Oracle Financial Services Software America, Inc.

Unaudited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Oracle Financial Services Software America, Inc.

Unaudited Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024

	Notes	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
		(Amounts in USD)	
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	3	137,734,736	137,734,736
		137,734,736	**137,734,736**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	491,136	469,200
Other current financial assets	5	102,614	102,614
		593,750	**571,814**
TOTAL		**138,328,486**	**138,306,550**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	6	1	1
Other equity	7	138,265,390	138,248,061
Total equity		**138,265,391**	**138,248,062**
Current Liabilities			
Income tax liabilities (net)		63,095	58,488
		63,095	**58,488**
TOTAL		**138,328,486**	**138,306,550**
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
Oracle Financial Services Software America, Inc.

Bala Hari
Director

April 23, 2024
New Jersey

Oracle Financial Services Software America, Inc.

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

	Notes	(Amounts in USD except share data) Year ended March 31, 2024	2023
Revenue			
Finance income	8	22,926	284,352
Total income		**22,926**	**284,352**
Expenses			
Other operating expenses	9	990	978
Total expenses		**990**	**978**
Profit before tax		**21,936**	**283,374**
Tax expenses			
Current tax	10	4,607	59,509
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expenses		**4,607**	**59,509**
Profit for the year		**17,329**	**223,865**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**17,329**	**223,865**
Earnings per equity share of par value of USD 0.01 each (Mar 31, 2023 USD 0.01 each) (in USD)	13		
Basic		17,329	223,865
Diluted		17,329	223,865
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
Oracle Financial Services Software America, Inc.

Bala Hari
Director

April 23, 2024
New Jersey

Oracle Financial Services Software America, 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	Contribution from Parent Company	Retained earnings	
Balance as of April 1, 2023	**101**	**1**	**138,164,484**	**1,159,288**	**(1,075,711)**	**138,248,062**
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	17,329	17,329
Balance as of March 31, 2024	**101**	**1**	**138,164,484**	**1,159,288**	**(1,058,382)**	**138,265,391**

(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	Contribution from Parent Company	Retained earnings	
Balance as of April 1, 2022	**101**	**1**	**138,164,484**	**1,159,288**	**(1,299,576)**	**138,024,197**
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	223,865	223,865
Balance as of March 31, 2023	**101**	**1**	**138,164,484**	**1,159,288**	**(1,075,711)**	**138,248,062**

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
Oracle Financial Services Software America, Inc.

Bala Hari
Director

April 23, 2024
New Jersey

Oracle Financial Services Software America, Inc.

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

Note 1: Corporate information

Oracle Financial Services Software America, Inc. ("OFSSA" or the "Company") was incorporated in United States of America with limited liability on December 5, 2003. The Company is a subsidiary of Oracle Financial Services Software Limited holding 100% (March 31, 2023 – 100%) ownership interest in the Company as at March 31, 2024.

Note 2: Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Special purpose standalone financial statements ('standalone 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 requirements of Annual Performance report ('APR') compliance to be made by the Holding Company and to comply with the statutory 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 are prepared in functional currency i.e. US Dollars.

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 financial statements are presented in US Dollar. 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 transaction.

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

Non monetary items that are measure in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

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.

(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 a n 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 determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments based on the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. 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 Company 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

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 at fair value through other comprehensive income (‘OCI’)
- 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.

(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.

Oracle Financial Services Software America, Inc.

Notes annexed to and forming part of the unaudited financial statements as at March 31, 2024

	(Amounts in USD)	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries (at cost, unless otherwise stated)		
In wholly owned subsidiaries		
Oracle Financial Services Software, Inc.		
100 (March 31, 2023 - 100) equity share of $ 0.01 each, fully paid-up	14,717,760	14,717,760
Mantas Inc.		
100 (March 31, 2023 - 100) equity share of $ 0.01 each, fully paid-up	123,016,976	123,016,976
	137,734,736	**137,734,736**
Note 4: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts	491,136	469,200
	491,136	**469,200**
Note 5: Financial assets		
Current		
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Amount due from related parties	102,614	102,614
	102,614	**102,614**

Oracle Financial Services Software America, Inc.

Notes annexed to and forming part of the unaudited financial statements as at March 31, 2024

	(Amounts in USD)	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Note 6: Equity share capital		
Authorized:		
4,000 (March 31, 2023 - 4,000) equity shares of $ 0.01 each	**40**	**40**
1,000 (March 31, 2023 - 1,000) preference shares of $ 0.01 each	**10**	**10**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:		
1 (March 31, 2023 - 1) equity share of $ 0.01 each	**0**	**0**
100 (March 31, 2023 - 100) Series A convertible participating preference shares of $ 0.01 each	**1**	**1**
	1	**1**

(a) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of $ 0.01 per share. Each holder of 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)Terms of conversion/ redemption of Series A convertible participating preference shares (" Series A preference shares")
The Company has only one class of Series A preference shares having a par value of USD 0.01 per share. These shares are not entitled for any dividend. Each holder of series A preference share can opt to convert at any time its series A preference shares into fully paid and non-assessable equity shares on a one-for-one basis.
In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of Series A preference shares will be entitled to receive USD 615,000 per share as adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, combinations or other recapitalization of Series A preference shares, out of, but only to the extent of the assets of the company legally available for distribution to its shareholders before any payment or distribution is made to equity shareholders. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Series A preference shares held by the shareholders.

(c) As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of equity shares and series A preference.

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

Name and relationship of shareholder :	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Oracle Financial Services Software Limited (Holding Company)		
Number of equity shares	1	1
% of equity shares	100%	100%

(e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% Series A preference shares in the company

	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Name and relationship of shareholder:		
Oracle Financial Services Software Limited (Holding Company)		
Number of preference shares	100	100
% of equity shares	100%	100%

(f) There is no movement in the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Oracle Financial Services Software America, Inc.

Notes annexed to and forming part of the unaudited financial statements as at March 31, 2024

	(Amounts in USD)	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Note 7: Other equity		
Securities premium	138,164,484	138,164,484
Retained earnings	(1,058,382)	(1,075,711)
Contribution from Parent Company	1,159,288	1,159,288
	138,265,390	**138,248,061**
Securities premium		
Balance, beginning of the year	138,164,484	138,164,484
Balance, end of the year	**138,164,484**	**138,164,484**
Retained earnings		
Balance, beginning of the year	(1,075,711)	(1,299,576)
Profit for the year	17,329	223,865
Balance, end of the year	**(1,058,382)**	**(1,075,711)**
Contribution from Parent Company		
Balance, beginning of the year	1,159,288	1,159,288
Balance, end of the year	**1,159,288**	**1,159,288**

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

Contribution from Parent Company
The parent company i.e. Oracle Financial Services Software Limited had provided interest free loan to the Company. This other equity represents fair valuation of the interest free loan.

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

	(Amounts in USD)	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Note 8: Finance income		
Interest on:		
Current Account	22,254	4,452
Dividend Income	672	279,900
	22,926	**284,352**
Note 9: Other operating expenses		
Bank Charges	990	978
	990	**978**

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

Note 10: Income taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are:

(Amounts in USD)

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	**2023**
(i) Profit or loss section		
Current taxes	4,607	59,509
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**4,607**	**59,509**

(ii) Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit for the year end March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

(Amounts in USD)

	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	**2023**
Accounting profit before income tax	**21,936**	**283,374**
Enacted tax rates	21%	21%
Computed expected tax expenses	4,607	59,509
Income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss	**4,607**	**59,509**

Notes annexed to and forming part of the unaudited financial statements as at March 31, 2024

Note 11: Names of Related Parties and description of relationship:

Relationship	Names of related parties
Related parties where control exists	
Ultimate Holding Company	Oracle Corporation
Holding Company	Oracle Financial Services Software Limited
Direct Subsidiaries	Oracle Financial Services Software, Inc. Mantas Inc.
Subsidiaries of Subsidiaries	Subsidiary of Mantas Inc. - Sotas Inc.

Transactions and balances outstanding with these parties are described below: (Amounts in USD)

	Transaction		Amount receivable (payable)	
	Year ended		As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Investments				
Subsidiaries				
Oracle Financial Services Software, Inc.	-	-	14,717,760	14,717,760
Mantas Inc.	-	-	123,016,976	123,016,976
Reimbursement (recovery) of expenses				
Subsidiaries				
Oracle Financial Services Software, Inc.	-	-	75,610	75,610
Mantas Inc.	-	-	27,004	27,004

Note 12: 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 13: Reconciliation of basic and diluted shares used in computing earnings per share

	(Number of equity shares)	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	**2023**
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic earnings per share	1	1
Add: Effect of dilutive stock options	-	-
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share (B)	**1**	**1**

Note 14: 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 judgment 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 15: Capital commitments

(Amounts in USD)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Capital commitments towards		
i) Property, plant and equipment	Nil	Nil
b) Contingent liabilities	Nil	Nil

Note 16: 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) 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 Company does not have financial liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

(b) 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).

(i) Cash and Bank balances

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy.

Note 17: Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity and preference 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.

Oracle Financial Services Software America, 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 before tax	21,936	283,374
Finance income	(22,926)	(284,352)
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	(990)	(978)
Movements in working capital		
Decrease/(increase) in current financial assets	-	-
(Decrease) in other current financial liabilities	-	-
Cash from operating activities	(990)	(978)
Payment of taxes	-	-
Net cash (used in) operating activities	**(990)**	**(978)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	22,254	4,452
Dividend received from subsidiaries	672	279,900
Net cash provided by investing activities	**22,926**	**284,352**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	21,936	283,374
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	469,200	185,826
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**491,136**	**469,200**

Component of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts	491,136	469,200
Total cash and cash equivalents [Refer note 4]	**491,136**	**469,200**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Oracle Financial Services Software America, Inc.

Bala Hari
Director

April 23, 2024
New Jersey