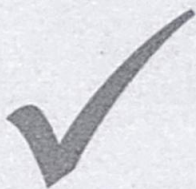


**BIN HAMAD MATHEW JOSEPH AND ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS EST.**

DATAMATE GLOBAL LLC
ABU DHABI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S
REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st MARCH 2024



BHMJ

Tel: +97142555250 | Office 104 | Bin Sougat Building,
Salahuddin Road | Muraqqabat | P.O.Box: 83828 | Dubai | UAE
Email: info@bhmjassociates.com | www.bhmjassociates.com

DATAMATE GLOBAL LLC
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For the year ended 31st March 2024

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Entity's Name	:- Datamate Global L.L.C.
Legal Status	:- Limited Liability Company
Manager	:- Mr. Vinod Koshy
Shareholder	:- Datamate Info solutions Limited
Registered Office Address	:- Flexi Desk,Business Center 01 Abu Dhabi International Airport Abu Dhabi United Arab Emirates
Bankers	:- WIO Bank
Auditors	:- Bin Hamad Mathew Joseph & Associates Chartered Accountants Est. Dubai United Arab Emirates

Datamate Global L.L.C.
 ABU DHABI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

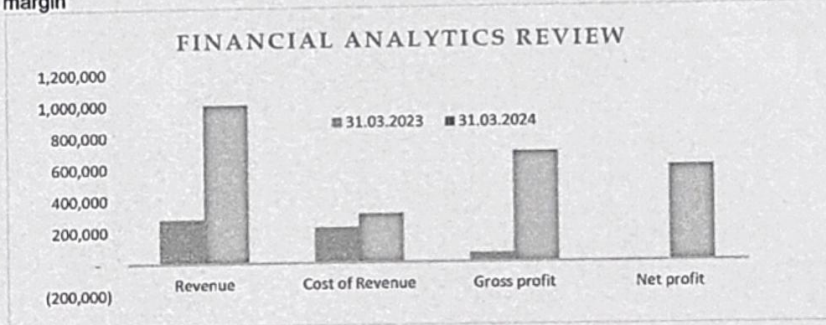
The Director has pleasure in presenting this report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2024

Principal activities of the Entity:

The main business activities of the company are computer systems and software designing, designing the databases, electronic equipment and devices systems and software designing.

Financial Overview:

	31.03.2024 (AED)	31.03.2023 (AED)
Revenue	1,001,656	282,059
Cost of Revenue	308,225	225,025
Gross profit	693,431	57,034
Net profit	599,567	(1,043)
Gross profit margin	69%	20%



Role of the Director:

The Managing Director is the company's principal decision-making forum. He has the overall responsibility for leading and supervising the company and is accountable to stakeholders for delivering sustainable stakeholder value through his guidance and supervision of the company's business. The principal sets the strategies and policies of the company. He monitors performance of the company's business, guides and supervises its management.

Going concern:

The attached financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. While preparing the financial statements the management has made an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The management has not come across any evidence that causes the management to believe that material uncertainties related to the events or conditions existed, which may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Datamate Global L.L.C.
ABU DHABI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Events after the year end of reporting period:

In the opinion of the Director, on 07th February 2024, the shareholder company has been converted as a public limited company under SRN AA6780247 and the name of the company was changed to Datamate Info Solutions Limited no other transaction or event of a material and unusual nature, favourable or unfavourable has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report, that is likely to affect, substantially the result of the operations or the financial position of the company.

Auditors:


M/s. **BIN HAMAD -MATHEW JOSEPH & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS EST.**, Dubai, United Arab Emirates is willing to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed in the Annual General Meeting.

Statement of Director's responsibilities:

The applicable requirements, requires the Director to prepare the financial statements for each financial year which presents fairly in all material respects, the financial position of the company and its financial performance for the year then ended.

The financial statements for the year under review, have been prepared in conformity and in compliance with the relevant statutory requirements and other governing laws. The Director confirms that sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of proper and adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the company and enables them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of applicable statute. The Director also confirms that appropriate accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently in order that the financial statements reflect fairly the form and substance of the transactions carried out during the year under review and reasonably present the company's financial conditions and results of its operations.

These financial statements were approved by the Board and signed on behalf by the undersigned.



Authorised Signatory
29th May 2024



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To
The Shareholder
Datamate Global L.L.C.
Abu Dhabi
United Arab Emirates**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Datamate Global LLC** (the Company) which comprise the statement of financial position for the year ended 31 March 2024 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly in material respects, the financial position of **Datamate Global LLC** for the year ended 31 March 2024 and its financial performance in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 within the meaning of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion, except for other income.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control that the management determines as necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material statement, whether due to fraud or error.

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. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's responsibility

The objectives of our audit 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 ISAs 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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the planning and performance of 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 auditor's report. 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 are required to communicate with those charged with governance 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.



**BIN HAMAD - MATHEW JOSEPH AND ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS EST.**

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We also confirm that, in our opinion, the financial statements have been prepared in all material respects, the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021 on Commercial Companies or of its Memorandum or Articles of Association. We further confirm that proper financial records have been kept by the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations which are required for the purpose of our audit and, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the above mentioned law have occurred during the year which would have had a material effect on the business of the company or on its financial position.

For Bin Hamad, Mathew Joseph and Associates
Chartered Accountants Est.

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

29th May 2024



Datamate Global L.L.C.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
ASSETS		(AED)	(AED)
Current assets			
Cash and Bank Balances	5	49,365	-
Accounts and Other Receivables	6	551,676	65,846
Total Current Assets		<u>601,041</u>	<u>65,846</u>
Non Current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	840	1,959
Total Non Current Assets		<u>840</u>	<u>1,959</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>601,881</u>	<u>67,805</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts & Other Payables	8	3,357	68,848
Total Current Liability		<u>3,357</u>	<u>68,848</u>
Total Liability		<u>3,357</u>	<u>68,848</u>
EQUITY			
Share Capital	9	200,000	200,000
Retained Earnings		598,524	(1,043)
Shareholder's Current Account		(200,000)	(200,000)
Total Equity		<u>598,524</u>	<u>(1,043)</u>
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		<u>601,881</u>	<u>67,805</u>

The annexed notes 1- 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

We confirm that we are responsible for these financial statements, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgments underlying them.

The financial statements were approved, authorized and signed on 29th May 2024 on behalf of the management by :-

AUTHORISED SIGNATORY



AUDITOR'S REPORT ATTACHED



Datamate Global L.L.C.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	31.03.2024 (AED)	31.03.2023 (AED)
Revenue	10	1,001,656	282,059
Cost of Revenue	11	(308,225)	(225,025)
GROSS PROFIT		693,431	57,034
<u>Operating Expenses</u>			
General and Administrative Expenses	12	(92,744)	(57,237)
Depreciation	7	(1,120)	(840)
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		599,567	(1,043)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		599,567	(1,043)

The annexed notes 1- 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

We confirm that we are responsible for these financial statements, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgments underlying them.

The financial statements were approved, authorized and signed on 29th May 2024 on behalf of the management by :-

AUTHORISED SIGNATORY



AUDITOR'S REPORT ATTACHED



Datamate Global L.L.C.
STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Capital	Statutory Reserve	Retained Earnings	Shareholder's Current Account	Total
	(AED)	(AED)	(AED)	(AED)	(AED)
As at 12.12.2022	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Introduced	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Movements during the year	-	-	-	(200,000)	(200,000)
(Loss) for the period	-	-	(1,043)	-	(1,043)
As at 31.03.2023	200,000	-	(1,043)	(200,000)	(1,043)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	599,567	-	599,567
Movements during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2024	200,000	-	598,524	(200,000)	598,524

The annexed notes 1- 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

We confirm that we are responsible for these financial statements, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgments underlying them.

The financial statements were approved, authorized and signed on 29th May 2024 on behalf of the management by :-

AUTHORISED SIGNATORY



AUDITOR'S REPORT ATTACHED



Datamate Global L.L.C.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

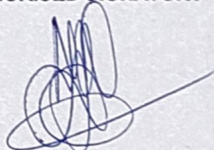
	31.03.2024 (AED)	31.03.2023 (AED)
<u>Operating Activities</u>		
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	599,567	(1,043)
Adjustments for :-		
Depreciation	1,120	840
Operating profit before changes in working capital	600,687	(203)
<u>Changes in Working Capital</u>		
Decrease/(Increase) in Accounts & Other Recievables	(485,830)	(65,846)
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts & Other Payables	(65,492)	68,848
Net Changes in Working Capital	(551,322)	3,002
Cash (used in) generated from operating activities	49,365	2,799
<u>Investing Activities</u>		
Addition of Assets	-	(2,799)
Net Cash (used in) generated from Investing Activities	-	(2,799)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	49,365	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	49,365	-

The annexed notes 1- 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

We confirm that we are responsible for these financial statements, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgments underlying them.

The financial statements were approved, authorized and signed on 29th May 2024 on behalf of the management by :-

AUTHORISED SIGNATORY



AUDITOR'S REPORT ATTACHED



Datamate Global L.L.C.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

1 LEGAL STATUS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

1.1 Datamate Global L.L.C. (the company) is a limited liability company licensed by Abu Dhabi Air Ports Free Zone Authority, Government of Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates by virtue of License No. ADAFZ00383, issued on 12th December 2022.

1.2 Shareholder

The shareholder of the company is:

	No of Shares	Percentage	Values
Datamate Info solutions Limited (A Public Company Established in India)	200	100%	200,000
Total	<u>200</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>200,000</u>

1.3 Business Activities

The main business activities of the company are computer systems and software designing, designing the databases, electronic equipment and devices systems and software designing.

1.4 Location

The registered office of the company is situated at Flexi Desk, Business Center 01, Abu Dhabi International Airport, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

2 ACCOUNTING PERIOD

The financial statements relate to the year ended 31 March 2024 [Current Year]
The previous year figures relate to the year ended 31 March 2023 [Previous Year]

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED) and all values are rounded to the nearest Arab Emirate Dirham. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of property, plant and equipment is their purchase price together with any incidental expenses. Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method, at rates calculated to reduce the cost of assets to their estimated residual values over their expected useful lives.



Datamate Global L.L.C.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

d) Receivables

Provision for doubtful recovery is based on estimation, however, reliability is re-assessed at the end of every financial year and additional provisions are created on the basis of risks involved. Management considers that all receivables are fully realizable, hence no provision is created.

e) Current or Non-current classification

The entity presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/ non current classification.

An asset as current when it is:

Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle or held primarily for the purpose of trading or expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for atleast twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle or it is held primarily for the purpose of trading or it is due to be settled with in twelve months after the reporting period, or there is no unconditionalright to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

f) 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 to by the entity.

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.

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. Inputs are quoted price (unadjusted) in active market for identical asset or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement as a whole.

Level 2. Inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included with in Level1,that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3. Inputs are observable inputs for the asset or liability.



Datamate Global L.L.C.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

g) Foreign currency transactions and balances

In preparing the financial statements of the Entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried fair value are denominated in foreign currency.

Currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency neither are nor translated. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available for sale are analyzed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss and other changes in carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences in non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets such as equities classified as available for sale are included in other comprehensive income.

h) Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash generating units or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.



Datamate Global L.L.C.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

i) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

1) Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets "at fair value through income statement" (FVTIS), 'held to maturity' investments, 'available for sale' financial assets and 'loans & receivables'.

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through income statement

Financial assets at fair value through income statement are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if expected to be settled within 12 months, otherwise they are classified as non-current.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade -date- the date on which the entity commits to purchase or sell the asset. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized immediately in income statement.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through income statement category are presented in the income statement.

Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through income statement is recognized in the income statement when the entity's right to receive payments is established.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The entity's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables', 'cash and cash equivalents' 'due from/ to related parties', 'shareholders' loan' and 'loan from/ to related parties' in the statement of financial position. Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and demand deposits and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.



Datamate Global L.L.C.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade and other receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost reduced by appropriate allowance for estimated doubtful debts.

Impairment of financial assets

Assets carried at amortized cost:

The entity assesses at the end of each reporting period, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets have been impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are recognized only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss' event) and that loss event or events has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the income statement.

De-recognition of financial assets

The entity derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the entity neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the entity recognizes it retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the entity retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the entity continues to recognize the financial asset.

II) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability. 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.



Datamate Global L.L.C.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade and other payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method.

Loans and borrowings

Borrowings are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Finance charges are accounted on accrual basis and are added to the carrying value of the instruments to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The entity de-recognizes financial liabilities when and only when the entity's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the entity has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

End of Service Benefits

End of service benefits are accrued in accordance with the terms of employment of the establishment's employees at the reporting dates, having regard to the requirements of UAE Labour Laws. Employee entitlements to annual leave and leave passage are recognized when they accrue to employees and an accrual is made for the estimated liability arising as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date. These accruals are included in current liabilities, while that relating to end of service benefits is disclosed as a non-current liability.

j) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



Datamate Global L.L.C.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

k) Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are converted into U.A.E Dirhams at the rates prevailing when entered into. The balance in foreign currency amounts are converted into U.A.E Dirhams at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses generated from transactions have been dealt with in profit and loss account.

l) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. The entity assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The entity has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The specific recognition criterion described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

m) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and bank balances.

n) Accounting Estimates.

The treatments of accounting estimates are in conformity with the provisions of IAS-8 with significant effect (if any) being sufficiently disclosed.

v) CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

Application Of New International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are effective and have not been adopted early by the entity.

The following new and amended IFRS and International Accounting Standards (IAS) that are applicable to the organisation have been published and are mandatory for accounting periods of the organisation beginning on or after the reporting period, but which have not been adopted early by the Organisation:

Ø Amendments to IFRS 3 - Definition of a Business

Entities determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not. They clarify the minimum requirements for a business, remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements, add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive, narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs, and introduce an optional fair value concentration test. The amendments clarify that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. They also clarify that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. That is, the inputs and processes applied to those inputs must have 'the ability to contribute to the creation of outputs' rather than 'the ability to create outputs'.



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The amendments specify that if a set of activities and assets does not have outputs at the acquisition date, an acquired process must be considered substantive only if: (a) it is critical to the ability to develop or convert acquired inputs into outputs; and (b) the inputs acquired include both an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process, and other inputs that the organised workforce could develop or convert into outputs. In contrast, if a set of activities and assets has outputs at that date, an acquired process must be considered substantive if: (a) it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs and the acquired inputs include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process; or (b) it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and either is considered unique or scarce, or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

Ø **Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 & IFRS 7 - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform**

Recognition and Measurement and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, which concludes phase one of its work to respond to the effects of Interbank Offered Rates (IBOR) reform on financial reporting. The amendments provide temporary reliefs which enable hedge accounting to continue during the period of uncertainty before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate. The amendments include a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainties about the timing and/or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument.

Amendments are consistent with those for IFRS 9, but with the following differences:

- Prospective assessment of hedge effectiveness, it is assumed that the benchmark on which the hedged cash flows are based (whether or not it is contractually specified) and/or the benchmark on which the cash flows of the hedging instrument are based, are not altered as a result of IBOR reform.
- Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness, to allow the hedge to pass the assessment even if the actual results of the hedge are temporarily outside the 80%-125% range, during the period of uncertainty arising from IBOR reform.

Ø **Amendments to IAS 1 & IAS 8 - Definition of Material**

The materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements. The amendments replaced the threshold 'could influence', which suggests that any potential influence of users must be considered, with 'could reasonably be expected to influence' in the definition of 'material'. In the amended definition, therefore, it is clarified that the materiality assessment will need to take into account only reasonably expected influence on economic decisions of primary users.

Ø **The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting**

The revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (the Conceptual Framework) is not a standard, and none of the concepts override those in any standard or any requirements in a standard. The Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, provides updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts.



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Ø **Amendments to IFRS 16 - Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions**

In May 2020, the IASB amended IFRS 16 Leases to provide relief to lessees from applying the IFRS 16 guidance on lease modifications to rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic. The amendment does not apply to lessors.

The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic and only if all of the following conditions are met:

- The change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change.
- Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021.
- There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

[1 June 2020]

“ **STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE**

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the entity has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Ø **Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current**

An entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with specified conditions, the entity has a right to defer settlement of the liability at the end of the reporting period if it complies with those conditions at that date. The amendments also clarify that the requirement for the right to exist at the end of the reporting period applies regardless of whether the lender tests for compliance at that date or at a later date.

[1 January 2022]

Ø **Amendments to IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use**

The amendment prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment (PP&E), any proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

[1 January 2022]

Ø **Amendments to IAS 37 - Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract**

The Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making. A 'directly related cost approach'. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract as well as costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

[1 January 2022]



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Ø **Annual IFRS Improvements**

The following improvements were finalised in last years:

- IFRS 1 - The entity applies the amendment for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted.
- IFRS 9 - The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. There is no similar amendment proposed for IAS 39. 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted.
- IFRS 16 - This removes potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives when applying IFRS 16.
- IAS 41 - An entity applies the amendment to fair value measurements on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted.

Ø **Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sales or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture**

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

[Deferred until further notice]

u **Value Added Tax [VAT]**

In accordance with the UAE Federal Decree-Law No. 8 of 2017 and its executive regulations, the supplies of the Company, except the zero-rated and exempt, are taxable at 5%. The Company files its VAT return within 28 days after end of every quarter.

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation of uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

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a) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Management assigns useful lives and residual values to property, plant and equipment based on the intended use and the economic lives of those assets. Subsequent changes in circumstances could result in the actual useful lives or residual values differing from initial estimates. Where the management determines that the useful; life or residual value of an asset requires amendment, the net book amount in excess of the residual value is depreciated over the revised remaining useful life.

b) Impairment of assets

Assessments of net recoverable amounts of property, plant and equipment, all financial assets other than trade and other receivables are based on assumptions regarding future cash flows expected to be received from the related assets.

c) Impairment of accounts receivables

The management regularly undertakes a review of the recovery status of amounts due from either third parties or related parties. Such review is made on variety of factors, including the overall quality and aging of the receivables, continuing credit evaluation of the customer's financial conditions. Based on the review, assumptions are made regarding the extent of impairment allowance required.

d) Going Concern

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis which is assumed that the Company will continue to operate as a going concern in a foreseeable future. In order to support the continuance of the Company's operations, the Directors confirm that sufficient funds will be made available as may be necessary.

5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31.03.2024 (AED)	31.03.2023 (AED)
Balance with Banks	49,365	-
	<u>49,365</u>	<u>-</u>

6 ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31.03.2024 (AED)	31.03.2023 (AED)
Accounts Receivables	548,176	59,260
Prepaid Expenses	-	3,086
Refundable Deposit	3,500	3,500
	<u>551,676</u>	<u>65,846</u>

7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

	31.03.2024 (AED)	31.03.2023 (AED)
<u>Computer</u>		
Cost	2,799	2,799
Less: Depreciation	(1,959)	(840)
	<u>840</u>	<u>1,959</u>



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8 ACCOUNTS AND OTHER PAYABLES

	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	(AED)	(AED)
Accounts Payables	71	40,377
Accrued Expenses	3,263	28,471
Salary Payables	23	-
	<u>3,357</u>	<u>68,848</u>

9 SHARE CAPITAL

The Capital of Limited Liability Company	:-	AED 200,000
The capital is made up of 200 ordinary shares of AED 1,000 each (Refer Note 1.2)		

10 REVENUE

	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	(AED)	(AED)
Sales	1,001,656	282,059
	<u>1,001,656</u>	<u>282,059</u>

11 COST OF REVENUE

	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	(AED)	(AED)
Add: Purchase	150,952	-
Direct Expenses	157,273	225,025
	<u>308,225</u>	<u>225,025</u>

12 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	(AED)	(AED)
Incorporation Expenses	-	38,245
Consulting Expenses	13,401	7,038
Telephone Expenses	2,036	3,721
Visa Expenses	2,170	2,640
Subscription Charges	1,916	2,250
Insurance Charges	2,942	981
Food Expenses	2,262	1,310
Communication and Utilities	-	627
Other expenses	21,636	425
Bank Charges	1,799	-
Salaries & Allowances	30,901	-
Printing & Stationery	850	-
Registration & Renewal	3,218	-
Rent	3,503	-
Travelling Expenses	3,611	-
Vehicle Running Expenses	2,499	-
	<u>92,744</u>	<u>57,237</u>

