

Independent Auditor's Report on Financial Statements of Jubilant Industries Inc, USA for the year ended March 31, 2026

To Board of Directors of Jubilant Industries Inc. USA

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of the Jubilant Industries Inc, USA (the "Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive Income) for the year ended on that date, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as 'the Financial Statements')

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

2. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Companies Act'). 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('the ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, 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 opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

3. The management is responsible for the presentation and preparation of these Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles including determining that such basis of preparation is acceptable in the circumstances. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records including 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 of the Financial Statements that are, in all material respects, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



4. 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.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

5. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.
6. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional Judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls;
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, that we identify during our audit.

Restriction on Use

7. Our report is issued solely for the purpose of consolidation of its financials with Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited (the "Parent Company") and filing of Annual performance Report of the Company with the Reserve Bank of India and accordingly, should not be used, referred to or distributed



for any other purpose or to any other party without our prior written consent Further, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose for which or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

For BGJC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 003304N/N500056

Pranav Jain

Partner

Membership Number: 098308



UDIN: 26098308VTLDAC1509

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2026

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

	Notes	USD			₹ in million	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026
ASSETS						
Non-current assets						
Property, plant and equipment	3	133	147	0.01		0.01
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	2,640	1,477	0.25		0.12
Total non-current assets		2,773	1,624	0.26		0.13
Current assets						
Inventories	5	20,84,694	22,11,927	197.70		189.06
Financial assets						
(i) Trade receivables	6	14,30,339	12,03,948	135.65		102.91
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	88,145	66,464	8.36		5.68
Current tax assets		-	68,170	-		5.83
Other current assets	8	-	58,918	-		5.04
Total current assets		36,03,178	36,09,427	341.71		308.52
Total Assets		36,05,951	36,11,051	341.97		308.65
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Equity						
Equity share capital	9	110	110	0.01		0.01
Other equity	9 (a)	15,49,968	14,23,687	146.99		121.69
Total equity		15,50,078	14,23,797	147.00		121.70
Liabilities						
Current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
(i) Trade payables	10	18,91,247	20,30,950	179.36		173.60
(ii) Other financial liabilities	11	1,45,636	69,971	13.81		5.98
Other liabilities	12	10,466	10,466	0.99		0.89
Current tax liabilities		8,524	75,867	0.81		6.48
Total current liabilities		20,55,873	21,87,254	194.97		186.95
Total Equity and Liabilities		36,05,951	36,11,051	341.97		308.65
Corporate information and material accounting policies	1 & 2					
Notes to the financial statements	3 to 32					

The accompanying notes "1" to "32" form an integral part of these financial statements

In terms of our report of even date.

For and on behalf of Board of Jubilant Industries Inc.

For BGIC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants



Firm's Registration Number : 003304N/MS/00056

Pranav Jain

Partner

Membership No. 098308

Place : New Delhi

Date : 26 May 2026

Manish Gupta

Director

Place: Spoken, USA

Date: 26 May 2026

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Notes	USD			₹ in million	
		For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
INCOME						
Revenue from operations	13	98,35,422	1,41,79,740	869.21	1,198.42	
Other income	14	1,871	2,697	0.17	0.23	
Total income		98,37,293	1,41,82,437	869.38	1,198.65	
EXPENSES						
Purchases of stock-in-trade	15	90,94,997	1,36,58,046	803.78	1,154.33	
Change in inventories of stock-in-trade		1,27,234	(3,50,399)	11.24	(29.61)	
Employee benefits expense	16	99,939	96,230	8.84	8.14	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	14	55	-	-	
Other expenses	17	3,18,107	4,86,975	28.10	41.14	
Total expenses		96,40,291	1,38,90,907	851.96	1,174.00	
Profit before tax		1,97,002	2,91,530	17.42	24.65	
Tax expenses						
- Current tax	18	71,884	83,496	6.35	7.06	
- Deferred tax (credit)/charge		(1,163)	1,190	(0.13)	0.10	
Profit for the year		1,26,281	2,06,844	11.20	17.49	
Other Comprehensive Income						
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss and its related income tax effects: (Net of income tax)						
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign operation		-	-	14.10	2.72	
Other comprehensive income for the year				14.10	2.72	
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,26,281	2,06,844	25.30	20.21	
Earnings per equity share of no par value	29	USD	USD	₹	₹	
Basic		631	1,034	55,800.62	87,408.69	
Diluted	29	631	1,034	55,800.62	87,408.69	
Corporate information and material accounting policies	1 & 2					
Notes to the financial statements	3 to 32					
The accompanying notes "1" to "32" form an integral part of these financial statements						
In terms of our report of even date.						

For BGIC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number : 003304N/N500056

Pranav Jain

Partner

Membership No. 098308

Place : New Delhi

Date : 26 May 2026



For and on behalf of Board of Jubilant Industries Inc.

Manish Gupta

Director

Place: **Spokane, USA**

Date: 26 May 2026

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026

A. Equity share capital

Description	USD	₹ in million
Balance as at 01 April 2024	110.00	0.01
Changes in the equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	110.00	0.01
Changes in the equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	110.00	0.01

B. Other Equity

	Reserve and surplus		Items of other Comprehensive Income		Total	
	Securities premium		Retained earnings		Foreign currency translation reserve	
	USD	₹ in million	USD	₹ in million	USD	₹ in million
As at 01 April 2024	1,79,890	10.74	10,36,953	77.00	-	13.74
Profit for the year	-	-	2,06,844	17.49	-	-
Other Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	2.72
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,06,844	17.49	-	2.72
As at 31 March 2025	1,79,890	10.74	12,43,797	94.49	-	16.46
Profit for the year	-	-	1,26,281	11.20	-	-
Other Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	14.10
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,26,281	11.20	-	14.10
As at 31 March 2026	1,79,890	10.74	13,70,078	105.69	-	30.56

• Securities premium

The unutilized accumulated excess of issue price over face value on issue of shares. This is utilized in accordance with the provision of the Act.

• Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of its operations in to reporting currency of its holding company are recognised in other comprehensive income as described in accounting policy and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the Company dispose or partially dispose off its operation through sale, liquidation, repayment of share capital or abandonment of all, or part of, the Company.

The accompanying notes "1" to "32" form an integral part of these financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date.

For BGJC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number : 003304N/N500056



Pranav Jain

Partner

Membership No. 098308

Place : New Delhi

Date : 26 May 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Jubilant Industries Inc.

Manish Gupta

Director

Place: Spokhys, USA
Date: 26 May 2026

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026

	USD		₹ in million	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities:				
Net profit before tax	1,97,002	2,91,530	17.42	24.65
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	14	55	-	-
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	14	55	-	-
Adjustments for:	1,97,016	2,91,585	17.42	24.65
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables, loans, other financial assets and other assets	(1,67,473)	(3,50,726)	(27.70)	(31.87)
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	1,27,233	(3,50,399)	(8.64)	(33.80)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables, other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	(64,038)	3,11,654	13.69	30.36
Cash generated/(used in) from operations	92,738	(97,886)	(5.23)	(10.66)
Direct taxes (paid)/refund (net)	(71,057)	(1,48,572)	(6.19)	(12.48)
Net cash generated/(used) in operating activities	21,681	(2,46,458)	(11.42)	(23.14)
B. Cash flow from investing activities:				
	-	-	-	-
C. Cash flow arising from financing activities:				
	-	-	-	-
D. Foreign currency translation difference				
Exchange difference in translating the financial statements	-	-	14.10	2.72
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)	21,681	(2,46,458)	2.68	(20.42)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	66,464	3,12,922	5.68	26.10
Cash and cash equivalents at the close of the year	88,145	66,464	8.36	5.68



Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026

	USD		₹ in million	
	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Components of cash and cash equivalents				
Balance with banks on current account	88,145	66,464	8.36	5.68
	88,145	66,464	8.36	5.68

Notes:

i) Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

In terms of our report of even date.

For BGJC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number : 003304N/N500056

Pranav Jain

Partner

Membership No. 098308



Place : New Delhi

Date : 26 May 2026

For and on behalf of the board of Jubilant Industries Inc.

Manish Gupta

Manish Gupta
Director

Place : **Spokane, USA**

Date : 26 May 2026

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

1. Corporate information

Jubilant Industries (USA) Inc. (the Company) is a company incorporated in United States of America (USA) in April, 2014. The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited (the parent company), a company incorporated in India. The Company is engaged in marketing and distribution of SPVA & Latex produced by its holding company to customers based in the United States of America.

2. Statement of Material Accounting Policies

This note provides material accounting policies adopted and applied in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(A) Basis of preparation

(i) *Statement of compliance*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest million, except as stated otherwise, which is the holding company's functional and presentation currency, however, functional currency of the Company is USD.

For the purpose of conversion of financial statements year to date average rate of currency has been taken for revenue items and closing rate has been taken for balance sheet items, except equity share capital and other equity which are carried at historical exchange rate. The next exchange difference on account of conversion of financial statements is taken to foreign currency translation reserve through other comprehensive income.

(ii) *Historical cost convention*

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis except for the material items those have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS.

For the purpose of conversion of financial statements year to date average rate of currency has been taken for revenue items and closing rate has been taken for balance sheet items, except equity share capital and other equity which are carried at historical



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

exchange rate. The next exchange difference on account of conversion of financial statements is taken to foreign currency translation reserve through other comprehensive income.

(B) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current-non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(C) Property, plant and equipment

Fixed Assets are stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment loss. The cost of fixed assets includes freight and other incidental expenses related to the acquisition, installation of the respective assets.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(D) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation is provided on straight line basis on the original cost/ acquisition cost of assets or other amounts substituted for cost of fixed assets as per the useful life specified in Part 'C' of Schedule II of the Act, read with notification dated 29 August 2014 of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

Depreciation on assets added/disposed off during the year has been provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition/disposal.

(E) 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 recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes 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 measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, 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 lease term.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Lease Liability

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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 or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(F) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value.

The methods of determining cost of various categories of inventories are as follows:

Finished goods (traded)	Cost of Purchase*
Goods-in-transit	Cost of Purchase

*Cost includes all direct costs and such other costs incurred as to bring the inventory to its present location and condition.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

(G) Income Tax

Tax expense for the period, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are included in the determination of the results for the period.

Current Tax

Current tax expense is based on the provisions of Local Tax Laws of United States of America and judicial interpretations thereof as at the Balance Sheet date and takes into consideration various deductions and exemptions to which the Company is entitled to as well as the reliance placed by the Company on the legal advices received by it. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

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 amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting not taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- temporary differences related to freehold land and investment in subsidiaries to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future;
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill

Deferred tax assets (DTA) include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is 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 simultaneously.

(H) Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

- a) 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 on/or closely approximating to the date of the transaction.
- b) 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; and non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.
- c) Exchange Difference:** Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting such monetary items of the Company 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.

(I) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that effects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(J) Contingent liabilities and assets

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that may arise from past events but their existence is confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent Assets are



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continuously and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the assets and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

(K) Employee Benefits

All employee benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short-term employee benefits, which include benefits like salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences, performance incentives and contribution to 401 (k) plan as it prevalent in USA, etc. and are recognized as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service and measured accordingly.

(L) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sale of products is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the products are transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is reasonably assured and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

(M) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The CEO and Managing Director of the Parent company is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and accordingly identified as the chief operating decision maker. Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, which are common to the enterprise as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, have been treated as "un-allocable revenue/ expenses/ assets/ liabilities", as the case may be. However, there is no reportable business segment for the year under report.

(N) Earnings Per Share

The basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, net profit after tax during the year and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Anti dilutive effect of any potential equity shares is ignored.

(O) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances on hand, cash balance with bank, and highly liquid investments with original maturities, at the date of purchase/investment, of three months or less.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(P) 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.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date the Company commits to purchase or sale the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Debts instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Impairment of Financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowance using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount to lifetime ECL. For all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECLs (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when:



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statements of Profit and Loss.

(Q) Measurement of fair values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair values are categorised into different level in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability, those are not based on observable market data (unobservable data).

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

The finance team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, is used to measure fair values, then the finance team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations met the requirement of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair values of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values used in preparing these financial statements is included in the respective notes.

(R) Critical estimates and judgments

The preparation of Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future period affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements is included in the following notes.

- Recognition and estimation of tax expense including deferred tax – Note 18.
- Assessment of useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset- Note 2 (C) and 2 (D).
- Valuation of inventories- Note 2 (F).



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

- Recognition of revenue and related accruals- Note 2 (L).
- Recognition and measurement of contingency: Key assumption about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources- Note 20.
- Fair value measurements- Note 2 (Q).



Jubilant Industries Inc. USA

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

3. Property, plant and equipment

Description	GROSS BLOCK-COST/BOOK VALUE			DEPRECIATION / AMORTISATION/IMPAIRMENT			NET BLOCK
	As at 01 April 2025	Additions/ adjustments during the year	Deductions/ adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2026	Provided for the year	Deductions/ adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2026
Furniture & fixtures: USD ₹ in million	484 0.03	-	-	484 0.03	14	-	400 0.02
Office equipments: USD ₹ in million	3,106 0.21	-	-	3,106 0.21	-	-	3,057 0.21
Total: USD ₹ in million	3,590 0.24	-	-	3,590 0.24	14	-	3,457 0.23

Description	GROSS BLOCK-COST/BOOK VALUE			DEPRECIATION / AMORTISATION/IMPAIRMENT			NET BLOCK
	As at 01 April 2024	Additions/ adjustments during the year	Deductions/ adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2025	Provided for the year	Deductions/ adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2025
Furniture & fixtures: USD ₹ in million	484 0.03	-	-	484 0.03	-	-	386 0.02
Office equipments: USD ₹ in million	3,106 0.21	-	-	3,106 0.21	55	-	3,057 0.21
Total: USD ₹ in million	3,590 0.24	-	-	3,388 0.23	55	-	3,443 0.23



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

4. Deferred tax				
Deferred income tax reflect the net tax effects of temporary difference between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant component of the Company's net deferred income tax are as follows:				
Deferred tax assets:				
		Expenses as per 263A		
		USD	₹ in million	
As at 01 April 2024		2,695	0.22	
Credited		(1,204)	(0.10)	
- to statement of profit and loss		1,491	0.12	
As at 31 March 2025				
Debited		1,163	0.13	
- to statement of profit and loss		2,654	0.25	
As at 31 March 2026				
Deferred tax liabilities:				
		Depreciation, amortization and other temporary differences		
		USD	₹ in million	
As at 01 April 2024		28	-	
Charged		(14)	-	
- to statement of profit and loss		14	-	
As at 31 March 2025				
Charged		-	-	
- to statement of profit and loss		14	-	
As at 31 March 2026				
Net deferred tax assets:				
Particulars	USD	₹ in million		
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax assets	2,654	1,491	0.25	0.12
Deferred tax liabilities	14	14	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	2,640	1,477	0.25	0.12



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):

Particulars	USD		₹ in million	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance as at the commencement of the year	1,477	2,667	0.12	0.22
(Credit)/Charge recognized in profit and loss during the year	(1,163)	1,190	(0.13)	0.10
Balance as at the end of the year	2,640	1,477	0.25	0.12

	USD		₹ in million	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
5. Inventories				
Stock-in-trade	20,84,694	22,11,927	197.70	189.06
Total inventories	20,84,694	22,11,927	197.70	189.06
Note: For valuation of inventories refer note 2 (F).				
6. Trade receivables (Current)				
Unsecured and considered good	14,30,339	12,03,948	135.65	102.91
Total trade receivables	14,30,339	12,03,948	135.65	102.91
Note: Refer note 25 for ageing of trade receivables.				
7. Cash and cash equivalents				
Balance with bank on current account	88,145	66,464	8.36	5.68
Total cash and cash equivalents	88,145	66,464	8.36	5.68
8. Other assets				
(Current - unsecured-considered good)				
Advance for supply of goods and services	-	58,918	-	5.04
Total other assets	-	58,918	-	5.04

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

	USD		₹ in million	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
9. Equity share capital				
Authorised				
3,000 (Previous Year: 3,000) common stock with no par value	-	-	-	-
Issued, subscribed and paid-up				
200 (Previous Year: 200) common stock with no par value	110	110	0.01	0.01
Total equity share capital	110	110	0.01	0.01
9.1 Movement in equity share capital:				
	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	₹ in million	No. of shares	₹ in million
At the commencement and at the end of the year	200	110	200	110
		0.01		0.01
9.2 The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having no par value. Holder of each equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.				
9.3 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company:				
	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited, India*	200	100	200	100
* Holding company				
	USD		₹ in million	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
9 (a). Other equity				
Securities premium reserve	1,79,890	1,79,890	10.74	10.74
Retained earnings	13,70,078	12,43,797	105.69	94.49
Items of other comprehensive income:				
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	30.56	16.46
Total other equity	15,49,968	14,23,687	146.99	121.69

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

	USD			₹ in million	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
10. Trade payables					
(Current)					
Total outstanding dues of creditors	18,91,247	20,30,950	179.36	173.60	173.60
Total trade payables	18,91,247	20,30,950	179.36		173.60
10.1 Trade payable ageing schedule					
As at 31 March 2026	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			Total
		Up to 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	
(a) Disputed dues	USD ₹ in million	-	-	-	-
(b) Undisputed dues	USD ₹ in million	12,36,248 6,54,999	-	-	18,91,247
	USD ₹ in million	117.24 62.12	-	-	179.36
	USD ₹ in million	12,36,248 117.24	6,54,999 62.12	-	18,91,247 179.36
As at 31 March 2025	Not Due	Up to 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	Total
(a) Disputed dues	USD ₹ in million	-	-	-	-
(b) Undisputed dues	USD ₹ in million	20,30,950 173.60	-	-	20,30,950 173.60
	USD ₹ in million	20,30,950 173.60	-	-	20,30,950 173.60
11. Other financial liabilities					
(Current)					
Employee benefits payable	24,592	24,593	2.33	2.10	
Other payables	1,21,044	45,378	11.48	3.88	
Total other financial liabilities	1,45,636	69,971	13.81	5.98	
12. Other liabilities					
(Current)					
Statutory dues payables	10,466	10,466	0.99	0.89	
Total other liabilities	10,466	10,466	0.99	0.89	

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

	USD		₹ in million	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
13. Revenue from operations				
Sale of products	98,35,422	1,41,79,740	869.21	1,198.42
Total revenue from operations	98,35,422	1,41,79,740	869.21	1,198.42
14. Other income				
Other non operating income	1,871	2,697	0.17	0.23
Total other income	1,871	2,697	0.17	0.23
15. Purchases of stock-in-trade				
Purchases of stock-in-trade	90,94,997	1,36,58,046	803.78	1,154.33
Total purchases of stock-in-trade	90,94,997	1,36,58,046	803.78	1,154.33
16. Employee benefits expense				
Salaries, wages, bonus, gratuity and allowances	96,480	84,954	8.53	7.18
Contribution to provident and other funds	3,459	3,041	0.31	0.26
Staff welfare expenses	-	8,235	-	0.70
Total employee benefits expense	99,939	96,230	8.84	8.14
17. Other expenses				
Rates & taxes	5,586	7,252	0.49	0.61
Insurance	17,875	10,960	1.58	0.93
Advertisement, publicity and sales promotion	855	1,232	0.07	0.10
Travelling & other incidental expenses	797	-	0.07	-
Communication expenses	1,651	2,297	0.14	0.19
Legal, professional and consultancy charges	6,336	5,969	0.56	0.50
Bank charges	83,920	1,62,190	7.42	13.71
Freight & forwarding	1,48,897	2,66,971	13.16	22.56
Discounts, claims to customers and other selling expenses	52,190	30,104	4.61	2.54
Total other expenses	3,18,107	4,86,975	28.10	41.14



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

18. Income tax					
The major components of income tax expense are:					
<i>Profit or loss section</i>					
		USD		₹ in million	
		For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current income tax:					
Current income tax charge for the year		50,080	74,527	4.42	6.30
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years		21,804	8,969	1.93	0.76
		71,884	83,496	6.35	7.06
Deferred Tax:					
Deferred tax charge/(credit) for the year		1,106	1,190	0.12	0.10
Adjustments in respect of deferred tax of previous years		(2,269)	-	(0.25)	-
		(1,163)	1,190	(0.13)	0.10
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of profit and loss		70,721	84,686	6.22	7.16
Reconciliation between average effective rate and applicable tax rate:					
		USD		₹ in million	
		For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Accounting profit before income tax		1,97,002	2,91,530	17.42	24.65
At US statutory income tax rate 21.00% (Previous Year: 21.00%)		41,370	61,221	3.66	5.17
- Effect of non deductible expenses and exempt income		85	176	0.01	0.02
- Adjustment of previous years		19,535	8,969	1.68	0.76
- Others		9,731	14,320	0.87	1.21
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of profit and loss		70,721	84,686	6.22	7.16



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

19. Accounts of the Company (a wholly owned subsidiary of Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited, India, a company incorporated in India), incorporated in USA have been made out as per the requirements of Companies Act, 2013 of India ("the Act"), in due adherence of provisions of the Act. This entailed drawing up the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows (including Auditor's Report thereon) of the subsidiary in a manner so as to make it appear conforming to requirements of the Act for the purpose of annexing the particulars of the Company with its holding company and for the preparation of the consolidated accounts of the group pursuant to the provisions of the Act and consolidating the Financial Statements of this company with the parent holding company in terms of Ind AS 110 in respect of Consolidation of Accounts as required under Ind AS 110 "Consolidated Financial Statements" notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and in pursuant of the provisions of the Act and this exercise also related to translation of treatment of various heads of accounts in terms of accounting standards referred to in the Act, read with the accounting policy of parent company and presentation of accounts in terms of Schedule III of the Act, including disclosure of necessary information as laid down under the said Act and Rules made there under.

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Allahabad Bench ('NCLT') vide its order dated 07 August 2024 has sanctioned the Composite Scheme of Arrangement between Jubilant Industries Limited ("JIL"), Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited ("JACPL") and three promoter group entities ("Composite Scheme") and pursuant to the Composite Scheme both JIL and JACPL, filed the said NCLT order with the jurisdictional ROC on 03 October 2024. Hence, pursuant to the Composite Scheme, JIL stands amalgamated with and into JACPL and dissolved without being wound up with effect from 02 October 2024 and all the assets and liabilities of JIL stands transferred to and vested in JACPL with effect from the Appointed Date i.e. 01 July, 2022.

20. Contingent liabilities not provided for : Nil

21. Capital commitments as at year end: Nil

22. Financial risk management

The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management policy seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on Company's financial performance.

*** Market risk:**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flow of financial instruments will fluctuate because of change in market prices.

The Company has all transactions in home currency and is therefore, not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

The Company is affected by the price volatility of commodities. Its operating activities require the purchase of material therefore, requires a continuous supply of certain materials. To mitigate the commodity price risk, the Company has majority purchased materials from its fellow subsidiary company at competitive prices for the commodities and to assess the market to manage the cost without any compromise on quality.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

*** Credit risk:**

Credit risk refers to risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as trade receivables. The Company's exposure to credit risk is disclosed in note 6. The Company has closely monitor trade receivables and if necessary will make allowance and provisions.

*** Liquidity risk:**

Liquidity risk is the risk, where the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

23. Fair value techniques

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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.

	As at 31 March 2026				As at 31 March 2025	
	FVPL	Amortized Cost	FVPL	Amortized Cost	FVPL	Amortized Cost
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	-	135.65	-	-	-	102.91
Cash and cash equivalents	-	8.36	-	-	-	5.68
Total financial assets	-	144.01	-	-	-	108.59
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	179.36	-	-	-	173.60
Other financial liabilities	-	13.81	-	-	-	5.98
Total financial liabilities	-	193.17	-	-	-	179.58

Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short term maturities of these instruments.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

24. Capital management

Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguarding their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
 - maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.
- In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

'Net Debt' (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances) divided by 'Total Equity' (as shown in the Balance sheet).

The gearing ratios were as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Total borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 7)	8.36	5.68
Net debt	(8.36)	(5.68)
Total equity [Refer note 9 & 9 (a)]	147.00	121.70
Net debt to equity ratio	(0.06)	(0.05)

No Changes were made in the objective, policies or process for managing capital during the years 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

25. Trade Receivable Ageing

As at 31 March 2026	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed (considered good)							
USD	10,80,383	3,49,956	-	-	-	-	14,30,339
₹ in million	102.46	33.19	-	-	-	-	135.65
Disputed							
USD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
₹ in million	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total							
USD	10,80,383	3,49,956	-	-	-	-	14,30,339
₹ in million	102.46	33.19	-	-	-	-	135.65

As at 31 March 2025	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed (considered good)							
USD	11,12,973	90,975	-	-	-	-	12,03,948
₹ in million	95.13	7.78	-	-	-	-	102.91
Disputed							
USD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
₹ in million	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total							
USD	11,12,973	90,975	-	-	-	-	12,03,948
₹ in million	95.13	7.78	-	-	-	-	102.91

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

26. Employee benefits:

The Company has a 401 (k) plan, where in the regular, full time and part-time employees are eligible to participate in the defined contribution plan after completion of one month of continuous service. Participants may voluntarily contribute eligible pre-tax and post-tax compensation in 1% increments of up to 90% of their annual compensation in accordance with the annual limits as determined by the Internal Revenue Service. Eligible employees receive a 50% match of their contributions up to 6% of their eligible compensation. Employees above the age 50 years may choose to contribute "catch-up" contributions in accordance with the Internal Revenue Service limits and are matched the same up to the maximum Company contributions of 3% of eligible compensation. The Company's matching contributions vest 100% after three years of service. The company has contributed ₹ 0.31 million (USD 3,459) to 401 (k) for the year [Previous Year: ₹ 0.26 million (USD 3,041)].

27. Segment reporting:

The Company's operation comprises of SPVA and Latex trading business only. Considering the nature of Company's business & operations, there are no separate reportable segments (business and/or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS-108 "Segment Reporting". The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results as one single segment for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided other than already provided in the financial statements.

28. Related Party Disclosures:

- 1) **Holding Company:** Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited, India (Refer note 19)
- 2) **Key management personnel (KMP):** Mr. Manish Gupta (Director), Mr. Sachin Kansal
- 3) **Enterprises in which certain key management personnel are interested:** Jubilant HollisterStier LLC, USA., Jubilant Pharma Holdings Inc., Jubilant Cadista Pharmaceuticals Inc.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

5) Details of related party transactions during the year:

31 March 2026:

	Holding company		Enterprises in which key management personnel are interested		Total	
	USD	₹ in million	USD	₹ in million	USD	₹ in million
1) Purchase of goods, utilities & services: Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited, India	65,26,782	576.81	-	-	65,26,782	576.81
	65,26,782	576.81	-	-	65,26,782	576.81
2) Reimbursement of expenses Jubilant HollisterStier LLC, USA Jubilant Pharma Holdings Inc.	-	-	6,534 29,668	0.58 2.62	6,534 29,668	0.58 2.62
	-	-	36,202	3.20	36,202	3.20
3) Equity stocks held by: Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited, India	1,80,000	10.75	-	-	1,80,000	10.75
	1,80,000	10.75	-	-	1,80,000	10.75
4) Amount payable: Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited, India Jubilant HollisterStier LLC, USA Jubilant Pharma Holdings Inc. Jubilant Cadista Pharmaceuticals Inc.	16,66,147 - - -	158.01 - - -	- 1,53,287 49,617 910	- 14.54 4.71 0.09	16,66,147 1,53,287 49,617 910	158.01 14.54 4.71 0.09
	16,66,147	158.01	2,03,814	19.34	18,69,961	177.35



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

31 March 2025:

	Holding company		Enterprises in which key management personnel are interested		Total	
	USD	₹ in million	USD	₹ in million	USD	₹ in million
1) Purchase of goods, utilities & services: Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited, India	1,27,85,957	1080.63	-	-	1,27,85,957	1,080.63
	1,27,85,957	1,080.63	-	-	1,27,85,957	1,080.63
2) Reimbursement of expenses Jubilant HollisterStier LLC, USA Jubilant Pharma Holdings Inc. Jubilant Cadista Pharmaceuticals Inc.	- - -	- - -	20,315 14,470 24	1.72 1.22 -	20,315 14,470 24	1.72 1.22 -
	-	-	34,809	2.94	34,809	2.94
3) Equity stocks held by: Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited, India	1,80,000	10.75	-	-	1,80,000	10.75
	1,80,000	10.75	-	-	1,80,000	10.75
4) Amount payable: Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited, India Jubilant HollisterStier LLC, USA Jubilant Pharma Holdings Inc. Jubilant Cadista Pharmaceuticals Inc.	18,33,448 - - -	156.72 - - -	- 1,46,753 19,949 910	- 12.54 1.71 0.08	18,33,448 1,46,753 19,949 910	156.72 12.54 1.71 0.08
	18,33,448	156.72	1,67,612	14.33	20,01,060	171.05



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

29. Earnings per share (EPS)

	USD		₹ in million	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Net profit as per Statement of profit & loss	1,26,281	2,06,844	11.20	17.49
Number of equity shares	200	200	200	200
Basic earning per share:	631	1,034	55,800.62	87,408.69
Diluted earnings per share:	631	1,034	55,800.62	87,408.69

30. For the purpose of conversion of accounts in to Indian Currency, following rates are applied:

For the year ended/As at 31 March	2026	2025
Average rate for the year	1 USD = ₹ 88.3756	1 USD = ₹ 84.5166
Closing rate	1 USD = ₹ 94.8350	1 USD = ₹ 85.4750

31. Previous year figures have been re-grouped and re-arranged wherever necessary to conform current year's classification.

32. Figures in USD have been given only for conversion purpose.

The accompanying notes "1" to "32" form an integral part of these financial statements

In terms of our report of even date.

For BGJC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number : 003304N/N500056

Pranav Jain

Pranav Jain

Partner

Membership No. 098308

Place : New Delhi

Date : 26 May 2026



For and on behalf of Board of Jubilant Industries Inc.

Manish Gupta

Manish Gupta

Director

Place: *Spokane, USA*

Date: 26 May 2026