

EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

(Company Registration No.: 202226957C)

**DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.

GENERAL INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

SINHA APPUORV
SINHA SWATI
SRIVIDYA VENKATRAM

COMPANY SECRETARY

SRIVIDYA VENKATRAM

REGISTERED OFFICE

1 SCOTTS ROAD,
#24 - 10 SHAW CENTRE
SINGAPORE 228208

AUDITORS

EVEREST ASSURANCE PAC
7500A Beach Road
#14-302 The Plaza
Singapore 199591

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EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT *For the financial year ended 31 March 2024*

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the sole member of the Company together with the audited financial statements of Exato.AI Pte. Ltd, ("the Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due as the sole shareholder have undertaken to support the Company financially in meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due.

2. DIRECTORS

The directors in office at the date of this statement are:

SINHA APPUORV
SINHA SWATI
SRIVIDYA VENKATRAM

3. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE BENEFITS

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

4. DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Companies Act 1967, the directors of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations except as stated below:

Name of Director	Direct interest		Deemed interest	
	At the beginning of the financial year	At the end of financial year	At the beginning of the financial year	At the end of financial year
The Company (no. of ordinary shares)				
SINHA APPUORV	-	-		
SINHA SWATI	-	-		
Holding Company, EXATO TECHNOLOGIES PVT. LTD. (% of ordinary shares)				
SINHA APPUORV	78.30 %	78.30 %	-	-
SINHA SWATI	0.08 %	0.08 %	-	-

5. SHARE OPTIONS

During the financial year, no option to take up unissued shares of the Company was granted.

At the end of the financial year, there were no shares of the Company issued by virtue of the exercise of any option to take up unissued shares.

There are no unissued shares under option.

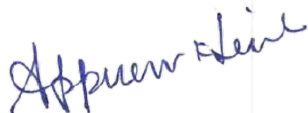
EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

6. INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Messrs Everest Assurance PAC, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



SINHA APPUORV
Director



SINHA SWATI
Director

Singapore,
30 April 2025

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Sole Member of EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). 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 Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit on the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 control.
- 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 the Company's internal control.
- 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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Singapore
30 April 2025



EVEREST ASSURANCE PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2024

(Expressed in Singapore Dollars)

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Other current assets	4	3,000	3,000
Amount due from holding company	6	500	500
		<u>3,500</u>	<u>3,500</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>3,500</u>	<u>3,500</u>
EQUITY			
Share capital	5	500	500
Accumulated losses		(9,400)	(4,800)
		<u>(8,900)</u>	<u>(4,300)</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Amount due to holding company	6	12,400	7,800
		<u>12,400</u>	<u>7,800</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>3,500</u>	<u>3,500</u>

*(The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form
an integral part of the financial statements)*

EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

(Expressed in Singapore Dollars)

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Continuing operations			
Revenue		-	-
Administrative expenses		(4,600)	(4,800)
Loss before tax	7	(4,600)	(4,800)
Income tax expenses	8	-	-
Loss after tax		(4,600)	(4,800)
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income Loss for the year		(4,600)	(4,800)

(The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements)

EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024
(Expressed in Singapore Dollars)

	Note	Share Capital \$	Accumulated Losses \$	Total \$
Issue of share capital upon formation	5	500	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(4,800)	(4,800)
Balance as on 31 March 2023		500	(4,800)	(4,300)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(4,600)	(4,600)
Balance as on 31 March 2024		500	(9,400)	(8,900)

*(The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form
an integral part of the financial statements)*

EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024
(Expressed in Singapore Dollars)

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax for the year	(4,600)	(4,800)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(4,600)	(4,800)
Movements in working capital		
Other current assets	-	(3,000)
Cash generated used in operations	(4,600)	(7,800)
Income taxes paid	-	-
Net cash generated used in operating activities	(4,600)	(7,800)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Amount from holding company	4,600	7,800
Net cash generated from financing activities	4,600	7,800
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	-	-

(The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements)

EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *For the financial year ended 31 March 2024*

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements:

1. GENERAL AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. The principal place of business and registered address of the Company is 1 Scotts Road, #24-10 Shaw Centre, Singapore 228208.

The principal activity of the Company is that of information technology consultancy.

The company is wholly-owned subsidiary of Exato Technologies Pvt. Ltd. a company incorporated in the the Republic of India, which is also the ultimate holding company.

The company has not commenced its business activities since the date of incorporation.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 30 April 2025.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except where otherwise disclosed in the notes hereto.

All financial information is presented in Singapore Dollars (SGD or S\$ or \$) which is the Company's functional currency and has been rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies of the Company. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the balance sheet, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

(b) ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

The following standards and interpretations are effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 April 2023:

- Amendments to FRS 103 *Business Combinations*: Reference to the Conceptual Framework
- Amendments to FRS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*: Proceeds before Intended Use
- Amendments to FRS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*: Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
- Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2021

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EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

(c) STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

A number of new standards and amendments to standards that have been issued are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

The directors expect that the adoption of these new and amended standards will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements:</i> Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements:</i> Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 7 <i>Statement of Cash Flows and</i> <i>FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i> Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 116 <i>Leases:</i> Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 21 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign</i> <i>Exchange Rates:</i> Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
Amendments to FRS 110 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements:</i> <i>and FRS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures:</i> Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

(d) FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the end of the financial year. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the financial year are recognised in profit or loss.

(e) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets -

Recognition and derecognition

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets at amortised cost, investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- 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.

EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *For the financial year ended 31 March 2024*

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, debt investments with no active market, account receivables at amortized cost and other financial assets, are measured at amortized cost, which equals to gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTPL

Financial asset is classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is mandatorily measured as at FVTPL, including investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss does not incorporate any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

Impairment

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for financial assets carried at amortised cost. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

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

If the Company has measured the loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date.

The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial assets with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Derecognition

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

- 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.

EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *For the financial year ended 31 March 2024*

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough 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, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its 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.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment's revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment's revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Offset

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented on the statement of financial position when, and only when the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial liabilities -

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

(f) IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to its present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is

EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *For the financial year ended 31 March 2024*

used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

For impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in profit or loss in those categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation. If the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses in relation to CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rated basis.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exist, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised, increasing the carrying amount of the asset to its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying value does exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined net of depreciation or amortisation, had no impairment been recognised. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

(g) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdraft that form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(h) SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in the year in which they are declared.

Preference Share Capital is classified as equity if it is non-redeemable, or redeemable only at the Company's option and any dividends are discretionary. Discretionary dividends thereon are recognised as distributions within equity upon approval by the Company's shareholders. Preference share capital is classified as financial liability if it is redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the shareholder, or if dividend payments are not discretionary. Non- discretionary dividends thereon are recognised as interest expense in profit or loss as accrued.

(i) REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

(j) PROVISIONS

General

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.

EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *For the financial year ended 31 March 2024*

Provisions are reviewed at the balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. A provision is reversed only if it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using an appropriate pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Audit fee

Audit fee is accrued in the year in which the audit is carried out.

(k) TAXES

Income tax expense on the profit or loss for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, providing for 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 certain temporary differences, viz., the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets of liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures to the extent that they probably will not be reversed in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they are reversed, based on the laws that have been enacted by the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that related tax benefits will be realised.

(l) RELATED PARTY

A related party is defined as follows:

- (i) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group and Company if that person:
 - a) Has control or joint control over the Company;
 - b) Has significant influence over the Company; or
 - c) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or Company or of a parent of the Company.
- (ii) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following applies:
 - a) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
 - b) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
 - c) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - d) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - e) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;

EXATO.AI PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

- f) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i) above;
- g) A person identified in (i)a) above has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel or the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future years.

3.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

a) Determination of functional currency

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgment is used by the Company to determine the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Consideration factors include the currency that mainly influences sales prices of goods and services and the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Management is of the opinion that there are no estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period

4. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Deposits	3,000	3,000
	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>

Other current assets are denominated in Singapore dollars only.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Issued and Subscribed Capital	500	500
500 Ordinary shares with no par value	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regards to residual assets of the Company.

During the previous financial period, the Company issued 500 subscriber share at \$1.00 on 2 August 2022 (date of incorporation) for cash. The shares remain unpaid as the Company has yet to open a bank account in its name (note 6).

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6. AMOUNT DUE FROM / TO HOLDING COMPANY

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Amount due from Holding Company	500	500
Amount due to Holding Company	12,400	7,800

Amounts due from / to holding company are unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand.

Amount due from holding company pertains to amount receivable towards subscription of 500 shares amounting to SGD 500 (note 5).

7. LOSS BEFORE TAX

Loss before tax is derived after charging / (crediting) the following:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Professional Fees	4,600	4,800

8. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<u>Income Statement:</u>		
Current income tax - continuing operations	-	-
	-	-

The current year income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17% (2023:17%) to profit / (loss) before income tax as a result of the following:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Accounting loss before tax	(4,600)	(4,800)
Income tax expense at statutory rate	(782)	(816)
Non-deductible expense	782	816
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	-	-

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the Company and related parties took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial year:

(a) Sale and purchase of goods and services, loans, assets and liabilities

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Payment on behalf by holding company	4,600	7,800

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10. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets at amortised cost and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	2024	2023
Financial Assets measured at amortised cost	\$	\$
Other current assets	3,000	3,000
Amount due from holding company	500	500
Total Loans and Receivables	3,500	3,500
	2024	2023
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	\$	\$
Amount due to holding company	12,400	7,800
Total Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	12,400	7,800

11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risk management is integral to the whole business of the Company. The Company has a system of controls in place to create an acceptable balance between the cost of risk occurring and the cost of managing the risks. The management continually monitors the risk management process of the Company to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved. The key financial risks of the Company include liquidity risk, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

(a) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches in maturities of financial assets and liabilities. When required the Company borrows from its holding company.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date based on the contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

2024	Carrying amount \$	Contractual cash flows \$	One year or less \$
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Other current assets	3,000	3,000	3,000
Amount due from holding company	500	500	500
	3,500	3,500	3,500
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>			
Amount due to holding company	12,400	12,400	12,400
	12,400	12,400	12,400
Net undiscounted financial assets / (liabilities)	(7.700)	(7.700)	(7.700)
2023	Carrying amount \$	Contractual cash flows \$	One year or less \$
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Other current assets	3,000	3,000	3,000
Amount due from holding company	500	500	500
	3,500	3,500	3,500
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>			
Amount due to holding company	7,800	7,800	7,800
	7,800	7,800	7,800
Net undiscounted financial assets / (liabilities)	(4.300)	(4.300)	(4.300)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

(b) Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's foreign exchange risk results mainly from cash flows from transactions denominated in foreign currencies. At present, the Company does not have any foreign currency transactions. The Company does not hold cash denominated in foreign currencies. Thus, the Company is not exposed to risk due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

(c) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any fixed-rate or variable-rate debt securities or borrowings. Short-term receivables and payables are not exposed to interest rate risk. Thus, the Company is not exposed to risk due to changes in interest rates.

(d) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from other receivables.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 60 days, default of interest due for more than 30 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

To minimise credit risk, the Company has developed and maintained the Company's credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by publicly available financial information and the Company's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Company considers available reasonable and supportive -looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating
- External credit rating
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors in the Company and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making contractual payment.

The Company determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant difficulty of the debtor
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty

The Company categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 120 days past due. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

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The Company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Definition of category	Basis for recognising expected credit loss (ECL)
I	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
II	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired
III	Amount is >60 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired (in default).	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
IV	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

The table below details the credit quality of the Company's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating categories:

	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL US\$	Gross carrying amount US\$	Loss allowance US\$	Net carrying amount US\$
31 Mar 2024						
Other current assets	4	Note 1	12-month ECL	3,000	-	3,000
					-	
	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL US\$	Gross carrying amount US\$	Loss allowance US\$	Net carrying amount US\$
31 Mar 2023						
Other current assets	4	Note 1	12-month ECL	3,000	-	3,000
					-	

Exposure to credit risk

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

Other receivables (Note 1)

The Company assessed the latest performance and financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for the future outlook of the industry in which the counterparties operate in, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Company measured the impairment loss allowance using 12-month ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

(e) Capital Management

The capital of the Company consists of the issued share capital and retained earnings.

The objectives of the Company when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, issue new shares, obtain new borrowings, redeem existing borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

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12. GOING CONCERN

The Company incurred a loss of SGD 4,600 (2023: SGD 4,800) for the year ended 31 Mar 2024 and was apparently insolvent in that it has a position of net current liabilities and deficit shareholders' equity of SGD 8,900 (2023: SGD 4,300) as at 31 March 2024 and the holding company has undertaken to support the Company financially in meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due.

13. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The figures for the current period are for 12 months whereas the figures for the previous period are for a period of 8 months from 2 August 2022 to 31 March 2023.

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