

Manohar Chowdhry & Associates

— CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS —

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR ON THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board of Directors
eMudhra PTE Limited
#03-01, 1 Phillip Street
Royal one Phillip
Singapore 486592.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of eMudhra PTE Limited being the subsidiary of eMudhra Limited ("Holding Company") The financial statements comprises the balance sheet for the year ended march 31, 2022 and the statement of profit and loss, and cash flow statement for the year ended march 31, 2022 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The financial statements have been prepared by the management of eMudhra PTE Limited in connection with consolidation of financial statements with eMudhra Limited ("Holding Company"), in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India; the responsibility of Board of Directors includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

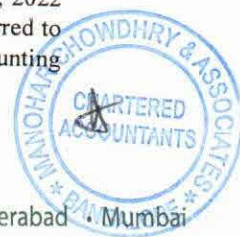
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion


In our opinion, the financial statements of eMudhra PTE Limited for the year ended march 31, 2022 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.



Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared by the management of eMudhra PTE Limited in connection with consolidation of financial statements with eMudhra Limited ("Holding Company"), in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the purpose of consolidation of financial statements and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties and purpose.

For Manohar Chowdhry & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 001997S


Ashok Kumar Doddi
Partner
Membership Number: 217909



Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 14, 2022

UDIN: 22217909 AJ KUZ E 5940

eMudhra PTE Ltd

Cash Flow Statement for the year

(All amounts are in SGD, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
A. Operating activities		
Profit before tax	35,062	(8,673)
Adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	763	633
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease/(Increase) in current and non-current assets	544,108	(166,575)
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivable	(584,437)	303,259
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(96,452)	(406,674)
Increase/(Decrease) in current liabilities and provision	(6,783)	2,552
Total cash from operations	(107,739)	(275,478)
Net Cash flow from operating Activities (A)	(107,739)	(275,478)
B. Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(978)
Purchase(sale) of capital work in progress	-	75,113
Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	494
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	-	74,629
C. Financing Activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowing	121,908	28,633
Net cash used in financing activities(C)	121,908	28,633
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents(D=A+B+C)	14,169	(172,216)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year E)	25,500	197,716
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E)	39,669	25,500

Components of cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year

	March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
Balance with banks:		
- On current account	39,669	25,500
Total cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	39,669	25,500
Cash and cash equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flow	39,669	25,500

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Manohar Chowdhry & Associates

Chartered Accountant

Firm Registration Number: 001997S



Ashok Kumar Doddi

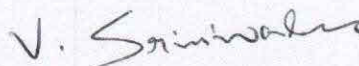
Partner

Membership No:217909

UDIN: 22217909AJKUZ E5940

Place: Bengaluru

May 14, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of eMudhra PTE Ltd


V Srinivasan

Director

DIN: 00640646

Place: Bengaluru

May 14, 2022



eMudhra PTE Ltd

Balance sheet as at

(All amounts are in SGD, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	March 31,2022	March 31,2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	577	1,340
Financial assets			
Other non-current assets	4	1,540	1,540
Total Non-current assets		2,117	2,880
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	5	590,205	5,768
Cash and cash equivalents	6	39,669	25,500
Other current assets	7	-	544,108
Total current assets		629,874	575,376
Total assets		631,991	578,256
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	250,000	250,000
Other equity	9	141,510	106,448
Total equity		391,510	356,448
Liabilities			
Borrowing	10	235,835	113,927
Total non-current liabilities		235,835	113,927
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	11	-	96,452
Other current liabilities	12	4,646	11,429
Total current liabilities		4,646	107,881
Total liabilities		240,481	221,808
Total equity and liabilities		631,991	578,256

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

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

As per our report of even date

For Manohar Chowdhry & Associates

Chartered Accountant

Firm Registration Number: 001997S

D. Ashok

Ashok Kumar Doddi

Partner

Membership No:217909

UDIN: 222 17909 AJ KU2 E 5940

Place: Bengaluru

May 14, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of eMudhra PTE Ltd

V. Srinivasan

V Srinivasan

Director

DIN: 00640646

Place: Bengaluru

May 14, 2022



eMudhra PTE Ltd


Statement of profit and loss for the year

(All amounts are in SGD, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations	13	277,435	6,904
Other income (net)	14	-	41,162
Total revenue		277,435	48,066
Expenses			
Operating expenses	15	50,215	1,759
Depreciation and amortisation expense	16	763	633
Other expenses	17	191,395	54,347
Total expenses		242,373	56,739
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		35,062	(8,673)
Profit/(Loss) before tax		35,062	(8,673)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		35,062	(8,673)
Earnings per share (Nominal value of share SGD 1/- each)	18		
Basic		0.14	(0.03)
Diluted		0.14	(0.03)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

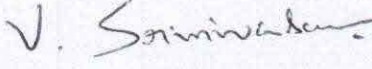
For Manohar Chowdhry & Associates
Chartered Accountant
Firm Registration Number: 001997S


Ashok Kumar Doddi
Partner
Membership No: 217909
UDIN: 222 17909 ATKUZE 5940

Place: Bengaluru
May 14, 2022



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of eMudhra PTE Ltd**


V Srinivasan
Director
DIN: 00640646

Place: Bengaluru
May 14, 2022



eMudhra PTE LTD

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

1. Corporate Information

eMudhra PTE LTD ("the company") provides eMudhra's various solutions and services like digital signatures, authentication solutions, paperless office solutions and other solutions around PKI technology. eMudhra stands for enabling a digital future with a foundation built on digital identity and trust.

The company is a subsidiary of eMudhra Limited ("eMudhra"), a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Sai Arcade, No.56, 3rd Floor, Deverabeesanahalli, Bengaluru 560103, Karnataka, India.

The company is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore and has registered office at 1 Phillip street, #03-01 Royal one phillip, Singapore 048692.

UAE

The standalone financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 14, 2022.

2. Significant accounting policies

Basis of Preparation of Accounts

The standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policies for financial instruments).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. The Standalone Financial Statements have been presented in The Singapore Dollar (SGD), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in SGD, unless otherwise stated.

Critical estimates and judgments

I. Use of estimates

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in India requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates, judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements and therefore actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

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The company has considered the possible effects that may from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company has, at the date of approval of these financial statements, used internal and external sources of information including credit reports and related information and economic forecasts and expects that the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements.

II. Current versus non-current classification

The company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current/non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Division II to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

Based on the nature of services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current only

III. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

a. Revenue recognition and expenses

The Company's contracts/sales orders with customers include promises to transfer multiple products/services ("performance obligations") to a customer. Revenues from customer contracts/sales orders ("transaction price") are considered for recognition and measurement when the contracts/sales orders have been accepted, expressed /implied, by the parties to the contract, the parties to contract/sales order are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract/sales order, and the contract/sales order is legally enforceable.

Revenue from fixed-price maintenance contracts is recognized by estimating the percentage-of-completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customer and the Company's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of the contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. Revenues in excess of billing are classified as unbilled revenue in our financial statements.

Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract.

For software development and related services, the performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer.

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Arrangements to deliver software products generally have three elements viz. license fee, implementation/integration fee and Annual maintenance contracts ("AMC"). Where the license is required to be substantially customized as part of the implementation service the entire arrangement fee for license and implementation is considered to be a single performance obligation and the revenue is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method as the implementation is performed. Revenue from client training, support and other services arising due to the sale of software products is recognized as the performance obligations are satisfied. AMC revenue is recognized ratably on a straight-line basis over the period in which the services are rendered except in those cases where contract/sales order value is less than equivalent SGD of INR 1 million. For cases, where it is less than equivalent SGD of INR 1 million, the same is recognised in the period in which it is billed.

In trust services and in SaaS based offering, the revenues are recognised as and when the performance obligations are transferred for negotiated price, called as transaction price, and it is highly probable that the company will be able to collect the transaction price due under the contract/sales orders or otherwise.

Interest Income:

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

Dividend Income:

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the same is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Other Income:

Other income is accounted for on accrual basis except where the receipt of income is uncertain in which case it is accounted for on receipt basis.

Expenses:

Expenses are accounted for on accrual basis and provisions are made for all known liabilities and losses. Those expenses spread across multiple financial years have been amortised on straight line basis over the period in which the services are received except in those cases where the contract/purchase order value is less than equivalent SGD of INR 1 million. For cases, where it is less than equivalent SGD of INR 1 million, the same is expensed off in the period in which it is billed.

b. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation



authorities based on the taxable income for that period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- as a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

c. Property, Plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment's (PPE) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition includes directly attributable costs for bringing the assets to its present location and use.

The cost of an item of PPE comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently

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recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, other incidental expenses and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use. Subsequent expenditures on the qualifying assets are capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the company.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the assets derecognized.

Depreciation on PPE is provided as per straight line method as per the below table

Asset Type	Depreciation Method	Depreciation [%]
Computers	Straight line method	33.66%

d. Intangible Assets

Intangibles are stated at the acquisition price including directly attributable costs for bringing the asset into use, less accumulated amortization and impairment. Direct expenditure, if any, incurred for internally developed intangibles from which future economic benefits are expected to flow over a period of time is treated as intangible asset.

Intangible assets are amortised on straight-line basis over a period of 10 years, based on management estimate. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at the end of each financial year. Depreciation / Amortization is charged on a pro-rata basis on assets purchased/ sold during the year, with reference to date of installation/ disposal.

e. Borrowings and Borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets is substantially ready for their intended use.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

f. Financial Instruments

Initial measurement

The company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and



liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition except for the trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to or deducted from the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement [non-derivative financial instruments]

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely for payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income [FVTOCI]

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely for payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss [FVTPL]

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method except financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit and loss or an entity had opted to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss [FVTPL]

A Financial Liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or it is a derivative (that does not meet hedge accounting requirements) or it is designated as such on initial recognition.

Investment in Subsidiaries and associates

Investment in subsidiaries and Associates are measured at cost less impairment.

Share Capital - Ordinary Shares

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments recognized by the company are recognized at the proceeds ~~and~~ net of direct issue cost.

De-recognition of financial instruments

The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received on sale of 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 which can be accessed by the Company for the asset or liability

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

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

- Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

g. Impairment of assets

Financial Assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance

for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

Non-Financial Assets

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable

amount (i.e., the higher of the fairvalue less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

h. Leases

The company assess whether a contract contains lease at the inception of the contract. A contract is or contains lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of the identifiable assets for a period of time in exchange of consideration. To assess, whether a contract contains the right of control of the identifiable assets, the company identifies the following matters

- i. the contract involves the use of identifiable assets
- ii. the company has substantially all the economic benefits from the use of assets through the period of lease.
- iii. the company has the right to direct the use of assets.

At the date of commencement of lease the company recognises right-of-use [ROU] asset and corresponding lease liability for all the such arrangements. However, in case of leases for a period of duration which is below of 12 months or less [short-term leases] and low value leases, the company recognises the lease payments as an expense on straight line basis over the lease period.

ROU assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of lease plus any additional direct costs less any lease incentives. ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e., the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

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i. Foreign Currency Transactions

All transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date when the relevant transactions take place.

Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year. Monetary assets and liabilities in the form of Loans, Current Assets and Current Liabilities in foreign currency, which are outstanding as at the year-end, are translated at the year-end closing exchange rate and the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The premium or discount arising at the inception of the forward exchange contracts related to underlying receivables and payables, if any, are amortized as an expense or income recognized over the period of the contracts. Gains or losses on renewal or cancellation of foreign exchange forward contracts are recognized as income or expense for the period.

Investments in overseas entity are recognized at the relevant exchange rates prevailing on the date of investments.

All transactions of the foreign branch during the year are included in the accounts at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the month in which the transactions took place. Net Gain / Loss in foreign currency transactions are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date.

j. Earnings per Share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The diluted potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value which is the average market value of the outstanding shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

k. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash equivalents comprises cash and calls on deposit with banks and corporations. The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into cash and have original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalent.

l. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

m. Dividends

Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

n. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provision is not discounted to its present value and is determined based on the last estimate required to settle the obligation at the year end.

Contingent liabilities are not provided for and are disclosed by way of notes to accounts, where there is an obligation that may, but probably will not, require outflow of resources.

Where there is a possible obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

o. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of first in first out [FIFO] cost basis and estimated net realisable value (net of allowances) after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. The cost comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including appropriate production overheads in the case of finished goods and work-in-progress, incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. Trade discounts or rebates are deducted in determining the costs of purchase. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.



eMudhra PTE Ltd

Notes forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in SGD, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Amount
Period ended March 31, 2022	
Gross carrying amount	
As at April 01, 2020	2,220
Additions	979
Disposals	(850)
As at March 31, 2021	2,349
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2022	2,349
Accumulated Amortisation	
As at April 01, 2020	732
Charges for the year	633
Disposals	(356)
As at March 31, 2021	1,009
Charges for the year	763
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2022	1,772
Net block	
As at March 31, 2021	1,340
As at March 31, 2022	577



eMudhra PTE Ltd

Notes forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in SGD, unless otherwise stated)

Note	Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31,2021
4	Other non-current assets		
	Refundable deposits	1,540	1,540
	Total	1,540	1,540
5	Trade receivables		
	Unsecured trade receivables	590,205	5,768
	Total	590,205	5,768
	Current portion	590,205	5,768
	Breakup of security details:		
	Unsecured, considered good	590,205	5,768
6	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Particulars		
	Balance with banks:		
	- On current account	39,669	25,500
	Total	39,669	25,500
7	Other current assets		
	Unbilled revenue	-	544,108
	Total	-	544,108



8 Equity share capital

(i) Authorised equity share capitals

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2020	250,000	250,000
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	250,000	250,000
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	250,000	250,000

(ii) Issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2020	250,000	250,000
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	250,000	250,000
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	250,000	250,000

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of SGD 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

(iii) Reconciliation of the equity share outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Share outstanding at the beginning of the year	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Share issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Share outstanding at the end of the year	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000

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

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Taarav PTE Limited	-	-	122,500	49.00%
eMudhra Limited	127,500	51.00%	127,500	51.00%
eMudhra (MU) Limited	122,500	49.00%	-	-



eMudhra PTE Ltd

Notes forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in SGD, unless otherwise stated)

Note	Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31,2021
9	Other equity		
	Retained earnings [Refer note 9.1 below]	141,510	106,448
		<u>141,510</u>	<u>106,448</u>
9.1	Retained earnings		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	106,448	115,121
	Profit/ (Loss) for the year	35,062	(8,673)
	Balance as at the end of the year	<u>141,510</u>	<u>106,448</u>



eMudhra PTE Ltd

Notes forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in SGD, unless otherwise stated)

Note	Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31,2021
10	Borrowing		
	Loan from associate company	235,835	113,927
	Total	235,835	113,927
11	Trade payables		
	Total outstanding dues to Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-	96,452
	Total	-	96,452
12	Other current liabilities		
	Amount due to director	-	4,475
	Provision for income tax, net	-	3,402
	Provision for contractual liabilities	4,646	3,552
	Total	4,646	11,429



Note	Particulars	March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
13	Revenue from operations		
	Sale of software solutions/services	277,435	6,904
	Total	277,435	6,904
	I. Segment wise revenue		
	Cyber security and digital transformation solutions	277,435	6,904
14	Other income(net)		
	Foreign exchange gain	-	41,162
		-	41,162
15	Operating expenses		
	Licence cost	50,215	1,759
		50,215	1,759
16	Depreciation and amortisation expense		
	Depreciation on plant, property and equipment	763	633
	Total	763	633
17	Other expenses		
	Administration exp	-	14
	Communication expenses	22	832
	Fees rates and taxes	1,540	2,789
	Foreign currency transaction loss	39,689	-
	Legal and professional expenses	143,339	42,750
	Local conveyance expenses	-	314
	Loss on sale of asset	-	46
	Miscellaneous expense	176	151
	Rental expenses	6,629	6,518
	Travelling and boarding expenses	-	933
	Total	191,395	54,347



eMudhra PTE Ltd

Notes forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in SGD, unless otherwise stated)

Note	Particulars		March 31,2022	March 31, 2021
18	Earnings per share			
	Basic:			
	Profit after tax	A	35,062	(8,673)
	Weighted average number of shares outstanding	B	250,000	250,000
	Basic EPS	A/B	0.14	(0.03)
	Diluted			
	Profit after tax	A	35,062	(8,673)
	Weighted average number of shares outstanding	B	250,000	250,000
	Diluted EPS	A/B	0.14	(0.03)



eMudhra PTE Ltd

19 Notes forming part of the Financial Information of eMudhra PTE Limited
(All amounts are in SGD, unless otherwise stated)

A. Disclosure related to subsidiary, associate and group companies

1 Particulars of subsidiary, associate and group companies :

Sl No	Name of the company	Address	Relationship	March 31,2022	March 31,2021
1	eMudhra (MU) Limited	10, Frere Felix de Valois Steet, Port Louis, Mauritius.	Group Company	% of shares held	
2	eMudhra Technologies Limited	#56, Sai Arcade, Deverabesenahalli, Bangalore, Karnataka.	Group Company	49%	NA
3	eMudhra consumer Services Limited	#56, Sai Arcade, Deverabesenahalli, Bangalore, Karnataka.	Group Company	NA	NA
4	eMudhra INC	97 Cedar Grove Lane Suite 202 Somerset, NJ 08873	Group Company	NA	NA
5	eMudhra Limited	#56, Sai Arcade, Deverabesenahalli, Bangalore, Karnataka.	Holding Company	51%	51%
6	Taarav PTE Limited	#03-01,1 Phillip Street Royal one Phillip Singapore 486592	Group Company	NA	49%
7	eMudhra DMCC	3006,One Lake Plaza, Cluster T Jumeriah Lake Towers PO Box no.32620, Dubai UAE	Group Company	NA	NA
8	eMudhra BV	Wilhelmina Van Pruisenwg 0014, 2595AN- 'Sgravenhage The Netherlands	Group Company	NA	NA
9	PT eMudhra Technologies Indonesia	Ruko Pondasi, Jl. Pondasi Raya No. 21 Unit. H,Kayu Putih Pulogadung,Kota Adm. Jakarta Timur DKI Jakarta Indonesia	Group Company	NA	NA
10	Smart Craft Private Limited	#56, Sai Arcade, Deverabesenahalli, Bangalore, Karnataka.	Group Company	NA	NA
11	Cedar Grove Real Estates Private Limited	#56, Sai Arcade, Deverabesenahalli, Bangalore, Karnataka.	Group Company	NA	NA
12	Bluesky Infotech [Partnership firm]	#56, Sai Arcade, Deverabesenahalli, Bangalore, Karnataka.	Group entity	NA	NA
13	Bluesky Infotech [Partnership firm]	2nd Floor, Tek Tower 11 Rajiv Gandhi Salai (OMR),Thoraipakkam Chennai - 600 097.	Group entity	NA	NA
14	eMudhra employees stock option trust	#56, Sai Arcade, Deverabesenahalli, Bangalore, Karnataka.	Group entity	NA	NA

2 Particulars of key managerial person

Sl No	Entity Name	Name of the key managerial person		
1	eMudhra PTE Limited	March 31,2022	March 31,2021	Relationship
		V. Srinivasan	V. Srinivasan	Director
		Arvind Srinivasan	Arvind Srinivasan	Director
		Barkes Bte Abdul Fazil	Barkes Bte Abdul Fazil	Director



19.1 Notes forming part of the Financial Information of eMudhra PTE Limited
(All amounts are in SGD, unless otherwise stated)

Related party disclosures

1 Disclosure related to subsidiary, associate and group company transactions

Sl No	Nature of transaction	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transactions	
				March 31,2022	March 31,2021
1	Sales of Fixed Asset				
		eMudhra (MU) Limited	Group/Associate Company	-	6,90,000
2	Purchase of software Licencing fees				
		eMudhra consumer Services Limited	Group Company	10,469	1,759
		eMudhra Limited	Holding Company	39,358	-
		eMudhra Technologies Limited	Group Company	388	-
3	Receipt (repayment) of loan, net				
		Taarav PTE Limited	Group Company	1,21,908	32,033
		eMudhra DMCC	Group Company	-	-

2 Detailed transactions with key managerial persons

Sl No	Nature of transaction	Related party	Nature of relationship	March 31,2022	March 31,2021
1	Receipt(repament) of loan, net				
		V. Srinivasan	Director	(4,475)	-
2	Receipt of services	Barkes bte Abdul Fazil	Director	2,515	1,750



19.2 Notes forming part of the Financial Information of eMudhra PTE Limited

(All amounts are in SGD, unless otherwise stated)

Related party disclosures**Disclosure related to subsidiary, associate, group company and KMP balances**

SI No	Nature of transaction	Related party	Nature of relationship	Balances	
				March 31,2022	March 31,2021
1	Due to				
		eMudhra consumer Services Limited	Group Company	-	1,759
		Taarav PTE Limited	Group Company	2,39,234	1,17,327
		V. Srinivasan	Promoter and director	-	4,475
2	Due from				
		eMudhra (MU) Limited	Group/Associate Company	3,400	3,400

20 Previous period figures

The previous year figures have been reclassified to conform to this year classification.

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

As per our report of even date

