [D+E]		2,31,607	1,69,287
Total equity and liabilities [C+F]		4,50,889	3,14,812

The notes form an integral part of these Special Purpose Financial Information - Refer Notes 1 to 20

For and on the behalf of Board of Directors of
Haldyn Glass USA Inc.

Pinakin Shah
Director

Date : May 15, 2026

HALDYN GLASS USA INC.

UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Amount in \$ (unless otherwise specified)

Particulars	Notes	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
I] INCOME			
Revenue from operations	11	15,63,863	13,91,455
Other income		-	-
Total Income [I]		15,63,863	13,91,455
II] EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	12	11,63,826	9,64,360
Depreciation and amortisation expense	13	1,000	1,310
Other expenses	14	3,04,529	3,42,286
Total expenses [II]		14,69,355	13,07,956
III] Profit before tax [I-II]		94,508	83,499
Less :			
IV] Tax expenses	10		
Current tax		60,718	18,124
Deferred tax		(39,967)	142
		20,751	18,266
V] Profit after tax for the year [III-IV]		73,757	65,233
VI] Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income for the year (Net of tax) [VI]		-	-
VII] Total comprehensive income for the year [V+VI]		73,757	65,233
Earnings per Equity Share: (Face Value USD 100 each fully paid up)	15		
(1) Basic		7,376	6,523
(2) Diluted		7,376	6,523

The notes form an integral part of these Special Purpose Financial Information - Refer Notes 1 to 20

For and on the behalf of Board of Directors of
Haldyn Glass USA Inc.

Pinakin Shah
Director

Date : May 15, 2026

HALDYN GLASS USA INC.

UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

A] Equity Share Capital

Amount in \$ (unless otherwise specified)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as at beginning of the year	1,000	1,000
Add: Changes in Equity share capital	-	-
Balance as at end of the year	1,000	1,000

B] Other Equity

As at March 31, 2026

Amount in \$ (unless otherwise specified)

Particulars	Surplus in Statement of Profit & Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
Balance As at March 31, 2025	1,44,525	-	1,44,525
<i>Changes in equity for the Year Ended March 31, 2026</i>			
Profit for the year	73,757	-	73,757
Balance As at March 31, 2026	2,18,282	-	2,18,282

As at March 31, 2025

Amount in \$

Particulars	Surplus in Statement of Profit & Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
Balance As at March 31, 2024	79,292	-	79,292
<i>Changes in equity for the Year Ended March 31, 2025</i>			
Profit for the year	65,233	-	65,233
Balance As at March 31, 2025	1,44,525	-	1,44,525

The notes form an integral part of these Special Purpose Financial Information - Refer Notes 1 to 20

**For and on the behalf of Board of Directors of
Haldyn Glass USA Inc.**

Pinakin Shah
Director

Date : May 15, 2026

HALDYN GLASS USA INC.

UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Amount in \$ (unless otherwise specified)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
I. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before tax as per the statement of profit and loss	94,508	83,499
Other income		
Adjustment for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,000	1,310
Operating profit before working capital adjustments	95,508	84,809
Adjustment for :		
Trade Receivables	(1,35,720)	32,717
Other Current Assets	(15,233)	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	60,697	(67,811)
Other Current Liabilities	1,832	(2,267)
	(88,424)	(37,361)
Cash generated from operating activities	7,084	47,448
Income taxes (paid)/refund	(69,100)	(23,859)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities (A)	(62,016)	23,589
II. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Net Cash used in Investing Activities (B)	-	-
III. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Financing Activities (C)	-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(62,016)	23,589
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	74,349	50,760
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	12,333	74,349

Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with Banks		
- In Current Accounts	12,333	74,349
- Fixed Deposits with Banks (original maturity of less than 3 months)	-	-
	12,333	74,349

The cash flow statement is prepared using the "indirect method" set out in IND AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows (Figures in bracket indicate outflows).

The notes form an integral part of these Special Purpose Financial Information - Refer Notes 1 to 20

**For and on the behalf of Board of Directors of
Haldyn Glass USA Inc.**

Pinakin Shah
Director

Date : May 15, 2026

1. Company Overview

Haldyn Glass USA Inc [the “Company”] was incorporated in United States of America with its registered office at 1209, Orange Street, Corporation Trust Center, Wilmington, New Castle – 19801 with limited liability on September 22, 2022. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Haldyn Glass Limited [the “Holding Company”], a listed company incorporated in India.

The Company is presently engaged in business of providing marketing support services to the Holding Company.

2. Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Special Purpose Financial Information of the Company have been prepared in conformity with the Group accounting policies of the Holding Company, which are in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles of Indian Accounting Standards [Ind AS] notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies [Indian Accounting Standards] Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The Special Purpose Financial Information have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- financial assets and liabilities, that are measured at fair value

Further, the guidance notes / announcements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India [ICAI] are also considered, wherever applicable, except to the extent where compliance with other statutory promulgations override the same requiring a different treatment.

2.3 Presentation of Special Purpose Financial Information

The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 [“the Act”]. The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in the Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Information along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Accounting Standards.

2.4 Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Special Purpose Financial Information in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the Special Purpose Financial Information and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates.

Changes in estimates are reflected in the Special Purpose Financial Information in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in the relevant note. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

a] Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment

Determination of the estimated useful lives of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalised. Useful lives of tangible assets are based on the useful lives estimated by the management. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support.

b] Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities

A deferred tax asset / liability is recognised for all the deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

c] Provisions or Contingent Liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risk 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. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

2.5 Functional and presentation currency

These Special Purpose Financial Information are presented in US Dollar [USD], which is also the Company's functional currency.

2.6 Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Income and expenses related to the incidental operations, not necessary to bring the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted and depreciated for as separate items [major components] of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or cash generating unit [CGU] may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's net selling price or its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.8 Financial Instruments

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

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are recognised at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in two broad categories:-

i] Financial assets at fair value

ii] Financial assets at amortised cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the Statement of Profit and Loss [i.e. fair value through profit or loss] or recognised in other comprehensive income [i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income].

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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 on the principal amount outstanding.

b] Financial liabilities

Initial recognition

The Company initially recognises related financial liabilities on the date on which they are originated.

All other financial instruments [including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets] are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognised in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximates fair value due to the near term (less than a year) maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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 and Loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.9 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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 in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Contingent liabilities are not provided for and are disclosed by way of notes. Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information when economic inflow is probable. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

2.10 Revenue recognition

Income from services rendered is recognised based on agreements / arrangements with the Holding Company as the service is performed and when no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of consideration that will be derived from rendering the service.

2.11 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives, using straight line method as per useful life estimated by the management as follows:

Computers – 3 years

Office Equipment – 5 years

Depreciation on the property, plant and equipment which are added/disposed of during the period, is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to date of addition/deletion.

2.12 Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing

the net profit or loss attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity 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.

2.13 Cash Flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.14 Income Taxes

Current Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous period. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates [and tax laws] enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognised as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the income tax levied by the same taxation authorities.

2.15 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair

value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

For cash and other liquid assets, the fair value is assumed to approximate to book value, given the short term nature of these instruments. For those items with a stated maturity exceeding twelve months, fair value is calculated using a discounted cash flow methodology.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

- Level 1 — Quoted [unadjusted] market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Special Purpose Financial Information on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation [based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole] at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.16 Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted with the Special Purpose Financial Information. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

2.17 Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. The Company has presented non-current assets and current assets before equity, non-current liabilities and current liabilities as follows:-

An asset is classified as current when it is:

Haldyn Glass USA Inc.

Notes to Special Purpose Financial Information for the year ended March 31, 2026

- a] Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- b] Held primarily for trading,
- c] Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d] 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 classified as current when it is:

- a] Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- b] Held primarily for trading,
- c] Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d] There is no unconditional right to RUPEE
defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The Company has identified twelve months as its normal operating cycle.

HALDYN GLASS USA INC.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Amount in \$ unless otherwise specified)

NOTE 3

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

Particulars	Computers	Office Equipments	Total
Gross Block			
As at March 31, 2024	3,883	80	3,963
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Deletions during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	3,883	80	3,963
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Deletions during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	3,883	80	3,963
Depreciation and Amortisation			
As at March 31, 2024	1,648	5	1,653
Charge for the year	1,294	16	1,310
As at March 31, 2025	2,942	21	2,963
Charge for the year	941	59	1,000
As at March 31, 2026	3,883	80	3,963
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2026	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	941	59	1,000

NOTE 4

TRADE RECEIVABLES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	3,71,991	2,36,271
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
Total	3,71,991	2,36,271

NOTE 5

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with Banks		
- In Current Accounts	12,333	74,349
- Fixed Deposits with Banks (original maturity of less than 3 months)	-	-
Total	12,333	74,349

NOTE 6

OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Prepaid Expenses	15,233	-
Total	15,233	-

NOTE 7.1

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised :		
10 Equity Shares of USD 100 each	1,000	1,000
	1,000	1,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up :		
10 Equity Shares of USD 100 each	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	1,000	1,000

(a) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of year

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026		Year Ended March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
No. of Shares at the beginning of the year	10	1,000	10	1,000.00
Add : Issue of Shares during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Shares Bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
No. of Shares at the end of the year	10	1,000	10	1,000.00

(b) List of Shareholders Holding more than 5% of Share

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026		Year Ended March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
-Haldyn Glass Limited [Holding Company]	10	100%	10	100%

(c) Promoter's shareholding

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026		Year Ended March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
-Haldyn Glass Limited [Holding Company]	10	100%	10	100%

NOTE 7.2

OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,44,525	79,292
Add : Profit for the year	73,757	65,233
Balance as at end of the year	2,18,282	1,44,525

Nature and purpose of reserves :

Surplus in statement of profit and loss are the profits that the company has earned till date, less any amount transferred to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholder.

HALDYN GLASS USA INC.**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026***(Amount in \$ unless otherwise specified)***NOTE 8****OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Creditors for expenses	-	20,437
Other Payables #	2,27,231	1,46,097
Total	2,27,231	1,66,534

Represents liability towards outstanding expenses and employees payables

NOTE 9**OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory Liabilities	4,376	2,544
Total	4,376	2,544

NOTE 10**DEFERRED TAX ASSET (NET)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Assets :		
ESAR Expenses	39,758	-
Deferred Tax Liability :		
Property, Plant and Equipment - Depreciation and amortisation	-	209
	-	209
Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability)	39,758	(209)
Deferred tax (credit) / charge	(39,967)	142
- Recognised in statement of profit and loss - (credit) / charge	(39,967)	142
- Recognised in statement of Other comprehensive income - credit / (charge)	-	-

Current tax assets/(liabilities) - (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current tax assets/(liabilities) - (Net)	11,574	3,192
Balance as at end of the year	11,574	3,192

Tax Expenses

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current tax	60,718	18,124
Deferred tax	(39,967)	142
Balance as at end of the year	20,751	18,266

HALDYN GLASS USA INC.**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026***(Amount in \$ unless otherwise specified)***NOTE 11****REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Rendering of Services	15,63,863	13,91,455
Total	15,63,863	13,91,455

NOTE 12**EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE**

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, Wages, Bonus and Allowances	10,62,156	8,65,820
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds	67,566	66,952
Employee's welfare and other amenities	34,104	31,588
Total	11,63,826	9,64,360

NOTE 13**DEPRECIATION & AMORTISATION EXPENSE**

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,000	1,310
TOTAL	1,000	1,310

HALDYN GLASS USA INC.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Amount in \$ unless otherwise specified)

NOTE 14

OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
(a) Selling and Distribution Expenses		
Sales Promotion and Advertisement Expenses	2,05,796	8,977
Resorting Expenses	9,950	2,18,823
Sub-Total	2,15,746	2,27,800
(b) Administrative and General Expenses		
Rent	18,713	17,421
Rates, Taxes and Fees	225	225
Office Expenses	1,934	150
Travelling and Conveyance	41,116	71,758
Legal and Professional Charges	22,722	20,524
Bank Charges	1,503	1,438
Telephone Expenses	2,562	1,885
Miscellaneous Expenses	7	1,085
Sub-Total	88,783	1,14,486
Total (a+b)	3,04,529	3,42,286

NOTE 15

BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Profit Attributable to Equity Shareholders	73,757	65,233
Total	73,757	65,233

(a) Weighted Average No. of Equity Shares Outstanding during the year

For Basic EPS	10	10
For Diluted EPS	10	10

(b) Earnings Per Share

Basic EPS	7,376	6,523
Diluted EPS	7,376	6,523
Face Value Per Equity Share	100	100

HALDYN GLASS USA INC.**NOTES FORMING PART OF THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026***(Amount in \$ unless otherwise specified)***NOTE 16****RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

Related party disclosures in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24 are as given below:

A. Relationships

Name of Related Party	Relationship
Haldyn Glass Limited	Holding Company
Pinakin Shah	Director

B. Transactions with related parties**(a) Key Management personnel compensation**

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Remuneration to Pinakin Shah	7,31,712	7,02,072

(b) Holding company

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Rendering of services to Haldyn Glass Limited	15,63,863	13,91,455

(c) Balance due from related party

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Receivables from Haldyn Glass Limited on account of rendering of services	3,71,991	2,36,271

(d) Balance due to related party

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payable to Haldyn Glass Limited	1,89,323	-

HALDYN GLASS USA INC.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Amount in \$ unless otherwise specified)

NOTE 17

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

The Company has no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at March 31, 2026 (P.Y. Nil)

NOTE 18

SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has only one Operating Segment as per IND-AS 108 "Operating Segment" i.e. Marketing Support Services. Hence, information in accordance with the Ind AS 108 on segment reporting is not applicable.

NOTE 19

EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

There were no significant adjusting events that occurred subsequent to the reporting period.

NOTE 20

Information with regards to other matters specified in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 is presented in these special purpose financial information to the extent applicable/required.

**For and on the behalf of Board of Directors of
Haldyn Glass USA Inc**

Pinakin Shah
Director

Date : May 15, 2026