

**Datamate Global LLC
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Auditor's report and financial statements
for the year ended March 31, 2025**

Datamate Global LLC

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Auditor's report and financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

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Principal office address:	Flexi Desk, Business Center 01 Abu Dhabi International Airport Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Legal status:	Limited Liability Company
Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Computer Systems and Software Designing- Designing databases, Electronic Equipment and Devices Systems- Software Designing
Director:	Mr. Jobi John
Main Bank:	WIO Bank
Auditor:	Miqat Chartered Accountants LLC Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Datamate Global LLC
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Director's report

The Director takes pleasure in presenting his report and the audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025.

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.

Results for the year:

The Entity's results for the year 2025 and 2024 are as summarized below:

	2025	2024
Revenue	1,437,669	1,001,656
Gross profit	1,294,412	693,431
Gross profit margin	90%	69%
Net profit for the year	1,194,690	599,567
Net Profit Margin	83%	60%

Events after year end:

In the opinion of the Director, no transaction or event of a material and unusual nature, favorable or unfavorable 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 Entity.

Auditors:

M/s. Miqat Chartered Accountants LLC, United Arab Emirates are 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 management is responsible to ensure that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of U.A.E Federal Decree-Law No. (32) of 2021 and the Entity's Memorandum and Articles of Association which might have materially affected the financial position of the Entity or its financial performance.

Acknowledgements:

The Director wishes to place on record his sincere gratitude for the continuous support extended by various government departments, banks, customers, suppliers, employees and all well-wishers.



Mr. Jobi John
(Director)

September 5, 2025

Independent Auditor's report

To
The Shareholders
Datamate Global LLC
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Report on the audit of the financial statements.

Unqualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **M/s. Datamate Global LLC, Abu Dhabi - United Arab Emirates**, ('the Entity'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as of March 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the 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 Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Independent Auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken based on these financial statements.

Report on the audit of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity'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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with 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.

Independent Auditor's report**Report on other legal and regulatory requirements.**

Further, as required by the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015, we report that:

1. We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.
2. The financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015.
3. The Entity has maintained proper books of account;
4. The financial information included in the Directors' report, in so far as it relates to these financial statements, is consistent with the books of account of the Entity.
5. Notes to the financial statements discloses material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted; and
6. Based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Entity has contravened during the financial year ended March 31, 2025, with any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 or its Memorandum and Articles of Association, which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at March 31, 2025.

For Miqat Chartered Accountants LLC



Rakesh Raghavan

Reg No. 5752

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

September 6, 2025

Datamate Global LLC

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Statement of financial position as of March 31, 2025

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Mar 31, 2025</u>	<u>Mar 31, 2024</u>
Assets			
<u>Non-current assets</u>			
Property, plant and equipment	5	-	840
Total non-current assets		-	840
<u>Current assets</u>			
Accounts receivable	6	1,820,280	548,176
Advances, deposits and other receivable	7	3,500	3,500
Cash and cash equivalents	8	54,175	49,365
Total current assets		1,877,956	601,041
Total assets		1,877,956	601,881
Equity and liabilities			
<u>Equity</u>			
Share capital	9	200,000	200,000
Retained earnings	10	1,793,214	598,523
Shareholder's current account	11	(200,000)	(200,000)
Total equity		1,793,214	598,523
<u>Current liabilities</u>			
Accounts and other payables	12	84,742	3,357
Total current liabilities		84,742	3,357
Total liabilities		84,742	3,357
Total equity and liabilities		1,877,956	601,881

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The report on the independent auditor is set forth on pages 3 to 5.

The financial statements on pages 6 to 20 were approved on September 5, 2025, and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:



Mr. Jobi John
(Director)

Datamate Global LLC

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2025

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	<u>Notes</u>	For the year ended	
		Mar 31, 2025	Mar 31, 2024
Revenue	13	1,437,669	1,001,656
Cost of revenue	14	(143,257)	(308,225)
Gross profit		1,294,412	693,431
Administration expenses	15	(18,654)	(93,864)
Profit/(Loss) before Tax		1,275,759	599,567
Tax expense	16	(81,068)	-
Profit after Tax		1,194,690	599,567
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		1,194,690	599,567

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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The financial statements on pages 6 to 20 were approved on September 5, 2025, and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:



Mr. Jobi John
(Director)

Datamate Global LLC

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Statement of changes in owner's fund for the year ended March 31, 2025

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Shareholders' Current Account	Total equity
Balance as at April 01, 2023	200,000	(1,044)	(200,000)	(1,044)
Profit for the period	-	599,567	-	599,567
Net movements during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	200,000	598,523	(200,000)	598,523
Profit for the period	-	1,194,690	-	1,194,690
Net movements during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	200,000	1,793,214	(200,000)	1,793,214

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Datamate Global LLC

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2025

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Mar 31, 2025	Mar 31, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	1,194,690	599,567
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation on property, plant and machinery	840	1,120
Cash Inflow before changes in working capital	1,195,530	600,687
<i>Decrease/(increase) in Current assets:</i>		
Accounts receivable	(1,272,104)	(482,330)
Advances, deposits and other receivables	-	(3,500)
<i>Decrease/(increase) in Current Liabilities:</i>		
Accounts & Other Payables	81,385	(65,492)
Cash generated from operations	4,810	49,365
Employees' end-of-services benefits paid	-	-
Net cash from operating activities	4,810	49,365
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Movement in shareholders' current account	-	-
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	4,810	49,365
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	49,365	
Cash and cash equivalents, at the end of the year	54,175	49,365
Represented by:		
Bank balance	54,175	49,365
	54,175	49,365

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The report on the independent auditor is set forth on pages 3 to 5.

Datamate Global LLC

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Legal status and business activities

- a) **M/s. Datamate Global LLC** ('the Entity') 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.
- b) The main business activities of the company are computer systems and software designing, designing databases, electronic equipment and devices systems and software designing.
- c) The registered office of the company is situated at Flexi Desk, Business Center 01, Abu Dhabi International Airport, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.
- d) The management and control of the Entity is vested with the Director Mr. Jobi John.

2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

2.1 New and amendments to IAS and IFRS that are effective for the current year.

In the current year, the Entity has applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments to IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board that are effective for an accounting period that begins on or after January 01, 2025.

- a) Amendments to IFRS 16 - Leases - Lease liability in a sale and leaseback.
- b) Amendments to IAS 1 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current.
- c) Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures- Supplier Finance Arrangements.

2.1 New and revised IAS and IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

The Entity has not adopted the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but not yet effective:

- a) Amendments to IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates - Lack of Exchangeability - Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2025.
- b) Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2026.
- c) IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements and IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures - Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2027.
- d) Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity.
- e) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Amendments to:
 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
 - IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7
 - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
 - IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
 - IAS 7 Statement of Cash flows

In the opinion of the Management, the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Entity in the period of initial application.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies and disclosures**3.1 Basis of preparation**

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

3.2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Entity have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

3.3 Impairment of assets

Assessments of net recoverable amounts of property and equipment, intangible assets, investment property and 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.

3.4 Foreign currencies**(a) Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements are prepared, and the items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in UAE Dirhams, which is the Entity's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using exchange rates prevailing at dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of outstanding amounts of such transactions and from re-translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at each reporting date are recognised in profit or loss. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

3.5 Property, plant, and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and identified impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items including installation costs. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates adjusted on a prospective basis.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The gains or losses arising from the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the profit or loss.

3.6 Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Establishment 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 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 Establishment 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.

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 (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to be 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 (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.7 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) are initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

Financial assets

A financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") – debt investment; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") – equity investment; or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flow; and
- Its contractual term gives rise on specified dates to cash flows that are; solely; payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Financial assets at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

The Entity derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risk and rewards of the ownership of the asset to another entity. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received, and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Entity derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Entity's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the sum of consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

3.8 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired, because of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have been impacted. Impairment losses are written off to the profit or loss or if previously a provision was made, it is written off against the provision.

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 (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss.

3.9 Cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and bank deposits free of encumbrance with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of deposit and other short-term highly liquid investments with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of investment, net of temporary bank overdrafts.

3.10 Value Added Tax (VAT) payable/receivable

Value added tax (VAT) payable/receivable represents net VAT amount payable to or receivable from the U.A.E Federal Tax Authority against the value added tax charged to the customer's by the Company on its sales and services and the value added tax charged by the suppliers to the Company on its purchases and expenses as per the regulations of Federal Decree Law No. 8 and Cabinet Decision No. 52 of 2017 of United Arab Emirates.

3.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Entity has a present legal or constructive obligation because of past events. 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 any provision is recognized in the profit or loss, net of any reimbursement.

Datamate Global LLC

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

3.12 Provision for employees' end of service benefits.

Provision for employees' end of service benefits is made in accordance with the Dubai UAE regulations and is based on current remuneration and periods of service at the end of the reporting period.

3.13 Revenue recognitionRevenue from contract with customers

The Entity recognizes revenue from contracts with customers in accordance with IFRS 15 and based on a five-step model as stated below:

- a) Identify the contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.
- b) Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.
- c) Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
- d) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Entity will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration which the Entity expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.
- e) Revenue recognition: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Entity satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Entity's performance as the Entity performs; or
- The Entity's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- The Entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Entity and the Entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations, where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

When the Entity satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognized this gives rise to a contract liability.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Entity and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably

Datamate Global LLC

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions.

The preparation of the Entity's financial statements 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 asset or liability affected in future periods.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The key judgments and estimates and assumptions that have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Entity are discussed below:

Judgments*Satisfaction of performance obligations*

The Entity is required to assess each of its contracts with customers to determine whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point in time in order to determine the appropriate method of recognizing revenue. The Entity has assessed that based on the sale and purchase agreements entered into with customers and the provisions of relevant laws and regulations, where contracts are entered into to provide real estate assets to customer, the Entity does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Entity and usually has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. In this circumstance the Entity recognizes revenue over time. Where this is not the case revenue is recognized at a point in time.

Determination of transaction prices

The Entity is required to determine the transaction price in respect of each of its contracts with customers. In making such judgment the Entity assess the impact of any variable consideration in the contract, due to discounts or penalties, the existence of any significant financing component in the contract and any non-cash consideration in the contract. In determining the impact of variable consideration, the Entity uses the "most-likely amount" method in IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers whereby the transaction price is determined by reference to the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration amounts.

Transfer of control in contracts with customers

In cases where the Entity determines that performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time, revenue is recognized when control over the assets that is the subject of the contract is transferred to the customer.

Estimations and assumptions*Impairment of trade and other receivables*

An estimate of the collectible amount of trade and other receivables is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. For individually significant amounts, this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are past due, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the length of time past due, based on expected credit loss on such receivables.

Datamate Global LLC

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Entity's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. The management periodically reviews estimated useful lives and the depreciation method to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets

Related parties

The Management have disclosed the related parties and the related due to and from related parties as per the requirements of IAS 24 "Related Parties Disclosures". In view of due to and from related parties being receivable and payable on demand and the Management intention to realize or pay the related parties as and when necessarily required, the disclosed balances are classified as current assets and current liabilities.

Datamate Global LLC

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

5. Property, plant and equipment
Cost

Balance as at April 01, 2023

Additions during the year

Balance as at March 31, 2024

Additions during the year

Balance as at March 31, 2025
Accumulated depreciation:

Balance as at April 01, 2023

Charge for the year

Balance as at March 31, 2023

Charge for the year

Balance as at March 31, 2024
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2025

Carrying amount as at March 31, 2024

Computer	Total
2,799	2,799
-	-
2,799	2,799
-	-
2,799	2,799
840	840
1,120	1,120
1,959	1,959
840	840
2,799	2,799
(0)	(0)
840	840

6. Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable

Mar 31, 2025	Mar 31, 2024
1,820,280	548,176
1,820,280	548,176

7. Advances, deposits and other receivable

Deposits

Mar 31, 2025	Mar 31, 2024
3,500	3,500
3,500	3,500

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at Bank

Mar 31, 2025	Mar 31, 2024
54,175	49,365
54,175	49,365

Datamate Global LLC

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

9. Share capital

Authorized, issued and paid up share capital of the Entity is AED 200,000, The details of contribution in the capital is as follows;

<u>Name of Shareholder</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No of shares</u>	<u>Mar 31, 2025</u>	<u>Mar 31, 2024</u>
Datamate Info Solutions Limited	India	100%	200	200,000	200,000
		<u>100%</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

10. Retained earnings

Balance at the beginning of the year
Profit for the year
Balance at the end of the year

<u>Mar 31, 2025</u>	<u>Mar 31, 2024</u>
598,523	(1,043)
1,194,690	597,481
<u>1,793,214</u>	<u>598,523</u>

11. Shareholders' current account

Balance at the beginning of the year
Net movement for the year
Balance at the end of the year

<u>Mar 31, 2025</u>	<u>Mar 31, 2024</u>
(200,000)	(200,000)
-	-
<u>(200,000)</u>	<u>(200,000)</u>

12. Account and other payables

Accounts payable
Other Accruals
VAT payable
Corporate Tax Payable

<u>Mar 31, 2025</u>	<u>Mar 31, 2024</u>
3,525	71
22	3,286
127	-
81,068	-
<u>84,742</u>	<u>3,357</u>

13. Revenue

Income

<u>Mar 31, 2025</u>	<u>Mar 31, 2024</u>
1,437,669	1,001,656
<u>1,437,669</u>	<u>1,001,656</u>

14. Cost of Revenue

Purchase
Direct Expense

<u>Mar 31, 2025</u>	<u>Mar 31, 2024</u>
143,257	150,952
-	157,273
<u>143,257</u>	<u>308,225</u>

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

	<u>Mar 31, 2025</u>	<u>Mar 31, 2024</u>
15. <u>Administration Expenses</u>		
Professional & Consultancy charges	6,050	13,401
Legal Charges	11,148	5,388
Bank Charges	617	1,799
Depreciation	840	1,120
Insurance	-	2,942
Salaries & Allowances	-	30,901
Rent	-	3,503
Travelling Expenses	-	6,110
Telephone Expenses	-	2,036
Other Expenses	-	26,664
	<u>18,654</u>	<u>93,864</u>

16. Tax expense

As per Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on Taxation of Corporations and Businesses, corporate tax is levied at 9% on taxable income exceeding AED 375,000.

	<u>Mar 31, 2025</u>	<u>Mar 31, 2024</u>
Corporate tax	81,068	-
	<u>81,068</u>	<u>-</u>

17. Risk management
a) Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is the risk that the fair values or future cash flows of significant financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market value rates. As at the reporting date, there is no significant interest rate risk as there are no borrowings at year end.

b) Credit risk.

The credit risk is the risk that the party to the financial instruments will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Entity is exposed to credit risk on the following financial assets:

<u>Financial assets</u>	<u>Mar 31, 2025</u>	<u>Mar 31, 2024</u>
Cash at bank	54,175	49,365
Accounts receivable	1,820,280	548,176
	<u>1,874,456</u>	<u>597,541</u>

The Entity seeks to limit its risk with respect to bank balances by only dealing with reputable banks and with respect to accounts receivable by setting credit limits for individual customers and monitoring outstanding receivables. The amount due from related parties relating to transactions arises in the normal course of business with minimal credit risk. In the case of all other financial assets, the maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying value of the assets.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

c) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Entity does not have any significant exposure to currency risk, as most of its assets and liabilities are denominated in U.A.E. Dirham and U.S. Dollar to which Dirham to USD conversion is pegged.

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Entity will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Entity's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that, as far as possible, it will always have sufficient financing available from shareholders to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Entity's reputation.

The following table represents the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying value	Within 1 year	More than 1 year
Accounts and other payables	<u>84,742</u>	<u>84,742</u>	<u>-</u>
As at March 31, 2024	Carrying value	Within 1 year	More than 1 year
Accounts and other payables	<u>3,357</u>	<u>3,357</u>	<u>-</u>

18. Capital management

The primary objective of the Entity's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and maximize equity value.

19. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments comprising financial assets and financial liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

20. Contingent liabilities

Except for the above and ongoing business obligations, which are a normal course of business against which no loss is expected, there has been no other known contingent liability on the Entity's financial statements as of the reporting date.

21. Commitments

Except for the above and ongoing business obligations, which are a normal course of business against which no loss is expected, there has been no other known capital commitment on the Entity's financial statements as of the reporting date.

22. Comparative amounts

Certain figures for the previous year were re-grouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to the current year's presentation.