S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants

67, Institutional Area
Sector 44, Gurugram - 122 003
Haryana, India

Tel: +91 124 681 6000

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trident Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Trident Global Inc ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 2.1 to those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the 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.

Emphasis of Matter: Basis of Preparation and Restriction on use

We draw attention to Note 2.1 to the financial statements which describes the basis of preparation. These financial statements are prepared solely to enable Trident Limited ("Parent Company") to prepare its consolidated financial statements, and for filing the Annual Performance Report of the Company as required under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, as amended. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. It is not to be used for any other purpose or referred to in any other document. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 2.1 to the financial statement and financial performance of the Company in accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding of 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 the 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.

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.

Those charged with governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Gurugram

TRIDENT GLOBAL, INC.
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026
(All amount in USD, except unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	3	1,49,211	2,80,227
b) Intangible Assets	4	1,62,769	90
c) Right-of-use assets	26	26,13,483	30,67,389
d) Other Financial Assets	5	1,81,451	2,12,469
e) Income Tax Assets (Net)	5.1	64,072	-
Total non-current assets		**31,70,986**	**35,60,175**
Current assets			
a) Inventories	6	3,42,782	5,76,852
b) Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables	7	12,99,623	14,63,732
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	7,96,703	3,49,297
c) Other current assets	9	1,17,250	48,958
Total current assets		**25,56,358**	**24,38,839**
TOTAL ASSETS		**57,27,344**	**59,99,014**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	10	50,000	50,000
b) Other equity	11	18,71,205	15,61,845
Total equity		**19,21,205**	**16,11,845**
Non current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Lease liabilities	26	26,32,514	30,58,504
Total non current liabilities		**26,32,514**	**30,58,504**
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Lease liabilities	26	4,25,991	3,96,588
ii) Trade payables	12	7,14,626	7,57,251
b) Other current liabilities	13	33,008	10,901
c) Current tax liabilities (net)	14	-	1,63,925
Total current liabilities		**11,73,625**	**13,28,665**
Total liabilities		**38,06,139**	**43,87,169**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**57,27,344**	**59,99,014**

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1 to 34

As per our report of even date
For S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number 301003E/E300005

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No. 108044

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 13, 2026

For and On behalf of Board of Trident Global Inc.

Pardeep K. Markanday
(Director)

Place : Ludhiana
Date : May 13, 2026

Anuj Pareek
(Director)

Anuj Pareek

Place : Mississauga, Canada
Date : May 13, 2026

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Gurugram

TRIDENT GLOBAL, INC.
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026
(All amount in USD, except unless otherwise stated)

		Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
	Income			
1	Revenue from contracts with customers	15	86,00,200	98,79,334
2	Other Income	16	9,659	95,613
3	**Total income (1+2)**		**86,09,859**	**99,74,947**
4	**Expenses:**			
	Purchase of traded goods	17	22,82,038	16,79,963
	Changes in inventories of traded goods	18	2,34,070	8,17,699
	Employee benefits expenses	19	24,36,798	30,82,318
	Finance costs	20	80,867	1,01,611
	Depreciation and amortization expense	3	4,96,602	4,89,201
	Other expenses	21	26,84,453	31,54,665
	Total expenses		**82,14,828**	**93,25,457**
5	**Profit before Tax (3-4)**		**3,95,031**	**6,49,490**
6	**Tax expenses:**			
	- Current tax	31	91,768	1,63,925
	- Current tax adjustments related to earlier year	31	(6,097)	(1,01,085)
	Total Tax Expenses		**85,671**	**62,840**
7	**Profit for the year (5-6)**		**3,09,360**	**5,86,650**
8	**Earnings per equity share in USD (face value USD. 1 each)**			
	- Basic		6.19	11.73
	- Diluted		6.19	11.73
	See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements		1 to 34	

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number 301003E/E300005

For and On behalf of Board of Trident Global Inc.

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Gurugram

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No. 108044

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 13, 2026

Pardeep K. Markanday
(Director)

Place : Ludhiana
Date : May 13, 2026

Anuj Pareek
(Director)

Anuj Pareek

Place : Mississauga, Canada
Date : May 13, 2026

TRIDENT GLOBAL, INC.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(All amount in USD, except unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	3,95,031	6,49,490
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	4,96,602	4,89,201
Interest Income	(9,659)	(7,947)
Finance costs	80,867	1,01,611
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(87,666)
Loss on disposition of fixed assets	1,15,530	-
Other non-cash adjustments to income	1,253	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**10,79,625**	**11,44,689**
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	2,34,070	8,17,699
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	1,64,109	2,60,992
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(68,291)	(46,169)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payable	(42,599)	(12,95,929)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	22,107	(19,678)
Cash generated from operations	**13,89,021**	**8,61,604**
Income tax paid (net)	(3,13,669)	(21,000)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	**10,75,352**	**8,40,604**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(22,496)	(7,432)
Payment for intangible assets	(1,68,672)	-
Security Deposit Refund (Paid)	40,677	(1,03,898)
Net cash (used) in investing activities (B)	**(1,50,491)**	**(1,11,330)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(1,83,000)
Interest Paid on Loan	-	(2,49,523)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(3,96,587)	(2,96,116)
Interest on lease liability	(80,867)	(90,106)
Net cash (used) in financing activities	**(4,77,454)**	**(8,18,745)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**4,47,407**	**(89,471)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,49,297	4,38,768
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**7,96,703**	**3,49,297**
*** Comprises:**		
Cash on hand	400	1,280
Balances with banks :		
- In current accounts	7,96,303	3,48,017
	7,96,703	**3,49,297**

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements 1 to 34

As per our report of even date
For S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number 301003E/E300005

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No. 108044

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 13, 2026

For and On behalf of Board of Trident Global Inc.

Pardeep K. Markanday
(Director)

Place : Ludhiana
Date : May 13, 2026

Anuj Pareek
(Director)

Anuj Pareek

Place : Mississauga, Canada
Date : May 13, 2026

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Gurugram

TRIDENT GLOBAL, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026
(All amount in USD, except unless otherwise stated)

a. **Equity share capital**

Equity Share Capital/ Common Stock of USD 1 each	Number	Amount
As at 01 April 2024	50,000	50,000
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	50,000	50,000
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at 31 March, 2026	50,000	50,000

b.

Other equity	Reserves and Surplus	Total
As at 1 April 2024	9,75,195	9,75,195
Profit for the year	5,86,650	5,86,650
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
As at March 31,2025	15,61,845	15,61,845

Other equity		Total
As at 1 April 2025	15,61,845	15,61,845
Profit for the year	3,09,360	3,09,360
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	18,71,205	18,71,205

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number 301003E/E300005

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No. 108044

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 13, 2026

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP. Gurugram

For and On behalf of Board of Trident Global Inc.

Pardeep K. Markanday
(Director)

Place : Ludhiana
Date : May 13, 2026

Anuj Pareek
(Director)

Place : Mississauga, Canada
Date : May 13, 2026

TRIDENT GLOBAL, INC.

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

NOTE 1 - CORPORATE INFORMATION

Trident Global, Inc. ("the Company") is a company domiciled in United States of America and incorporated on March 26, 2003, in the state of Washington. The Company is engaged in trading and selling of Textiles (Terry Towels & Bedsheets).

The company is a step-down subsidiary of Trident Limited. The company aims to help Trident Limited to widen its reach in United states of America, strengthening its marketing channels and to act as a catalyst to superior customer services in those markets.

The registered office of the Company is situated in the state of Washington whereas the Corporate office of the Company is in New York, USA. These financial statements were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on May 13, 2026.

NOTE 2.1 - MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of preparation and presentation

These financial statements are prepared solely to enable Trident Limited ("Parent Company") to prepare its consolidated financial statements, and for filing the Annual Performance Report of the Company as required under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, as amended.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in all material respects in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies. (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (IND AS compliant Schedule III), to the extent considered relevant for such purpose.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The financial statements of the Company are presented in United States Dollar ('USD').

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

B. Revenue recognition

Sale of products

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods is transferred to the customer on satisfaction of performance obligations. The Performance obligations as per contracts with customers are fulfilled at the time of dispatch or delivery of goods depending upon the terms agreed with customer.

The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods before transferring them to the customer.

Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns and allowances.

Commission income

Commission income is being recognized when there exists no significant uncertainty with regards to the amounts to be realised and the ultimate collection thereof.

C. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current income tax.

Current tax expense for the year is ascertained on the basis of assessable profits computed in accordance with the provisions of the US Taxation Laws.

Current tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP. Gurugram

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

D. Retirement and Employee benefits

The Company make contribution to retirement and other healthcare plan required by law. The contribution to this scheme is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year in which contribution to such scheme become due and when services are rendered by the employees.

E. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Properties in the course of administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost comprises of its purchase price including non-refundable duties and taxes and excluding any trade discount and rebates and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Cost also includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

The Company reviews the estimated residual values and expected useful lives of assets at least annually. In particular, the Company considers the impact of health, safety and environmental legislation in its assessment of expected useful lives and estimated residual values.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of PPE is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of the assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

F. Depreciation on tangible assets

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Depreciation on tangible property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under 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, etc:

	As per management estimate	**As per schedule II**
Office equipment	- 10 years	- 5 years
End user devices, such as, desktops, laptops, etc (included under Computers)	- 5 years	- 3 years
Furniture and Fixtures	- 10 years	- 10 years

When parts of an item of Property, plant and equipment have different useful life, they are accounted for as separate items (Major components) and are depreciated over the useful life of part or the parent asset to which it relates, whichever is lower.

When significant spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment have useful life of more than one period, they are accounted for as separate items and are depreciated over the useful life of such item or the parent asset to which it relates, whichever is lower.

G. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Gurugram

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Intangible assets are amortised on the straight-line method as per the useful life assessed based on expected future benefit, taking into account the nature of the asset and the estimated usage of the asset:

	As per management estimate
Computer software	- 5 years

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

H. Inventories

Finished goods are valued at cost and net realisable value, whichever is lower. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and cost necessary to make the sale. The basis of determining cost for various categories of inventories is as follows:

- Finished goods: cost of materials plus customs duties, plus transportation and handling in costs. Cost of inventories is determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

I. Segment reporting

The Company identifies primary segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit/loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. The Chief Operating Decision Maker reviews the performance of the Company according to the nature of products manufactured with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the locations of customers.

J. Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) **Right of use assets**

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Office premises 10 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (K) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) **Lease liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments are fixed payments.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are disclosed separately in the Balance Sheet

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP. Gurugram

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

K. Provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, 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. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date and measured using the present value of cash flows estimated to settle the present obligations (when the effect of time value of money is material). These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the enterprise. Contingent liabilities are disclosed by way of note to financial statements.

L. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

M. Operating cycle

Based on the nature of products/activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

N. Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, security deposits, at fair value at each reporting date. 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 best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account 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 market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

-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

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP * Gurugram *

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements 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.

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as security deposits and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for disposal in discontinued operation.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration, if any.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

O. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

P. Foreign currency translation

The Company's financial statements are presented in USD, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Initial recognition
Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion
Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing rate. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange Differences
Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting Group's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

Q. Financial Instruments, Financial Assets, Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

(1) Financial Assets

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.

Recognition: Financial Assets include Trade Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents and other Financial assets etc. Such assets are initially recognised at transaction price when the Company becomes party to contractual obligations. All the Financial Assets are initially measured at Fair Value. Transaction Costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of Financial Asset (other than Financial Assets carried at Fair Value through Profit or Loss) are added to or deducted from the Fair Value measured on initial recognition of the Financial Assets.

Classification: Management determines the classification of an Asset at initial recognition depending on the purpose for which the Assets were acquired. The subsequent measurement of Financial Assets depends on such classification.

Financial Assets are classified as those measured at:

a) **Amortised cost**, where the Financial Assets are held solely for collection of cash flows arising from payments of principal and / or interest.

b) **Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)**, where the Financial Assets are held not only for collection of cash flows arising from payments of principal and interest but also from the sale of such assets. Such assets are subsequently measured at Fair

S.R. B LLP Gurugram

Value, with unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the Fair Value being recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

c) **Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)**, where the assets are managed in accordance with an approved investment strategy that triggers purchase and sale decisions based on the Fair Value of such assets. Such assets are subsequently measured at Fair Value, with unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the Fair Value being recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which Trade Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents, other Bank balances and other Financial Assets etc are classified for measurement at amortised cost while Investments may fall under any of the aforesaid classes.

Impairment:
The Company assesses at each reporting date whether a Financial Asset (or a group of Financial Assets) such as Trade Receivables and other Financial Assets held at amortised cost and Financial Assets that are measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income are tested for impairment based on evidence or information that is available without undue cost or effort. Expected Credit Losses (ECL) are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For Trade Receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Reclassification:
When and only when the business model is changed, the Company shall reclassify all affected Financial Assets prospectively from the reclassification date as subsequently measured at amortised cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income, Fair Value through Profit or Loss without restating the previously recognised gains, losses or interest and in terms of the reclassification principles laid down in the Ind AS relating to Financial Instruments.

De-recognition:
Financial Assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the assets has expired or has been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.

Concurrently, if the asset is one that is measured at:

a) Amortised Cost, the gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss,
b) Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income, the cumulative Fair Value adjustments previously taken to reserves are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the asset represents an Equity Investment in which case the cumulative Fair Value adjustments previously taken to reserves is reclassified within Equity.

Income Recognition:
Interest Income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the Financial Asset to the gross carrying amount of the Financial Asset. Dividend Income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the right to receive Dividend is established and the amount can be measured reliably.

(2) Financial Liabilities

Borrowings, Trade Payables and other Financial Liabilities are initially recognised at the value of the respective contractual obligations. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any discount or premium and redemption/settlement is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as Finance Cost over the life of the liability using the effective interest rate method and adjusted to the liability figure disclosed in the Balance Sheet. Financial Liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is, when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or on expiry.

De-Recognition:
A Financial Liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability 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 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 Liabilities are offset, and the net amount is included in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP. * Gurugram *

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

NOTE 2.2 - KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing 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.

The following are the areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements that the management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Ind AS financial statements: -

Useful lives of Intangible assets

The intangible assets are amortised over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Useful lives of depreciable tangible assets

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date. As at March 31, 2026 management assessed that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Further, there is no significant change in the useful lives as compared to previous year.

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available.

NOTE 2.3 - New and amended standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

S.R. Batliboi &

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(iv) International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to Ind AS 12

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception - the use of which is required to be disclosed - applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 March 2026.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.

NOTE 2.4 - Standards notified but not yet effective

The new and amended standards that are notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company will adopt these amendments to the standards, when they become effective.

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

In accordance with Ind AS 1 currently applicable, breach of an immaterial covenant is ignored deciding in current vs. non-current classification of liabilities. Also, in case of breach of a material covenant of a non-current loan on or before the reporting date, the entity can obtain waiver from the lender after the reporting date and continue to classify the loan as non-current liability.

In accordance with changes to Ind AS 1 already notified by the MCA, the above relaxations to classify loan as non-current liability will not be available from FY 2026-27 onward and need to be applied retrospectively. Consequently:

- A breach of either material or immaterial covenant will trigger current classification of liability.
- To continue classifying loan as non-current liability, entities will need to obtain waiver from the breach on or before the reporting date.

The Company is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on its financial statements.

NOTE - 2.5 Climate - related matters

The Company considers climate-related matters in estimates and assumptions, where appropriate. This assessment includes a wide range of possible impacts on the Company due to both physical and transition risks. Even though the Company believes its business model and products will still be viable after the transition to a low-carbon economy, climate-related matters increase the uncertainty in estimates and assumptions underpinning several items in the financial statements. Even though climate-related risks might not currently have a significant impact on measurement, the Company is closely monitoring relevant changes and developments, such as new climate-related legislation.

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP. Gurugram

NOTE 3 - Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Computer	Total
Gross carrying amount				
Gross carrying amount as of April 1, 2024	2,76,161	1,11,650	28,651	4,16,462
Additions	-	-	7,432	7,432
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as of March 31, 2025	**2,76,161**	**1,11,650**	**36,083**	**4,23,894**
Balance as at April 1, 2025	2,76,161	1,11,650	36,083	4,23,894
Disposals	(1,82,386)	(5,714)	(18,971)	(2,07,071)
Additions	6,419	305	15,772	22,496
Gross carrying amount as of March 31, 2026	**1,00,194**	**1,06,241**	**32,884**	**2,39,319**
Accumulated depreciation				
Accumulated depreciation as on April 1, 2024	58,084	24,224	19,787	1,02,095
Depreciation charge during the year	26,235	11,165	4,172	41,572
Accumulated depreciation as on March 31, 2025	84,319	35,389	23,959	**1,43,667**
Depreciation charge during the year	20,239	11,007	5,547	**36,793**
Adjustments	1,589	139	(475)	**1,253**
Eliminated on disposal of assets	(68,579)	(4,727)	(18,299)	**(91,605)**
Accumulated depreciation as on March 31, 2026	**37,568**	**41,808**	**10,732**	**90,108**
Net carrying amount as of March 31, 2026	**62,626**	**64,433**	**22,152**	**1,49,211**
Net carrying amount as of March 31, 2025	**1,91,842**	**76,261**	**12,124**	**2,80,227**

Note:

1. Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	36,793	41,572
Add: Amortisation of intangible assets	5,903	44
Add: Depreciation of Right of use assets (Refer Note-26)	4,53,906	4,47,585
Depreciation charged to statement of profit & loss	**4,96,602**	**4,89,201**

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company upon a physical verification of property plant and equipment derecognized certain items with an aggregate gross carrying amount of USD 2,07,071 and related accumulated depreciation of USD 91,605. This resulted in net carrying amount of USD 1,15,466 being derecognized from the statement of financial position.

The Company recognized a loss on derecognition of USD 1,15,466 in the statement of profit and loss.

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Gurugram

>>>>> Space intentionally left blank <<<<<

NOTE 4-Intangible Assets

Particulars	Computer Software
Gross carrying amount	
Gross carrying amount as of April 1, 2024	655
Additions during the year	-
Disposals during the year	-
Gross carrying amount as of March 31, 2025	655
Additions during the year	1,68,673
Disposals during the year	(656)
Gross carrying amount as of March 31, 2026	**1,68,672**
Accumulated amortisation	
Accumulated amortisation as on April 1, 2024	521
Amortisation for the year	44
Disposals during the year	-
Closing accumulated amortisation as on March 31, 2025	**565**
Amortisation for the year	5,930
Disposals during the year	(592)
Closing accumulated amortisation as on March 31, 2026	**5,903**
Closing net carrying amount as on March 31, 2026	**1,62,769**
Closing net carrying amount as on March 31, 2025	**90**

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company derecognized intangible assets with a gross carrying amount of USD 656 and related accumulated amortization of USD 592. The cessation of the use of the intangibles resulted is net carrying amount of USD 64 being derecognized from the statement of financial position.

The Company recognized a loss on cessation of the use of the software of USD 64 in the statement of profit and loss.

>>>>> Space intentionally left blank <<<<<

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Gurugram

NOTE 5 - OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured and considered good)		
Security Deposits	1,81,451	2,12,469
Total	**1,81,451**	**2,12,469**

NOTE 5.1 - INCOME TAX ASSETS (NET)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Income tax assets (Net)	64,072	-
	64,072	-

NOTE 6 - INVENTORIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Traded Goods (Cost or Net Realisable Value, whichever is lower)	3,42,782	5,76,852
	3,42,782	**5,76,852**

NOTE 7 - TRADE RECEIVABLES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Receivables:		
-From Related Parties (Refer Note-25)	9,68,450	10,75,644
-From others	3,31,173	3,88,088
	12,99,623	**14,63,732**
Breakup of Trade Receivables		
-Unsecured, considered good (Refer Note-32)	12,99,623	14,63,732
-Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	75,000
	12,99,623	**15,38,732**
Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
-Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	(75,000)
Net Trade receivables	**12,99,623**	**14,63,732**
For Trade Receivables ageing (Refer Note-29)		

NOTE 8 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	400	1,280
Balances with banks :		
- Current accounts	7,96,303	3,48,017
	7,96,703	**3,49,297**

NOTE 9 - OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured and considered good)		
Advances to employees	9,731	48,958
Prepaid expenses	7,519	-
Other Current Assets-Others	1,00,000	-
	1,17,250	**48,958**

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP. ★ Gurugram ★

NOTE 10 - EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Issued, subscribed and paid up				
Equity share capital/ common stock of USD 1 each	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	50,000	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**

(a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	Equity Share Capital			
	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Issued, subscribed and paid up				
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the equity shareholders:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of USD 1. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per equity share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding. The Company declares and pays dividend in USD. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

(c) The details of shareholder holding more than 5 percent shares:

PARTICULARS	Equity Share Capital For the year ended March 31, 2026		Equity Share Capital For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares	% held
Trident Global enterprise PTE Ltd.	50,000	100%	50,000	100%

(d) Disclosure of shareholding of Promoters:

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters follows:

PARTICULARS	Equity Share Capital			
	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares	% held
Trident Global enterprise PTE Ltd., the Holding Company	50,000	100%	50,000	100%

(e) During the five years immediately preceding March 31, 2026, neither any bonus shares have been issued nor any shares have been bought back. Further, no shares have been issued for consideration other than cash.

NOTE 11 - OTHER EQUITY

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	15,61,845	9,75,195
Add: Profit for the year	3,09,360	5,86,650
	18,71,205	**15,61,845**

Retained earnings refer to net earnings not paid out as dividends, but retained by the Company to be reinvested in its core business. This amount is available for distribution of dividends to its equity shareholders.

NOTE 12 - TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total Outstanding dues		
- to related parties (Refer Note-25)	4,90,077	6,13,686
- to others	2,24,549	1,43,565
	7,14,626	**7,57,251**

For Trade payable ageing (Refer Note 28)

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP. Gurugram

NOTE 13 - OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payable to Employees	33,008	-
Advance from customers	-	10,901
	33,008	**10,901**

NOTE 14 - CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Income tax provision	-	1,63,925
	-	**1,63,925**

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Gurugram

>>>>> Space intentionally left blank <<<<<

NOTE 15 - REVENUE CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Traded Goods	38,39,584	39,60,960
Commission Income	47,60,616	59,18,374
	86,00,200	**98,79,334**

(a) Contract Balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Trade receivables (Refer Note-7)	12,99,623	14,63,732
Advance from Customers (Refer Note-13)	-	10,901

NOTE 16 - OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income	9,659	7,947
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	87,666
	9,659	**95,613**

NOTE 17 - PURCHASE OF TRADED GOODS

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Purchase of traded goods	22,82,038	16,79,963
	22,82,038	**16,79,963**

NOTE 18 - (INCREASE)/DECREASE IN INVENTORIES OF TRADED GOODS

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Stock of Traded Goods	5,76,852	13,94,551
Less: Closing Stock of Traded Goods	3,42,782	5,76,852
	2,34,070	**8,17,699**

NOTE 19 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries and Wages	24,08,727	30,61,316
Staff Welfare Expenses	28,071	21,002
	24,36,798	**30,82,318**

NOTE 20 - FINANCE COSTS

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expense:		
- On lease liabilities (Refer Note-26)	80,867	90,106
- On Borrowings	-	11,505
Finance Cost	**80,867**	**1,01,611**

>>>>> Space intentionally left blank <<<<<

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Gurugram

NOTE 21 - OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Advertisement & business promotion	9,73,722	7,71,874
Insurance	32,803	30,549
Legal and Professional	3,42,693	4,37,370
Loss on Disposition of Fixed Assets	1,15,530	-
Repairs & Maintenance	12,194	2,094
Postage and Telephone	74,442	10,712
Rent	1,62,275	1,92,205
Selling Expenses	1,34,913	1,02,039
Travelling and Conveyance	2,91,439	6,79,408
Warehouse Charges	3,28,776	6,87,421
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,15,666	2,40,993
	26,84,453	**31,54,665**

>>>>> Space intentionally left blank <<<<<

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP.
Gurugram

NOTE 22 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company has no contingent liabilities as at March 31,2026 or March 31,2025.

NOTE 23 - COMMITMENTS

The Company does not have any long term commitment or material non cancellable contractual commitments/contracts which might have a material impact no financial statements of the Company.

NOTE 24 - Earnings Per Equity Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period There are no dilutive potential equity shares. The following reflects the income and share data used in the computation of basic and diluted earning per share:

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Net Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders	3,09,360	5,86,650
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period	50,000	50,000
Basic earning per share per share	6.19	11.73
Diluted earning per share	6.19	11.73

NOTE 25 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Disclosures in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-24 on related party Disclosures, are set out as below:

A) **Name of the related parties and nature of related party relationship**

(a) Enterprises where control exists:

(a) Enterprise that controls the Company
- Trident Group Enterprises PTE. Ltd. (Holding Company i.e. January 23, 2025)*
- Trident limited

(ii) Investor Companies having significant influence
-Trident Group Enterprises PTE. Ltd.

(iii) Key Management Personnel:
- Pardeep K Markanday (Director)
- Anuj Pareek (Director) (w.e.f April 1, 2025)
- Andrew Kingsley (Director)
- Toria Janel Singla (Chairperson) (till July 8, 2025)

*During the financial year 2024-25, Trident Limited sold entire shareholding in the Company to Trident Group Enterprises PTE. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Trident Limited.

B) The transactions with the related parties were made at arm's length price.

>>>>> Space intentionally left blank <<<<<

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP.
Gurugram

C. Details of Balances outstanding at year end

Particulars	Enterprise that controls the Company/has significant influence over the Company		Enterprises that are under common control	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade Receivables				
- Trident Limited	9,68,450	10,75,644	-	-
Trade Payables				
- Trident Limited	4,90,077	6,13,686	-	-

D. Details of transactions with Related Parties

Particulars	Enterprise that controls the Company/has significant influence over the Company		Enterprises that are under common control	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
-Purchases				
- Trident Limited	15,27,965	14,55,176	-	-
-Income from Operations				
- Trident Limited	47,60,616	59,18,374	-	-
-Interest expense				
- Trident Limited	-	11,505		
The remuneration and consultancy fee to directors and other members of key managerial personnel during the year was as follows:				
Short-term benefits				
- Toria Janel Singla	1,22,774	5,26,980	-	-
- Anuj Pareek	1,60,000	-	-	-

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Gurugram

>>>>> Space intentionally left blank <<<<<

NOTE 26 - Company as Lessee

The Company entered into a lease contract for office premises in April 2021 for a term of around 10 years. The Company's obligations under its lease is secured by the lessor's title to the leased asset. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased asset.

The Company also has certain other leases of office premises with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Particulars	Office premises
As at April 1, 2024	35,85,718
Additions	17,249
Lease modifications / adjustments	(87,993)
Depreciation expense	(4,47,585)
As at 31 March 2025	**30,67,389**
Additions	-
Lease modifications / adjustments	-
Depreciation expense	(4,53,906)
As at 31 March, 2026	**26,13,483**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	34,55,092	38,29,899
Accretion of interest	80,867	90,106
Lease modifications / adjustments	-	(77,383)
Payments	(4,77,454)	(3,87,530)
Closing Balance*	**30,58,505**	**34,55,092**
Current lease liabilities	4,25,991	3,96,588
Non current lease liabilities	26,32,514	30,58,504

*Considering the lease term of the leases, the effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 2.5%

Refer Note 32 for ageing of Lease liability.

The following are the amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	4,53,906	4,47,585
Interest expense on lease liabilities	80,867	90,106
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	1,62,275	1,92,205
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	**6,97,048**	**7,29,896**

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of USD 6,39,730 (Previous year: USD 5,79,735). There are no future cash outflows relating to leases that have not yet commenced.

There are no leases having variable lease payments. The Company has not entered into any residual value contracts during the year. There are no sale and leaseback transactions during the year.

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP * Gurugram *

>>>>> Space intentionally left blank <<<<<

NOTE 27 - Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	% change	Remarks
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.18	1.84	19%	Current ratio improved in the current year due to reduction in inventories and accounts receivable resulting in higher cash balance.
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt (including lease liabilities)	Shareholders' Equity	1.59	2.14	(26%)	Debt to equity ratio improved in the current year on account of payment of a portion of the lease liability during the year.
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.18	0.44	(61%)	Primarily due to reduction in profitability during the current period.
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	5.47	2.53	116%	Higher tariffs resulted in higher cost of goods sold in addition to lower average inventory during the current year.
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	6.22	6.20	0%	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net purchase of stock in trade	Average Trade Payables	3.10	1.20	159%	Even though trade creditors were higher in the current year, due to better liquidity the ratio improved due to reduction in number of days in which creditors were paid resulting in lower trade payables when compared with last year
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	6.22	8.90	(30%)	Even though the working capital improved in the current year, lower sales volume in the current year when compared to previous year resulted in lower net capital turnover ratio.
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit before tax	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	0.04	0.06	(39%)	Primarily due to increase in tariffs on inventory in the current year.
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Total Assets - Current Liabilities	0.10	0.16	(35%)	Primarily due to reduction in profitability during the current period.
Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Equity for debt service=Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations Interest & other adjustments like gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, etc	Debt service=Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	2.08	2.95	(29%)	Primarily on account of reduction in profitability & higher principal lease payments.

All figures have been rounded off to the nearest USD.

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Gurugram

>>>>> Space intentionally left blank <<<<<

NOTE 28 - Trade payables Ageing

March 31, 2026

	Outstanding for following periods from due date						
Particulars	**Unbilled dues**	**Not due**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
i) Trade Payable	-	6,46,091	68,535	-	-	-	7,14,626
i) Disputed-Trade Payable	-	-	-	-		-	-
Total	**-**	**6,46,091**	**68,535**	**-**	**-**		**7,14,626**

March 31, 2025

	Outstanding for following periods from due date						
Particulars	**Unbilled dues**	**Not due**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
i) Trade Payable	-	7,35,363	21,888	-	-	-	7,57,251
i) Disputed-Trade Payable	-	-	-	-		-	-
Total	**-**	**7,35,363**	**21,888**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,57,251**

NOTE 29 - Trade receivables Ageing

March 31, 2026

	Outstanding for following periods from due date						
Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months-1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
i) Undisputed Trade receivables -considered	6,53,020	6,46,603	-	-	-	-	12,99,623
ii) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**6,53,020**	**6,46,603**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,99,623**

March 31, 2025

	Outstanding for following periods from due date						
Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months-1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
i) Undisputed Trade receivables -considered	2,77,988	11,03,649	80,586	1,509	-	-	14,63,732
ii) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	50,855	24,145	75,000
Total	**2,77,988**	**11,03,649**	**80,586**	**1,509**	**50,855**	**24,145**	**15,38,732**

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP * Gurugram *

>>>>> Space intentionally left blank <<<<<

NOTE 30 - SEGMENT INFORMATION

I Segment Accounting Policies:

a. Product and Services from which reportable segment derive their revenues (Primary Business Segments)

Based on the nature and class of products, their customers and assessment of differential risks and returns and financial results reviewed by Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), the Company presents Towel and Bedsheets as two separate business segments on the basis that such segmentation would be more useful to the users of the Company's financial statements in terms of the requirements of Ind AS 108

b. Segment accounting policies

Segment accounting policies: In addition to the significant accounting policies applicable to the business segment as set out in Note 2, the accounting policies in relation to segment accounting are as under:

i. Segment assets and liabilities:

Segment assets include all operating assets used by a segment and consist principally of cash, trade receivable, inventories, right of use assets and property, plant and equipment, net of allowances and provisions, which are reported as direct offset in the balance sheet. Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities and consist principally of creditors and accrued liabilities.

ii Segment revenue and expenses:

Joint revenue and expenses of segments are allocated amongst them on reasonable basis. All other segment revenue and expenses are directly attributable to the segments.

iii Segment results :

Segment results represent the profit before tax earned by each segment without allocation of finance costs. Operating profit amounts are evaluated regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP. Gurugram

>>>>> Space intentionally left blank <<<<<

TRIDENT GLOBAL, INC.

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amount in USD, except unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 30 - SEGMENT INFORMATION (Contd..)

Details of Primary Business Segments and its reconciliation with financial statements:

Particulars	Towels		Bedsheets		Unallocable		Total	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Segment Revenue								
- External Sales and other operating revenue	70,72,495	83,97,434	15,27,705	14,81,900			86,00,200	98,79,334
Total Revenue	**70,72,495**	**83,97,434**	**15,27,705**	**14,81,900**	-	-	**86,00,200**	**98,79,334**
Cost of Raw material consumed	21,38,692	21,23,013	3,77,416	3,74,649	-	-	25,16,108	24,97,662
Gross profit	**49,33,803**	**62,74,421**	**11,50,289**	**11,07,251**	-	-	**60,84,092**	**73,81,672**
Other Income	6,182	81,271	3,477	14,342	-	-	9,659	95,613
- Interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit expenses	17,36,607	26,19,970	7,00,191	4,62,348	-	-	24,36,798	30,82,318
Other expenses	20,36,140	26,81,466	6,48,312	4,73,200		-	26,84,452	31,54,666
Operating profit before depreciation and amortisation	**11,67,239**	**10,54,256**	**(1,94,737)**	**1,86,045**	-	-	**9,72,502**	**12,40,301**
- Depreciation and amortisation expense	3,19,361	4,15,821	1,77,242	73,380	-	-	4,96,603	4,89,201
Operating profit as per income statement	**8,47,878**	**6,38,435**	**(3,71,979)**	**1,12,665**	-	-	4,75,899	7,51,100
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	80,867	1,01,611	80,867	1,01,611
Profit before taxation as per income statement	**8,47,878**	**6,38,435**	**(3,71,979)**	**1,12,665**	**(80,867)**	**(1,01,611)**	**3,95,031**	**6,49,489**
Tax expenses							-	-
Current Tax	-	-	-	-	91,768	1,63,925	91,768	1,63,925
Current tax adjustments related to earlier years	-	-	-	-	**(6,097)**	**(1,01,085)**	**(6,097)**	**(1,01,085)**
Profit after tax	**8,47,878**	**6,38,435**	**(3,71,979)**	**1,12,665**	**(1,66,538)**	**(1,64,451)**	**3,09,360**	**5,86,649**
* Cost of material consumed includes purchase of stock in trade and change in inventories of work in progress, stock in trade and finished goods							-	-
Segment results								
Profit before tax and finance costs	8,47,878	6,38,435	**(3,71,979)**	1,12,665	-	-	4,75,899	7,51,100
Less: Finance costs	-	-	-	-	80,867	1,01,611	80,867	1,01,611
Less: Tax expense	-	-	-	-	85,671	62,840	85,671	62,840
Profit before tax	**8,47,878**	**6,38,435**	**(3,71,979)**	**1,12,665**	**(1,66,538)**	**(1,64,451)**	**3,09,360**	**5,86,649**
Segment Balance Sheet			-					
Segment assets	49,01,217	50,99,162	8,26,127	8,99,852	-	-	57,27,344	59,99,014
Total assets	**49,01,217**	**50,99,162**	**8,26,127**	**8,99,852**	-	-	**57,27,344**	**59,99,014**
Segment Liabilities	33,08,728	6,52,929	4,97,410	1,15,223	-	-	38,06,138	7,68,152
Unallocated corporate liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	36,19,017	-	36,19,017
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	**33,08,728**	**6,52,929**	**4,97,410**	**1,15,223**	-	**36,19,017**	**38,06,138**	**43,87,169**
Other disclosures								
Capital expenditure	1,62,493	6,317	28,675	1,115	-	-	1,91,169	7,432
Depreciation and amortization expense	4,22,112	4,15,820	74,490	73,380	-	-	4,96,602	4,89,200

>>>>> Space intentionally left blank <<<<<

S.R. B... & Co. LLP ... ugram

NOTE 31 - Current Tax

(i) Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(i) Current Tax:		
- in respect of current year	91,768	1,63,925
- in respect of earlier year	(6,097)	(1,01,085)
Total income tax expense	**85,671**	**62,840**

(ii) Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's domestic tax rate:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before tax as per statement of profit and loss	3,95,031	6,49,489
Income tax expense calculated at 22.70% (Previous Year : 23.72%)	89,648	1,54,054
Permanent differences:		
Add income tax impact on disallowance of items of permanent nature	2,120	9,871
Add: Income tax for earlier years recognised in statement of profit and loss	(6,097)	(1,01,085)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**85,671**	**62,840**

>>>>> Space intentionally left blank <<<<<

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP. Gurugram

NOTE 32 - Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade payables ,borrowings, lease liabilities and other financial liabilities. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, other financial assets, cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

Risk Management Framework

The Company's activities makes it susceptible to various risks. The Company has taken adequate measures to address such concerns by developing adequate systems and practices.

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

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has policies covering specific areas, such as credit risk and liquidity risk. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed on a continuous basis.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises principally from trade receivables, other financial assets, cash and cash equivalents.

(a) Credit risk management

Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations to pay resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to USD 1,299,624 and USD 14,63,732 as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top one customer and top five customers:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Revenue from top customer (%)	55.0%	55.1%
Revenue from top five customers (%)	99.9%	99.9%

(b) Exposure to credit risk

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected loss allowance for trade receivables based on historical credit loss experience and adjustments for forward looking information.

For Trade receivables ageing Refer Note 29

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balances for the year ended March 31, 2026 was Nil (Previous year USD 75,000)

In case of its financial assets, the Company computes the expected loss allowance based on its expectation of time period involved in realisation of cash flows, The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on financial assets was Nil (Previous year Nil).

For Cash and cash equivalents with banks

The Company has banking relationship with banks with high rating. Hence, no credit risk perceived. Further the Company does not have any borrowings as at March 31, 2026.

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP. Gurugram

(ii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash.

(a) Liquidity risk management

The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements at all times.

The management of the Company is responsible for liquidity risk management who has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

(b) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amount disclosed in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3 Years to 5 Years	5 years and above	Total	Carrying amount of liabilities
March 31, 2026						
-Trade Payable	7,14,626				7,14,626	7,14,626
-Payables to employees	33,008	-	-	-	33,008	33,008
-Lease liabilities*	4,77,455	10,38,554	11,25,809	10,80,949	37,22,767	30,58,505
Total	**12,25,089**	**10,38,554**	**11,25,809**	**10,80,949**	**44,70,401**	38,06,139
March 31, 2025						
-Trade Payable	7,57,251				7,57,251	7,57,251
-Lease liabilities*	4,77,455	10,38,554	11,25,809	10,80,949	37,22,767	34,55,092
Total	**12,34,706**	**10,38,554**	**11,25,809**	**10,80,949**	**44,80,018**	42,12,343

*The amount disclosed is actual payment of lease liabilities in future years based on the undiscounted contractual cash outflows whereas the carrying amount of the lease liability is the discounted present value of future contractual cash outflows.

(iii) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: currency risk and interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk includes lease liabilities. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Company do not have currency risk and interest rate risk during the financial year.

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Gurugram

>>>>> Space intentionally left blank <<<<<

NOTE 33 - Capital Management

The key objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a stable capital structure with the focus on total equity to uphold investor, creditor, and customer confidence and to ensure future development of its business. The Company focused on keeping strong total equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as a high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings, if required without impacting the risk profile of the Company.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Holding Company. The primary objective of the management of the Company's capital structure is to maintain an efficient mix of debt and equity in order to achieve a low cost of capital, while taking into account the desirability of retaining financial flexibility to pursue business opportunities and adequate access to liquidity to mitigate the effect of unforeseen events on cash flows.

There are no financial covenants that are required to be complied with in relations to borrowings.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease Liability (Refer Note-26)	30,58,505	34,55,092
Less: Cash and cash equivalent (Refer Note-8)	7,96,703	3,49,297
Net debt	22,61,802	31,05,795
Total equity	19,21,205	16,11,845
Gearing Ratio	118%	193%

>>>>> Space intentionally left blank <<<<<

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP. Gurugram

NOTE 34 - Fair value measurements

(a) Financial instruments by category and Fair value hierarchy

The financial assets of the Company viz. security deposits, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and other receivable measured at amortized cost. 'The financial liabilities of the Company viz borrowing ,trade payables other payables and lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

	As at 31 March 2026			
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Level
Financial assets				
Non - current				
Other financial assets	-	-	1,81,451	Level 3
Total financial assets	-	-	1,81,451	

	As at 31 March 2025			
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Level
Financial assets				
Non - current				
Other financial assets	-	-	2,12,469	Level 3
Total financial assets	-	-	2,12,468	

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.
There have been no transfers between any of the above levels for the year ended 31 March 2026 and year ended 31 March 2025.

>>>>> Space intentionally left blank <<<<<

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Gurugram

TRIDENT GLOBAL INC
Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amount in USD, except unless otherwise stated)

Valuation processes

The Management performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes on a periodic basis, including level 3 fair values.

(b) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

The carrying amounts of security deposits, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and other receivable in cash and other current financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The fair values for security deposits is considered to be same as their carrying amount as they are carried at discounted amount and movement in interest rates will not have a significant impact on their fair values.

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number 301003E/E300005

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No. 108044

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 13, 2026

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Gurugram

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Trident Global Inc

Pardeep K. Markanday
(Director)

Place : Ludhiana
Date : May 13, 2026

Anuj Pareek
(Director)

Place : Mississauga, Canada
Date : May 13, 2026