

HAVIX GROUP INC.

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year
Ended March 31, 2025

S & T Associates CPAS LLC
Texas, 77375

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
of Havix Group INC.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statement of Havix Group INC. (a Delaware corporation) and 9488 Jackson Trail, LLC (its subsidiary), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of March 31, 2025, and the related consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cashflows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statement.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statement referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Havix Group INC. as of March 31, 2025, and the results of its operations for the year ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statement section of our report. We are required to be independent of Havix Group INC. and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statement of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statement as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

I) Profit Sharing Revenues:

As described in Note 5 and 8 and 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statement, the company recognizes revenue from product sales when obligations under the terms of contracts with the customers are satisfied. The company from time to time enters into arrangements for the sale of its products in the various markets.

Under such arrangements, the company sells its products to the business partners at a base purchase price agreed upon in the arrangement and is also entitled to a profit share which is over and above the base purchase price. The profit share is typically dependent on the ultimate net sale proceeds or net profits, subject to any reductions or adjustments that are required by the terms of the arrangement. In revenue in an amount equal to the base purchase price is recognized in these transactions upon delivery of products to the business partners. An additional amount representing the profit share component is recognized as revenue only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

Significant judgements are used to estimate the profit share component hence the matter is considered as a Key Audit Matter.

Our audit procedures included the following:

- Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the company controls over the completeness, recognition and measurement of accruals.
- Obtained and evaluated management's computations for accruals under respective contractual arrangements.
- Evaluated the key assumptions used by the company by comparing it with prior years.
- Analyzed the historical pattern of chargebacks, the inventory information and performed retrospective reviews in order to validate management's assumptions.
- Compared the assumptions in respect of rebates, discounts, allowances and returns to current payment trends.
- Evaluated adequacy of disclosures as required by applicable financial reporting framework.

Other Matter

The Consolidated financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2024 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statement on May 31, 2024.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statement in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statement that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statement, management is responsible for assessing Havix Group INC.'s ability to continue as a going concern for at least twelve months from the end of the reporting period, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate Havix Group INC. or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statement.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statement.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Havix Group INC.'s internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statement.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Havix Group INC.'s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

S & T Associates CPAs LLC

S & T Associates CPAS LLC

Tomball, TX 77375

May 14, 2025

HAVIX GROUP INC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT

(Amounts In USD)

	Note	March 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Non-Current Assets		
a) Property, plant and equipment	4	9,772,131
b) Capital work in progress	5	758,111
c) Intangible asset under development	6	1,634,942
d) Other non-current asset	7	2,187,228
e) Deferred tax asset	8	2,229,850
Total Non-Current Assets		16,582,262
Current Assets		
A) Inventory	9	3,913,324
B) Financial Asset		
(I) Cash And Cash Equivalents	10	2,792,994
(Ii) Accounts Receivable	11	8,897,131
C) Other Current Assets	12	2,816,408
Total Current Assets		18,419,857
TOTAL ASSETS		35,002,119
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
A) Common Stock		2,268
B) Additional Paid In Capital		14,922,377
C) Retained Earnings		(7,284,933)
Total Equity		7,639,712
Liabilities		
Non-Current Liabilities		
A) Financial Liabilities		
(I) Borrowings	13	7,372,311
(Ii) Other Financial Liabilities -Non Current	14	3,101,304
Total Non-Current Liabilities		10,473,615
Current Liabilities		
A) Financial Liabilities		
(I) Borrowings	13	10,089,690
(Ii) Trade Payables	15	6,612,495
(Iii) Other Financial Liabilities - Current	16	14,832
B) Other Current Liabilities	17	171,775
Total Current Liabilities		16,888,792
Total Liabilities		27,362,407
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		35,002,119

HAVIX GROUP INC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED March 31

	Note	2025
Income		
Revenue From Operations	18	18,089,290
Other Income	19	1,889,744
Total Income		19,979,034
Expenses		
Cost of sales	20	10,977,220
Employee benefits expenses	21	4,702,657
Finance cost	22	1,075,667
Depreciation expense	23	682,985
Selling, general and administration expenses	24	583,728
Other expenses	25	2,450,807
Total Expenses		20,473,064
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		(494,030)
Income Tax Expense		-
Deferred Tax Expense	8	(124,792)
Profit After Tax		(369,238)
Total Comprehensive Income For The Year		(369,238)
Earning Per Equity Shares Having Face Value of \$1 Each		
- Basic Earnings Per Equity Share (In USD)		(1.63)
- Diluted Earnings Per Equity Share (In USD)		(1.63)

HAVIX GROUP INC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(Amounts In USD)

	Common Stock	Additonal Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Authorized Share Capital				
2,500,000 shares of common stock, par value of \$0.01 per share and 10,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share	25,000	-		
Opening Balance As On April 01, 2024 (226,800 Shares)	2,268	14,922,377	(6,915,695)	8,008,950
Shares Issued In Current Year	-	-	-	-
Net Income For The Year Ended March 31, 2025	-	-	(369,238)	(369,238)
Balance As On March 31, 2025	2,268	14,922,377	(7,284,933)	7,639,712

HAVIX GROUP INC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,

(Amounts In USD)

2025

(A) Cash Flow From Operating Activities :

Net Profit Before Tax (369,238)

Adjustments To Reconcile Net Income To Net Cash Provided By

Depreciation Expense 682,985

Interest Expense 1,075,667

Deferred Tax Asset (124,792)

Changes In Operating Assets And Liabilities

(Increase) in inventory (1,817,177)

Decrease in accounts receivables 713,286

Decrease in other current assets 1,865,076

(Decrease) in trade payables (1,717,369)

(Decrease) in other financial liabilities - current (27,204)

(Decrease) in other current liabilities (217,174)

Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities (A) 64,060

(B) Cash Flow From Investing Activities :

Purchase of property plant and equipment (3,082,250)

Additions to Capital WIP (758,111)

Change in Non-Current Assets (3,521,756)

Net Cash Flow From Investing Activities (B) (7,362,117)

(C) Cash Flow From Financing Activities :

Increase in Borrowings during the period 9,496,634

Loan From Related Party 1,562,089

Interest Expense (1,075,667)

Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities (C) 9,983,056

Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash And Cash Equivalents 2,684,999

Cash And Cash Equivalents, At Beginning of the Year 107,995

Cash And Cash Equivalents, At The End of the Year 2,792,994

HAVIX GROUP INC.

Notes to the consolidated financial statement for the period ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in USD)

1. Organization and Operations

Havix Group INC. ("the company") is a Company limited by shares incorporated and registered in state of Delaware on February 24, 2015. The address of the Company's registered office is 9488 Jackson Trail Road, Suite-A, City of Hoschton, 30548 in the state of Georgia. The principal activities of the company involves manufacturing, and sale of pharmaceutical products in various state of United States of America (USA).

2. Basis of Preparation and Presentation

Statement of Compliance

The financial statement is separate financial statement of the Company. The Company has prepared financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2025. The financial statement has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The financial statement has been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in 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

HAVIX GROUP INC.

Notes to the consolidated financial statement for the period ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in USD)

2. Basis of Preparation and Presentation (Continued)

Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statement in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgments in the process of applying the group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgments or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated and/or separate financial statement are disclosed in the report.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of annual financial statement are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Operating Cycle

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

Functional and Presentation Currency

US \$ is the functional and presentation currency.

IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet Adopted

The following is a list of the major new or amended IFRS standards and interpretations that the Company has not early adopted among those issued by the date of the approval of the Company's consolidated financial statements. The effect of the application of the new IFRS standard on the Company's consolidated financial statements is still under consideration.

IFRS		Effective date (Fiscal year beginning on or after)	The Group's application date (Fiscal year ending)	Outline of new or amended IFRS standards and interpretations
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 01, 2027	March 31, 2028	Introduces new requirement to improve companies' reporting of financial performance and give investors a better basis for analyzing and comparing companies.

HAVIX GROUP INC.

Notes to the consolidated financial statement for the period ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in USD)

3. Significant Accounting Policies

Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated in balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Assets in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. Such assets are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and is recognized in profit or loss.

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired through exchange of non-monetary assets are measured at fair value, unless the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance or the fair value of either the asset received or asset given up is not reliably measurable, in which case the acquired asset is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

Depreciation is recognized on the cost of assets (other than freehold land and Capital work-in-progress) less their residual values on straight-line method over their useful lives as indicated. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Block of Assets	Useful life (Years)
Building	30
Furniture and fixture	10
Machinery and equipment	10
Office equipment's	10
Security System	05
Computer and Software	05

Software for internal use, which is primarily acquired from third-party vendors and which is an integral part of a tangible asset, including consultancy charges for implementing the software, is capitalized as part of the related tangible asset. Subsequent costs associated with maintaining such software are recognized as expense as incurred. The capitalized costs are amortized over the lower of the estimated useful life of the software and the remaining useful life of the tangible fixed asset.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Intangible Assets

Research and development

Expenditure on research activities undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding are recognized as an expense when incurred. Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development is recognized if and only if all of the following have been demonstrated

- Development costs can be measured reliably;
- The product or process is technically and commercially feasible;
- Future economic benefits are probable; and
- The Company intends to and has sufficient resources/ability to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

The expenditure to be capitalized include the cost of materials and other costs directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. Other development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Payments to third parties that generally take the form of up-front payments and milestones for in-licensed products, compounds and intellectual property are capitalized since the probability of expected future economic benefits criterion is always considered to be satisfied for separately acquired intangible assets.

Acquired research and development intangible assets which are under development, are recognized as In-Process Research and Development assets ("IPR&D"). IPR&D assets are not amortized, but evaluated for potential impairment on an annual basis or when there are indications that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Any impairment charge on such IPR&D assets is recognized in profit or loss. Intangible assets relating to products under development, other intangible assets not available for use and intangible assets having indefinite useful life are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the assets may be impaired. All other intangible assets are tested for impairment when there are indications that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The consideration for acquisition of intangible asset which is based on reaching specific milestone that are dependent on the Company's future activity is recognized only when the activity requiring the payment is performed.

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures, including expenditures on internally generated goodwill and brands, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period by management, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Intangible Assets (Continued)

Intangible assets are de-recognized either on their disposal or where no future economic benefits are expected from their use. Gain or loss arising on such de-recognition is recognized in profit or loss, and are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of respective intangible assets as on the date of de-recognition.

Impairment of Intangible Assets

At the end of each quarter, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that its intangible assets may be impaired. If there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually at the same time each year irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In measuring the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value using a discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset at the measurement date. The discount rate used for calculating the recoverable amount is set at a rate appropriate to each geographical area of operations.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, and the reduction is recognized in profit or loss as an impairment loss.

Reversal of Impairment

At the end of each quarter, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is estimated. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is greater than its carrying amount, a reversal of an impairment loss is recognized, to the extent the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount (net of amortization) that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 asset is any asset that is:

- Cash;
- Equity instrument of another entity;
- Contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the entity.
- Contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
- Derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

Financial liability is any liability that is:

- Contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity.
- Contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments or a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose, rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments. Also, for these purposes the entity's own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments that are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16A and 16B, instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro-rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16C and 16D, or instruments that are contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

Equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Classification and recognition

Classification of a financial instrument, or its component parts takes place on initial recognition. Each instrument is classified as a financial liability, a financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, a financial asset and an equity instrument.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Financial assets classification:

The group classifies financial assets into the following categories:

- Financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)
- Financial assets subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities classification:

The group classifies financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost.
- Financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the trade date when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Except for trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component, financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or issuance of financial liabilities other than financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ("financial assets at FVTPL") and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss ("financial liabilities at FVTPL"), are added to the fair value of the financial assets or deducted from the fair value of financial liabilities at initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at FVTPL and financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets

At initial recognition, all financial assets are classified as "financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("financial assets at FVTOCI") or "financial assets at FVTPL."

a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss. Interest revenue using the effective interest method is recognized in profit or loss.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

b) Financial assets at FVTOCI (debt instruments)

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at FVTOCI (debt instruments) if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at fair value, and any gain or loss resulting from changes in fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss recognized in other components of equity is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

c) Financial assets at FVTOCI (equity instruments)

The Group has made an irrevocable election for equity instruments, with some exceptions, to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, and classifies such instruments as financial assets at FVTOCI.

After initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at fair value, and any gain or loss resulting from changes in fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognized or the fair value has significantly decreased, the cumulative gain or loss recognized in other component of equity is transferred to retained earnings. Dividends on such financial assets are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

d) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets not classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost or financial assets at FVTOCI are classified as financial assets at FVTPL. After initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowances are recognized for expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortized cost or debt instruments classified as financial assets at FVTOCI.

At the end of each quarter, the loss allowance is measured for a financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. The loss allowance is measured for a financial asset at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

However, for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables, the loss allowance is always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

If all or part of a financial asset is determined to be unrecoverable based on reasonable grounds, the financial asset is considered to be default.

The amounts of loss allowances are calculated to reflect the following factors:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.
- The time value of money.
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

When evaluating whether credit risk has increased significantly, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is available, as well as past-due information. Moreover, if there is objective evidence of credit impairment such as legal liquidation procedures due to the bankruptcy of a borrower, the Group considers the financial asset to be a credit-impaired financial asset. The carrying amount of such financial asset is directly reduced by the amount that clearly cannot be recovered in the future and the corresponding loss allowance is also reduced.

Financial liabilities

At initial recognition, all financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

a) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Derivative financial liabilities, financial liabilities designated as financial liabilities at FVTPL and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination that meets the definition of financial liabilities, are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL. After initial recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

b) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities not classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. After initial recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred but substantially.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are neither transferred nor retained and control of the financial asset has not been retained.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when a financial liability is extinguished, i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Effective Interest rate (EIR) method:

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

Off-setting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Fair Value Measurement

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

The fair value measurement assumes 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.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefit 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 is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statement are categorized within the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

- Level 1 - inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - inputs are other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived prices)
- Level 3 - inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumption that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

Inventories

Inventories consisting of raw materials and packing materials, work-in-progress, stock-in-trade, stores and spares and finished goods are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Cost of raw materials and packing materials, stock-in trade, stores and spares includes cost of purchases and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to its present location and condition. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct material, direct labor and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure.

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

The factors that the Company considers in determining the allowance for slow moving, obsolete and other non-saleable inventory include estimated shelf life, planned product discontinuances, price changes, ageing of inventory and introduction of competitive new products, to the extent each of these factors impact the Company's business and markets. The Company considers all these factors and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its actual experience on a periodic basis.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent includes only cash at bank, in hand short-term, (generally with original maturity of three months or less) highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather for investment or other purposes.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insures cash balances up to \$250,000 per depositor, per bank. It is the Company's policy to monitor the financial strength of the bank that hold its deposits on an ongoing basis. During the normal course of business, the Company may maintain cash balances in excess of the FDIC insurance limit. At times, the amounts held may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such amounts. At year ended March 31, 2025 the company has uninsured balance of \$ 2,481,217.

Trade and other Receivables

During the reporting period, the Company entered into factoring arrangements involving the sale of trade receivables to third-party financial institutions (factors) to enhance liquidity. These arrangements are structured as recourse factoring, whereby the Company retains the credit risk associated with the receivables sold. In the event of non-payment by the original debtor, the factor has the right to seek recovery from the Company.

In accordance with IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, the derecognition of financial assets is contingent upon the transfer of substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Under recourse factoring, the Company retains significant exposure to credit risk, and therefore, the risks and rewards are not substantially transferred.

As a result, the factored receivables are not derecognized from the statement of financial position. The cash received from the factor is recognized as a financial liability. The liability is measured at the amount of cash received, adjusted for any fees or interest payable under the factoring agreement.

Trade and other Payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Revenue from Contract with Customers

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, since it is the primary obligor in all of its revenue arrangement, as it has pricing latitude and is exposed to inventory and credit risks. Revenue is stated net of returns, chargebacks, taxes, rebates and other similar allowances. These are calculated on the basis of historical experience and the specific terms in the individual contracts.

In determining the transaction price, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any). The Company estimates variable consideration at contract inception until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenue from Contract with Customers (Continued)

Sale of Goods

Revenue is generated primarily from Selling of Pharmaceuticals and other related products. Revenue is recognized at the point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied and control of the goods is transferred to the customer in accordance with the terms of customer contracts.

In revenue arrangements with multiple performance obligations, the Company accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct- i.e. if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items in the arrangement and if a customer can benefit from it. The consideration is allocated between separate products and services in the arrangement based on their stand-alone selling prices. Revenue from sale of by products are included in revenue.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods to the customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Sale of Services

Revenue is recognized from rendering of services when the performance obligation is satisfied and the services are rendered at point in time or over the period of time in accordance with the terms of customer contracts. In certain instances, income from licensing arrangement arises from the Completion of certain milestones over certain period of time and recognized and when the performance obligation is satisfied. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers. A contract liability is the obligation to render services to the customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Profit Sharing Revenues

The Company from time to time enters into arrangements for the sale of its products in certain markets. Under such arrangements, the Company sells its products to the business partners at a base purchase price agreed upon in the arrangement and is also entitled to a profit share which is over and above the base purchase price. The profit share is typically dependent on the ultimate net sale proceeds or net profits, subject to any reductions or adjustments that are required by the terms of the arrangement. Revenue in an amount equal to the base purchase price is recognized in these transactions upon delivery of products to the business partners. An additional amount representing the profit share component is recognized as revenue only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**Revenue from Contract with Customers (Continued)****Out-licensing Arrangements**

Revenues include amounts derived from product out-licensing agreements. These arrangements typically consist of an initial up-front payment on inception of the license and subsequent payments dependent on achieving certain milestones in accordance with the terms prescribed in the agreement. Non-refundable upfront license fees received in connection with product out-licensing agreements are deferred and recognized over the period in which the Company has continuing performance obligations. Milestone payments which are contingent on achieving certain clinical milestones are recognized as revenues either on achievement of such milestones, if the milestones are considered substantive, or over the period the Company has continuing performance obligations, if the milestones are not considered substantive. If milestone payments are creditable against future royalty payments, the milestones are deferred and released over the period in which the royalties are anticipated to be received.

Sales Return

The Company accounts for sales returns accrual by recording an allowance for sales returns concurrent with the recognition of revenue at the time of a product sale. This allowance is based on the Company's estimate of expected sales returns. With respect to established products, the Company considers its historical experience of sales returns, levels of inventory in the distribution channel, estimated shelf life, product discontinuances, price changes of competitive products, and the introduction of competitive new products, to the extent each of these factors impact the Company's business and markets. With respect to new products introduced by the Company, such products have historically been either extensions of an existing line of product where the Company has historical experience or in therapeutic categories where established products exist and are sold either by the Company or the Company's competitors.

Disaggregated Revenue

Disaggregate revenue recognized from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. An entity shall apply the guidance in paragraphs B87–B89 when selecting the categories to use to disaggregate revenue.

The extent to which an entity's revenue is disaggregated for the purposes of this disclosure depends on the facts and circumstances that pertain to the entity's contracts with customers. Some entities may need to use more than one type of category to meet the objective for disaggregating revenue. Other entities may meet the objective by using only one type of category to disaggregate revenue.

When selecting the type of category (or categories) to use to disaggregate revenue, an entity shall consider how information about the entity's revenue has been presented for other purposes, including all of the following:

- a) Disclosures presented outside the financial statement (for example, in earnings releases, annual reports or investor presentations);
- b) Information regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker for evaluating the financial performance of operating segments; and

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenue from Contract with Customers (Continued)

- c) Other information that is similar to the types of information identified in paragraph B88 (a) and (b) and that is used by the entity or users of the entity's financial statement to evaluate the entity's financial performance or make resource allocation decisions.

In addition, an entity shall disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statement to understand the relationship between the disclosure of disaggregated revenue and revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment, if the IFRS 8 Operating Segments is applicable.

The Group recognizes revenue from the following major sources:

- Out-licensing Fees
- Trading Sales
- Profit from distribution
- Sale of goods & services

Foreign Currency

IAS 21 requires all the foreign exchange differences to be recorded immediately in the Profit and Loss account. IAS 21 requires entity to determine functional currency and measure results and financial position in that currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment whereas foreign currency is the currency other than the functional currency.

If financial statement is presented in any other currency other than functional currency, IAS 21 requires assets/liabilities to be translated at closing rate and income/expenses at average rate. Exchange differences on translation of foreign currency monetary items are recognized in the profit and loss account. In the consolidation of financial statement of foreign operations, the translation difference on monetary items is taken to other comprehensive income.

Employee Benefits Expense

Short term employee benefits for salary and wages that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which employees render the related service are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Havix Group INC administers and allows the employees to contribute to a retirement plan, a 401(k) plan for the employees. Employees of the Company become eligible to participate in the Plan after meeting certain eligibility requirements. The Company does not contribute to the either Plan.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**Finance Income / Finance Cost**

Finance income represent interest income on fund invested. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowing. Interest expense is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in OCI or directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or directly in equity respectively. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable profit for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, wherever appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset, where company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Income Taxes (Continued)

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statement and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company.

The Company recognizes a deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses or tax credits only to the extent that the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized by the entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Withholding tax arising out of payment of dividends to shareholders under the Indian Income tax regulations is not considered as tax expense for the Company and all such taxes are recognized in the statement of changes in equity as part of the associated dividend payment.

Related Parties

A related party is a person or entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control. As a minimum, the following are regarded as related parties of the reporting entity:

Earnings per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which includes all stock options granted to employees.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statement by the Board of Directors.

HAVIX GROUP INC.

Notes to the consolidated financial statement for the period ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in USD)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Cash flows Statement

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

Events occurring after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provides evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statement. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

HAVIX GROUP INC.

Notes to the consolidated financial statement for the period ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in USD)

4. Property, Plant & Equipment

Description	Land	Building	Furniture and Fixture	Machinery and Equipment	Office Equipment's	Security System	Computer Software	Total
Gross Block								
As at April 01, 2024	691,100	5,484,107	127,210	3,629,631	186,723	80,730	83,141	10,282,642
Additions during the year	-	862,231	88,296	2,075,518	-	90,370	50,744	3,167,159
Adjustment during the period	-	-	-	(84,909)	-	-	-	(84,909)
As at March 31, 2025	691,100	6,346,338	215,506	5,620,240	186,723	171,100	133,885	13,364,892
Accumulated Depreciation								
As at April 01, 2024	-	1,002,746	58,256	1,633,082	77,297	80,339	58,056	2,909,776
Charge during the period	-	195,557	12,721	402,205	37,344	18,127	17,031	682,985
As at March 31, 2025	-	1,198,303	70,977	2,035,287	114,641	98,466	75,087	3,592,761
Net Block as at April 01, 2024	691,100	4,481,361	68,954	1,996,549	109,426	391	25,085	7,372,866
Net Block as at March 31, 2025	691,100	5,148,035	144,529	3,584,953	72,082	72,634	58,798	9,772,131

HAVIX GROUP INC.

Notes to the consolidated financial statement for the period ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in USD)

5. Capital work in progress

Description	Building	Machinery	Total
Gross Block			
As at April 01, 2024	-	-	-
Additions/(Disposal) during the period	720,000	38,111	758,111
As at March 31, 2025	720,000	38,111	758,111

6. Intangible Asset Under Developments

Description	Capital work in progress	Product development	Total
Gross Block			
As at April 01, 2024	220,599	1,414,343	1,634,942
Additions/(Disposal) during the period	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	220,599	1,414,343	1,634,942
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at April 01, 2024	-	-	-
Charge / (Write off) for the period	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-
Net Block as at April 01, 2024	220,599	1,414,343	1,634,942
Net Block as at March 31, 2025	220,599	1,414,343	1,634,942

7. Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Accrued Income – Non-current Portion	1,346,319
Capital Advances	829,118
Electricity Deposit	11,691
Water Deposits	100
Total	2,187,228

8. Deferred Tax

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability) (Net)	2,229,850
Total	2,229,850

Deferred Tax	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax asset:	
Opening Balance	2,105,058
Addition/(Less): during the year	124,792
Closing Balance	2,229,850

HAVIX GROUP INC.

Notes to the consolidated financial statement for the period ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in USD)

9. Inventory

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
CS of RM-Commercial	1,883,710
CS of CMO Goods	1,087,919
CS of consumables	332,248
CS of packaging material	212,617
Laboratory Inventory	130,000
CS of Labeling Material	123,904
CS of R&D Material	117,383
CS of Finished Goods	25,543
Total	3,913,324

10. Cash & Cash Equivalents

Particular	As at March 31, 2025
Chase Bank	2,731,217
Truist Bank	44,736
First Citizen Bank	16,912
Embassy National Bank Checking	129
Total	2,792,994

11. Accounts Receivables

Particular	As at March 31, 2025
Accounts Receivables – Others	8,462,638
Accounts Receivable – Due from Related Parties	434,493
Total	8,897,131

Accounts Receivables Aging (Days)	As at March 31, 2025
Current	3,071,584
1-30	468,061
31-60	737,495
61-90	778,564
91 and over	3,841,427
Total	8,897,131

12. Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Accrued Income – current portion	2,097,125
R & D Tax Credit Receivable	445,360
Prepaid Fees to FDA	173,964
Prepaid Expenses	61,749
Advance to Vendor	38,210
Total	2,816,408

HAVIX GROUP INC.

Notes to the consolidated financial statement for the period ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in USD)

13. Borrowings:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		
	Current	Non – Current	Total
Unsecured Considered Good			
Loan From Parent Company	-	2,558,181	2,558,181
Loan From Related Party	1,082,055	-	1,082,055
Loan From Others	509,590	101,250	610,840
Total Unsecured Borrowings	1,591,645	2,659,431	4,251,076
Secured Borrowings			
Loan From Bank	7,163,157	4,712,880	11,876,038
Loan From Financial institutions	1,334,888	-	1,334,888
Total Secured Borrowings	8,498,045	4,712,880	13,210,925
Total Borrowings	10,089,690	7,372,311	17,462,001

14. Other Financial Liabilities – Non-Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Advance from Related Party	3,101,304
Total	3,101,304

15. Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Payables – Others	5,195,783
Trade Payables – Due to Related Parties	1,416,712
Total	6,612,495

Accounts Payables Aging (Days)	As at March 31, 2025
Current	296,910
1-30	1,559,586
31-60	1,267,749
61-90	599,980
91 and over	2,888,270
Total	6,612,495

16. Other Financial Liabilities - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Credit Card Payables	13,182
Advance Received from Customer	1,650
Total	14,832

HAVIX GROUP INC.

Notes to the consolidated financial statement for the period ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in USD)

17. Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for CMO COGS R/M	100,000
Payroll Liabilities-Taxes	54,414
Payroll Liabilities-Salary & Wages	17,361
Total	171,775

18. Revenue From Operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Trading Sales	9,045,825
CMO Product Sales	2,232,933
Sale Of Product Income	2,165,708
Profit Shares from Distributors	2,097,125
Technology Transfer	1,851,500
Pass Through Sales	346,199
Validation Batch Fee	315,000
Stability Charges	35,000
Total	18,089,290

19. Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Product Development Income	1,780,000
Common Cost Allocation	96,000
Other Miscellaneous Income	13,744
Total	1,889,744

20. Cost Of Materials Consumed

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Trading Purchases	8,420,108
Raw Materials	742,844
Laboratory and R&D	581,329
Manufacturing and Production	479,946
Packaging and Labeling	371,245
Labor	174,108
Testing and Quality Control	147,844
Logistics and Freight	59,796
Total	10,977,220

HAVIX GROUP INC.

Notes to the consolidated financial statement for the period ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in USD)

21. Employee Benefits Expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Particulars	
Salaries & Wages	4,213,868
Payroll Taxes- Employer Contribution	294,444
Insurance For Employees	129,668
Employee Benefits	51,440
Bonus	7,000
Payroll Processing Expenses	6,237
Total	4,702,657

22. Finance & Other Expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Particulars	
Interest & Finance Charges	1,075,667
Total	1,075,667

23. Depreciation & Amortization Expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Particulars	
Depreciation -Equipment	402,205
Depreciation -Building	195,557
Depreciation -Office Equipment	37,344
Depreciation -Security system	18,127
Depreciation -Software	17,031
Depreciation -Furniture & Fixture	12,721
Total	682,985

24. Selling, General & Administration Expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Particulars	
Shipping, Freight & Delivery Expenses	150,641
Clothing and laundry Expenses	111,672
Cleaning/Janitorial Expenses	90,225
Electricity Expenses	87,328
Selling & Advertising Expense	73,006
Meals & Entertainment Expenses	20,544
Natural Gas Expenses	14,039
Internet Expenses	12,987
Water Expenses	9,706
Gas Cylinders Expenses	8,070
Mobile Expenses	5,510
Total	583,728

HAVIX GROUP INC.

Notes to the consolidated financial statement for the period ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in USD)

25. Other Expense

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Legal And Professional Fees	1,092,488
Repairs & Maintenance	294,747
Taxes & Licenses	238,768
FDA Facility Fees	223,308
General Insurance Expenses	192,754
Office Supplies & Software	125,987
Travel And Lodging Expenses	114,421
Rent & Lease Expenses	69,241
Other Miscellaneous Expenses	42,891
Reimbursement Expenses	28,633
Landscape Expenses	15,794
Dues & Subscriptions	11,775
Total	2,450,807

26. Related Party Disclosure

Name of Related party	Nature of relationship
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Holding Company
Senores Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Group Company
Aviraj Group LLC	Party to which KMP Exercise Significant Influence
Ashok Barot	Director of Company
Swapnil Shah	Director of Company
Dhananjay Barot	Director of Company
Hemangauri Barot	Related to Director of Company

Following are the transactions that company has entered during the year April 01, 2024 to March 31, 2025 with related parties

Name of Related Party	Nature of Transaction	Amount (USD)
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Professional Fees	840,000
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Purchase of Materials	197,552
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Purchase of Materials	173,907
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Finance Charges	128,253
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Interest on Loan	85,749
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Travelling and other expenses	50,813
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Other expenses	47,336
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Other expenses	26,598
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Guarantee Expenses	12,059
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Finance Charges	9,570
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Freight Expenses	6,685
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Professional Fees	5,842
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Interest on Loan	5,728
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Professional Fees	5,655
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Finance Charges	175

HAVIX GROUP INC.**Notes to the consolidated financial statement for the period ended March 31, 2025****(All amounts in USD)****26. Related Party Disclosure (Continued)**

Name of Related Party	Nature of Transaction	Amount (USD)
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Recovery of expenses	20,971
Senores Pharmaceuticals Inc	Common cost allocation income	96,000
Senores Pharmaceuticals Inc	Product development income	1,780,000
Senores Pharmaceuticals Inc	Sale of Products	34,492
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	122,820
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Loan Aailed during the year	2,466,704
KMPs and Directors	Salary and Remuneration	384,554

Following are the outstanding balances with related parties as of March 31, 2025

Name of Related Party	Nature of Transaction	Amount (USD)
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Loan Payable including accrued interest	2,558,180
Ashok Barot	Loan Payable including accrued interest	516,872
Aviraj Group LLC	Loan Payable including accrued interest	410,435
Dhananjay Barot	Loan Payable including accrued interest	79,749
Hemangauri Barot	Loan Payable including accrued interest	75,000
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Accounts Payable	868,491
Senores Pharmaceuticals Inc	Accounts Payable	200,000

27. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

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, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, loans and investments. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of counterparty to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Company's reputation.

HAVIX GROUP INC.**Notes to the consolidated financial statement for the period ended March 31, 2025****(All amounts in USD)****27. Financial Risk Management (Continued)****Market risk**

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from adverse changes in market rates and prices (such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices) or in the price of market risk-sensitive instruments as a result of such adverse changes in market rates and prices. Market risk is attributable to all market risk-sensitive financial instruments, all foreign currency receivables and payables and all short term and long-term debt. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and the market value of its investments. Thus, the Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk

As at March 31, 2025, the Company has loan facilities which are either on floating interest rates. Hence the Company is exposed to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Interest risk arises to the Company mainly from borrowings with variable rates. The banks are now finance at variable rate only, which is the inherent business risk.

Particular	Balance as on March 31, 2025
Loan From Bank	11,876,038
Loan From Financial Institutions	1,334,888
Total	13,210,926

28. Events after Reporting Period

The Company has evaluated events occurring after reporting period from the date of consolidated financial statements through May 14, 2025, the date these consolidated financial statements were issued. There were no material events after reporting period that required recognition or additional disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.