# Mantas Inc.

## Unaudited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

**Mantas Inc.**

**Unaudited Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024**

| | Notes | (Amounts in USD) As at March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Financial assets | | | |
| Investment in subsidiary* | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Deferred tax assets (net) | 4 | 1,178 | 1,142 |
| | | **1,178** | **1,142** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Financial assets | | | |
| Other current financial assets | 5 | 2,886,617 | 2,886,506 |
| | | **2,886,617** | **2,886,506** |
| **TOTAL** | | **2,887,795** | **2,887,648** |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Equity share capital | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Other equity | 7 | 2,799,797 | 2,799,709 |
| **Total equity** | | **2,799,798** | **2,799,710** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Other current financial liabilities | 8 | 27,004 | 27,004 |
| Income tax liabilities (net) | | 60,993 | 60,934 |
| | | **87,997** | **87,938** |
| **TOTAL** | | **2,887,795** | **2,887,648** |

*amount represents less than USD 1

Summary of material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Mantas Inc.**

**Bala Hari**
Director

**Place: New Jersey, USA**
**Date: April 23, 2024**

**Mantas Inc.**

**Statement of Unaudited profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2024**

| | | (Amounts in USD except share data) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Year ended March 31,** | |
| | **Notes** | **2024** | **2023** |
| **Income** | | | |
| Revenue from operations | | - | - |
| Other income, net | 9 | 111 | 280,180 |
| **Total income** | | **111** | **280,180** |
| **Expenses** | | | |
| Other operating expenses | | - | - |
| **Total expenses** | | **-** | **-** |
| **Profit before tax** | | **111** | **280,180** |
| Tax expenses | | | |
| Current tax | 4 | 59 | 58,935 |
| Deferred tax | 4 | (36) | (97) |
| Total tax expenses | | 23 | 58,838 |
| **Profit for the year** | | **88** | **221,342** |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | | **88** | **221,342** |
| Earning per equity share in USD of par value of USD 0.01 per share (March 31,2023 USD 0.01 per share) | 13 | | |
| Basic | | 0.88 | 2,213.42 |
| Diluted | | 0.88 | 2,213.42 |
| Summary of material accounting policies | 2 | | |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Mantas Inc.**

**Bala Hari**
**Director**

**Place: New Jersey, USA**
**Date: April 23, 2024**

**Mantas Inc.**

**Unaudited Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024**

(a) Year ended March 31, 2024 (Amounts in USD except share data)

| Particulars | Equity share capital | | Other equity | | Total equity attributable to equity share holders of the Company |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of shares | Share Capital* | Securities premium | Retained earnings | |
| **Balance as of April 1, 2023** | **100** | **1** | **123,016,975** | **(120,217,266)** | **2,799,710** |
| Profit for the year | - | - | - | 88 | 88 |
| **Balance as of March 31, 2024** | **100** | **1** | **123,016,975** | **(120,217,178)** | **2,799,798** |

(*amount represents in USD)

(b) Year ended March 31, 2023 (Amounts in USD except share data)

| Particulars | Equity share capital | | Other equity | | Total equity attributable to equity share holders of the Company |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of shares | Share Capital * | Securities premium | Retained earnings | |
| **Balance as of April 1, 2022** | **100** | **1** | **123,016,975** | **(120,158,708)** | **2,858,268** |
| Profit for the year | - | - | - | 221,342 | 221,342 |
| Dividend paid during the year | - | - | - | (279,900) | (279,900) |
| **Balance as of March 31, 2023** | **100** | **1** | **123,016,975** | **(120,217,266)** | **2,799,710** |

(*amount represents in USD)

Summary of material accounting policies [Refer note 2]

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Mantas Inc.**

**Bala Hari**
Director

**Place: New Jersey, USA**
**Date: April 23, 2024**

# Mantas Inc.

## Notes annexed to and forming part of unaudited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

**Note 1: Corporate information**

Mantas Inc. (“the Company”) was incorporated as a corporation registered in Delaware, United States of America on May 24, 2001. The Company is a subsidiary of Oracle Financial Services Software America, Inc. (“OAI”) holding 100% (March 31, 2023 – 100%) ownership interest in the Company as at March 31, 2024.

The Company is principally engaged in the business of providing information technology solutions and business processing services to the financial services industry worldwide.

**Note 2: Material accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the “Act”) read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time. These financial statements have been prepared on the request of Oracle Financial Services Software Limited, the Holding Company to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India.

As the Company is not domiciled in India and hence not registered under the Act, these financial statements have not been prepared to fully comply with the Act, and so they do not reflect all disclosure requirements of the Act.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual and going concern basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) and share-based payments.

**2.2 Summary of material accounting policies**

The material accounting policies adopted by the Company, in respect of the financial statements are set out as below:

**(a) Foreign currencies**

The functional currency of the Company is US Dollar.

*Foreign currency balances*

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency using spot rates on the date the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

**(b) Income tax**

*Current income tax*

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operate and generate taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside statement of profit or loss is recognized either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

*Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, and associates, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized either in other comprehensive income or in equity as applicable. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments:

The interpretation in Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of Ind AS 12. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of Ind AS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The interpretation specifically addresses the following:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

The Company has determined whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments. The approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty should be followed. In determining the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty, the company has considered, (a) how it prepares its income tax filings and supports tax treatments; or (b) how the entity expects the taxation authority to make its examination and resolve issues that might arise from that examination.

**(c) Fair value measurement**

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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

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

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

**(d) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement**

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. The Company recognizes a financial asset or a liability in its balance sheet only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

**Financial assets**

*Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through statement of profit or loss as appropriate. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through statement of profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

*Subsequent measurement*

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets of the Company are classified in three categories:

- Debt instruments measured at amortized cost
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through statement of profit or loss

*Derecognition*

A financial asset is derecognized i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position when:

- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or
- The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred

nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes 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.

*Impairment of financial assets*

The Company applies expected credit loss ('ECL') model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets and credit risk exposure. For trade receivables the Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. Further, the trade receivables have customer concentration across the globe and therefore the Company also considers the socio-economic conditions of the regions where the customers are located.

At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

*Interest income*

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

*Dividend income*

Dividends are recognized in statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

**Financial liabilities**

*Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, accrued expenses, accrued compensation to employees, advance from customers, amounts due to subsidiaries, dividend and dividend tax payable along with unpaid dividends.

*Subsequent measurement*

The Company measures all financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

Financial liabilities held for trading are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

*Derecognition*

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

**(e) Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

**(f) Cash dividend to equity shareholders of the Company**

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash or noncash distributions to equity shareholders when the distribution is authorized, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in other equity.

**Mantas Inc.**

**Notes annexed to and forming part of the unaudited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

| | (Amounts in USD) As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
| **Note 3: Investments in subsidiary (unquoted) (at cost, unless otherwise stated)** | | |
| Sotas Inc. 1 (March 31, 2023 - 1) equity shares of USD 0.01 each* | 0 | 0 |
| | **0** | **0** |

(*amount represents less than USD 1 )

**Note 4: Income taxes**

**(a) The major components of income tax expense are:**

| | (Amounts in USD) Year ended March 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2024** | **2023** |
| **(i) Profit or loss section** | | |
| **Current taxes** | **59** | **58,935** |
| Deferred tax | (36) | (97) |
| Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss | **23** | **58,838** |

**(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit:**

| | (Amounts in USD) Year ended March 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2024** | **2023** |
| Accounting profit before income tax | **111** | **280,180** |
| Enacted tax rates | 21% | 21% |
| Computed expected tax expenses | 23 | 58,838 |
| Tax effect | | |
| Others | | - |
| **Income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss** | **23** | **58,838** |

**(c) The tax effect of significant temporary differences that resulted in net deferred tax asset are as follows:**

| | (Amounts in USD) As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
| **Deferred tax asset** | | |
| Foreign Exchange adjustments | 1,178 | 1,142 |
| | 1,178 | 1,142 |
| **Deferred tax liability** | - | - |
| **Net deferred tax (liability) asset** | **1,178** | **1,142** |

**(d) Reconciliation of net deferred tax asset is as follows:**

(Amounts in USD)

| | Year ended March 31 | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2024** | **2023** |
| Balance, beginning of year | 1,142 | 1,045 |
| Add: Deferred Tax for the year | 36 | 97 |
| Balance, end of the year | **1,178** | **1,142** |

(Amounts in USD)

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
| **Note 5: Financial assets** | | |
| **Current** | | |
| Amount due from related parties | 2,886,617 | 2,886,506 |
| | **2,886,617** | **2,886,506** |

(Amounts in USD)

| **Note 6: Equity share capital** | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
| **Authorized:** | | |
| **Common Stock (Equity Shares)** | | |
| 22,000,000 (March 31, 2023 - 22,000,000) equity shares of USD 0.01 each - Class A | 220,000 | 220,000 |
| 6,000,000 (March 31, 2023 - 6,000,000 ) equity shares of USD 0.01 each - Class B | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| **Preferred Stock (Preference Shares -- Series A-1)** | | |
| 6,000,000 (March 31, 2023 - 6,000,000 ) equity shares of USD 0.01 each | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| **Preferred Stock (Preference Shares -- Series A-2)** | | |
| 6,000,000 (March 31, 2023 - 6,000,000 ) equity shares of USD 0.01 each | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| **Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:** | | |
| 100 (March 31, 2023 - 100) equity shares of USD 0.01 each - Class A | 1 | 1 |

(a) The Company has issued class A of equity shares having a par value of USD 0.01 per share. Each holder of Class A equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

| | As at | |
|---|---|---|
| Name and relationship of shareholder : | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
| Oracle Financial Services Software America, Inc. | | |
| Number of equity shares | 100 | 100 |
| % of equity shares | 100% | 100% |

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of equity shares.

**Note 7: Other equity**

| | (Amounts in USD) As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
| Retained earnings | (120,217,178) | (120,217,266) |
| Securities premium account | 123,016,975 | 123,016,975 |
| | **2,799,797** | **2,799,709** |

**Retained earnings**

Retained earnings represents the undistributed earnings, net of amounts transferred to general reserve, if any.

**Securities premium**

Securities premium represents amount received in excess of face value on issue of shares by the Company.

**Note 8: Financial Liabilities**
**Current**

| | (Amounts in USD) As at | |
|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
| **Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost** | | |
| Amount due to related parties | 27,004 | 27,004 |
| | **27,004** | **27,004** |

Terms and conditions of financial liabilities:
- Other financial liabilities are normally settled as and when due

| | (Amounts in USD ) For the year ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
| **Note 9: Other income, net** | | |
| Dividend from subsidiary company | - | 279,900 |
| Foreign exchange gain, net | 111 | 280 |
| | **111** | **280,180** |

**Mantas Inc.**

**Notes annexed to and forming part of the unaudited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

## Note 10: Names of Related Parties and description of relationship:

| Relationship | Names of related parties |
|---|---|
| **(i) Related parties** | |
| Ultimate Holding Company | Oracle Corporation |
| Holding Company | Oracle Financial Services Software America, Inc. |
| Intermediate Holding Company | Oracle Financial Services Software Limited |
| Subsidiary | Sotas Inc. |
| Fellow Subsidiary | Oracle Financial Services Software, Inc. |

**(ii) Transactions with Related parties**

(Amounts in USD )

| Particulars | Transactions | | Amount receivable (payable) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year ended | | As at | |
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| **Reimbursement (recovery) of expenses** | | | | |
| *Fellow Subsidiary* | | | | |
| Oracle Financial Services Software, Inc. | - | - | 2,886,617 | 2,886,506 |
| Oracle Financial Services Software America, Inc. | - | - | (27,004) | (27,004) |

## Note 11: Segment Information

*Business Segments*

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole. Segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Board of Directors i.e. Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) who evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by reportable segments. The Company operates under a single reportable segment. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in these financial statements relate to this primary business segment.

*Geographical Segments*

The Company operates and rendered services to customers in USA and thus operates only one single geography.

## Note 12: Reconciliation of basic and diluted shares used in computing earnings per share

(Amounts in USD except share data)

| | Year ended March 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2024 | 2023 |
| Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders (A) | 88 | 221,342 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding for basic earnings per share | 100 | 100 |
| Add: Effect of dilutive stock options | - | - |
| Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share (B) | 100 | 100 |
| Earning Per Share (C) = (A/B) (Basic & Diluted) | **0.88** | **2,213.42** |

**Note 13: Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The key assumptions and estimate at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are described below. These assumptions and estimates are based on available parameters as on the date of preparation of financial statements. These assumptions and estimates, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company.

**(i) Taxes**

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net changes in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions, including disclosures thereof.

**(ii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

**Note 14: Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Company's activities expose it to market risks, liquidity risk and credit risks. The management oversees these risks and is aided by the Risk Management Committee whose scope is to formulate the risk management policy, which will identify elements of risk, if any which may affect the Company.

**(a) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk mainly comprises of foreign currency risk.

- ***Foreign currency risk***

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of monetary items will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. This may have potential impact on the statement of profit and loss and other components of equity, where monetary items are denominated in a foreign currency, which are different from functional currency in which they are measured.

As at the balance sheet date, the Company's net foreign currency exposure expressed in USD that is not hedged is USD (36,548) (March 31, 2023 USD (36,660)).

Following are the carrying amounts of foreign currency denominated monetary items (net) of the Company where it has significant exposure as at the balance sheet date:

| | (Amounts in USD) | |
|---|---|---|
| **Currency** | **March 31, 2024** | **March 31, 2023** |
| SGD | (23,500) | (23,856) |
| GBP | (13,048) | (12,804) |

- ***Foreign currency sensitivity***

Below table demonstrates sensitivity impact on Company's profit after tax and total equity due to change in foreign exchange rates of currencies where it has significant exposure:

| | (Amounts in USD) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Currency** | **March 31, 2024** | | **March 31, 2023** | |
| | +1% | -1% | +1% | -1% |
| SGD | (186) | 186 | (188) | 188 |
| GBP | (103) | 103 | (101) | 101 |

The above sensitivity impact gain (loss) is due to every percentage point appreciation or depreciation in the exchange rate of respective currencies, with all other variables held constant. Sensitivity impact is computed based on change in value of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in above respective currency, where the functional currency of the entity is a currency other than above respective currency and entities with functional currency as above respective currency where transactions are in foreign currencies.

**(b) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient availability of funds to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. The Company monitors rolling forecast of the cash and cash equivalent on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities:

(Amounts in USD)

| Particulars | Less than 1 year | More than 1 year | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **As at March 31, 2024** | | | |
| Amount due to subsidiaries | - | 27,004 | 27,004 |
| | **-** | **27,004** | **27,004** |

(Amounts in USD)

| Particulars | Less than 1 year | More than 1 year | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **As at March 31, 2023** | | | |
| Amount due to subsidiaries | - | 27,004 | 27,004 |
| | **-** | **27,004** | **27,004** |

**(c) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily financial assets).

**Note 15: Capital management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the equity shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and other financial requirements.

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
**Mantas Inc.**

**Bala Hari**
Director

**Place: New Jersey, USA**
**Date: April 23, 2024**

**Mantas Inc.**

**Unaudited Statement of cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2024**

| | (Amounts in USD) Year ended March 31, 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Profit/(Loss) before tax | 111 | 280,180 |
| Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to cash (used in) provided by operating activities: | - | - |
| Operating Profit before Working Capital changes | **111** | **280,180** |
| Movements in working capital | | |
| Decrease (increase) in other current financial assets | (111) | (280) |
| Increase (decrease) in other current financial liabilities | - | - |
| Cash from operating activities | (0) | 279,900 |
| Payment of domestic and foreign taxes | - | - |
| **Net cash provided by operating activities** | **-** | **279,900** |
| Cash flows from investing activities | - | - |
| **Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities** | **-** | **-** |
| Dividend paid during the year | - | (279,900) |
| **Net cash (used in) financing activities** | **-** | **(279,900)** |
| Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents | - | - |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year | - | - |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year** | **-** | **-** |

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Mantas Inc.**

**Bala Hari**
Director

**Place: New Jersey, USA**
**Date: April 23, 2024**