

MediaAgility Pte Ltd.**Interim Condensed Balance Sheet***(all amounts in ₹ Million unless otherwise stated)*

	Notes	As at September 30, 2023	As at September 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2023
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	0.10	0.59	0.24
Current assets				
Financial assets				
- Trade receivables	5	26.55	21.49	23.59
- Cash and cash equivalents	6	3.60	4.04	1.84
- Other current financial assets	7	3.93	4.59	6.50
Other current assets	8	0.66	0.92	1.05
Income tax assets (net)	9	0.45	0.23	0.35
		35.19	31.27	33.33
Total		35.29	31.86	33.57
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital	10	0.01	0.01	0.01
Other equity		15.38	10.78	13.74
		15.39	10.79	13.75
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Trade payables	11	19.90	21.05	19.82
- Other financial liabilities	12	-	0.02	-
		19.90	21.07	19.82
TOTAL		35.29	31.86	33.57

Summary of significant accounting policies 1-3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed financial statements 4-18

As per our report of even date attached

For Ahuja Valecha & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Media Agility Pte Ltd.

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Azlin Ghazali
Director

John Ryan
Director

Place: Pune
Date : October 16, 2023

Place: Malaysia
Date : October 16, 2023

Place: Singapore
Date : October 16, 2023

MediaAgility Pte Ltd.**Interim Condensed Statement of Profit and Loss***(all amounts in ₹ Million unless otherwise stated, except earning per share)*

	Notes	For the period ended July 01, 2023 to September 30, 2023	For the period ended July 01, 2022 to September 30, 2022	For the period ended April 01, 2023 to September 30, 2023	For the period ended May 05, 2022 to September 30, 2022	For the period ended May 05, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Income						
Revenue from operations (net)	13	2.21	0.30	2.21	1.75	7.05
Other income	14	-	0.05	0.91	0.08	-
Total income (A)		2.21	0.35	3.12	1.83	7.05
Expenses						
Other expenses	15	0.89	4.09	1.14	5.34	8.42
Total expenses (B)		0.89	4.09	1.14	5.34	8.42
Profit/(loss) before tax (A - B)		1.32	(3.74)	1.97	(3.51)	(1.37)
Tax expense						
Current tax		-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax (credit) / charge		0.14	(0.60)	0.14	(0.60)	(0.23)
Total tax expense		0.14	(0.60)	0.14	(0.60)	(0.23)
Profit/(loss) for the period		1.18	(3.14)	1.83	(2.91)	(1.14)
Other comprehensive income						
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (E)						
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements from functional currency to reporting currency		0.18	0.02	1.34	0.37	1.53
		0.18	0.02	1.34	0.37	1.53
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period (C) + (D) + (E)		1.36	(3.12)	3.17	(2.54)	0.38
Earnings per equity share						
Basic (In ₹)	16	7,860.67	(20,903.59)	12,205.30	(19,428.54)	(7,583.72)
Diluted (In ₹)		7,860.67	(20,903.59)	12,205.30	(19,428.54)	(7,583.72)
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For Ahuja Valecha & Associates LLPChartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976Place: Pune
Date : October 16, 2023For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Media Agility Pte Ltd.Azlin Ghazali
DirectorPlace: Malaysia
Date : October 16, 2023John Ryan
DirectorPlace: Singapore
Date : October 16, 2023

MediaAgility Pte Ltd.
Interim Condensed Cash Flow Statement
(all amounts in ₹ Million unless otherwise stated)

	For the period ended July 01, 2023 to September 30, 2023	For the period ended July 01, 2022 to September 30, 2022	For the period ended May 05, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit /(loss) before tax	1.32	(3.74)	(1.37)
Adjustments for:			
Change in foreign currency translation reserve	0.19	0.02	1.53
Bad debts	-	-	0.29
Provision for doubtful receivables/ (provision for doubtful receivables written back) (net)	-	-	3.47
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	1.51	(3.72)	3.92
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(3.89)	(5.65)	(12.16)
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets	0.31	0.12	(0.54)
(Increase)/ decrease in current financial assets	(0.67)	(0.14)	(6.48)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	2.24	3.88	2.65
Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities	-	(0.01)	(0.03)
Operating loss after working capital changes	(0.49)	(5.52)	(12.64)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(0.13)	(0.39)	(0.50)
Net cash generated used in operating activities (A)	(0.63)	(5.91)	(13.14)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net cash generated from investing activities (B)	-	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash (used in) financing activities (C)	-	-	-
Net decrease in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(0.63)	(5.91)	(13.14)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	4.23	9.95	14.98
Cash and cash equivalents at the closing of the period	3.60	4.04	1.84
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks			
- On current accounts	3.60	4.04	1.84
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 6	3.60	4.04	1.84

Summary of significant accounting policies 1-3
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Place: Pune
Date : October 16, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Media Agility Pte Ltd.

Azlin Ghazali John Ryan
Director Director

Place: Malaysia Place: Singapore
Date : October 16, 2023 Date : October 16, 2023

MediaAgility Pte Ltd.

Interim Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity

(all amounts in ₹ Million unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Balance as at May 05, 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at September 30, 2022
0.01	-	0.01
0.01	-	0.01

Balance as at May 05, 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
0.01	-	0.01
0.01	-	0.01

Balance as at March 31, 2023	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at September 30, 2023
0.01	-	0.01
0.01	-	0.01

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance at May 05, 2022	13.35	-	13.35
Net profit/(loss) for the period	(2.93)	-	(2.93)
Foreign currency translation difference	-	0.37	0.37
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2022	10.41	0.37	10.78

Balance at May 05, 2022	13.35	-	13.35
Net profit/(loss) for the period	(1.14)	-	(1.14)
Foreign currency translation difference	-	1.53	1.53
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	12.21	1.53	13.74
Net profit/(loss) for the period	1.83	-	1.83
Foreign currency translation difference	-	(0.19)	(0.19)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2023	14.04	1.34	15.38

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Summary of significant accounting policies 1-3

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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1 Nature of operations

MediaAgility Pte. Ltd. ("the Company") is a Singapore based wholly owned subsidiary of MediaAgility Inc. The Company is engaged in retail sale of computer hardware, accessories and computer software.

2 Basis of preparation

The interim condensed interim condensed financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange of goods and services. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company during the year and are consistent with those used in previous year 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.

Statement of compliance

These interim condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting for the period ended July 01, 2023 to September 30, 2023 as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is from 01 April 2023 to 31 March 2024.

(b) Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is Singapore Dollar (SGD).

(c) Use of estimates

The preparation of the interim condensed financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of year. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

Critical accounting estimates

i) Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

ii) Income taxes

The Company's tax jurisdictions is Singapore. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes.

(d) Expected credit loss:

The Company has considered the current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Company deals with and the countries where it operates. In calculating expected credit loss, the Company has also considered related credit information for its customers to estimate the probability of default in future using the forward-looking approach as prescribed by Ind AS 109.

(e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets including software licenses of enduring nature and contractual rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

Following the initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of internally generated intangible asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use.

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(g) Financial Instruments

i) Financial assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

b) Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

- Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Any financial assets which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial assets at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as financial assets at FVTPL. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

c) Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, if any, is recognised in profit or loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to issue of financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

b) Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

- Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities such as loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

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c) Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

iii) Impairment

a) Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

b) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount 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. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

(h) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

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(i) Income from software services and products

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of computer hardware, accessories and computer software.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

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. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized over the access period.

The Company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices. Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

In the case of reselling agreements, the revenue is recognized on a net basis i.e amount paid to the vendor for reselling the products or services as reduced by the amount collected from the customer.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.

Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The Company collects Goods and service tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

(ii) Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividend

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date. Dividend income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(i) Foreign currency translation

I) Foreign currency transactions and balances Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency viz. SGD, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

II) Conversion

The transactions are in SGD, which are converted for reporting in Indian currency on the following basis. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction and fixed assets are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All current assets and current liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All Income and Expense items are converted at weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the period.

The exchange difference arising out of the period / year end conversion is translated to Currency Translation Reserve and the said amount is shown under the head "Other

III) Exchange Difference

Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit or loss for the period in which the transaction is settled.

Exchange differences arising on conversion / settlement of foreign currency monetary items and on foreign currency liabilities relating to Property, Plant and Equipment acquisition are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

(j) Leave encashment

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company presents the entire leave encashment liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

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(k) Income tax and deferred tax

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Inland Revenue Authority Singapore (IRAS). The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(l) Earning per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period / year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period/ year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period/ year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(m) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(n) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the interim condensed financial statements .

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

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MediaAgility Pte Ltd.
Notes forming part of Interim Condensed Financial Statements
(all amounts in ₹ Million unless otherwise stated)

4. Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at September 30, 2023	As at September 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax asset			
Others	0.10	0.59	0.24
	0.10	0.59	0.24
Deferred tax liabilities			
Others	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	0.10	0.59	0.24

5. Trade receivables

	As at September 30, 2023	As at September 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2023
Trade receivables			
Unsecured, considered good	26.55	21.49	23.59
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0.57	2.67	3.65
	27.12	24.16	27.24
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(0.57)	(2.67)	(3.65)
	26.55	21.49	23.59
	26.55	21.49	23.59

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at September 30, 2023	As at September 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks			
- On current accounts	3.60	4.04	1.84
	3.60	4.04	1.84

7. Other current financial assets

	As at September 30, 2023	As at September 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2023
Contract assets			
	3.93	4.59	6.50
	3.93	4.59	6.50

8. Other current assets

	As at September 30, 2023	As at September 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2023
Other advances (Unsecured, considered good)			
Balance with government authority (includes GST)	0.66	0.85	0.97
Prepaid expenses	-	0.07	0.08
	0.66	0.92	1.05

9. Income tax asset

	As at September 30, 2023	As at September 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2023
Current tax asset (net)			
	0.45	0.23	0.35
	0.45	0.23	0.35

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Mediaagility Pte Ltd.

Notes forming part of Interim Condensed Financial Statements

(all amounts in ₹ Million unless otherwise stated)

10. Share capital

	As at September 30, 2023	As at September 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised (In SGD)			
150 ordinary shares of S\$1.4 each	SGD 210	SGD 210	SGD 210
	SGD 210	SGD 210	SGD 210
Issued, subscribed and paid-up			
150 ordinary shares of S\$1.4 each	0.01	0.01	0.01
	0.01	0.01	0.01

* All shares held by MediaAgility Inc.

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	As at September 30, 2023		As at September 30, 2022		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
No. of Shares at the beginning of the reporting period	150	0.01	150	0.01	150	0.01
Add : Additional Shares issued during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Shares at the end of the reporting period	150	0.01	150	0.01	150	0.01

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of \$ 1.4 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of 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 the proportion to the number of equity shares held by shareholders.

c) Details of shares held by promoters

As at September 30, 2023	No of shares held at beginning of quarter	Changes during the year	No of shares at the end of quarter	% of Total Shares	% Change during the quarter
MediaAgility Inc.	150	-	150	100%	-
As at September 30, 2022	No of shares held at beginning of quarter	Changes during the year	No of shares at the end of quarter	% of Total Shares	% Change during the quarter
MediaAgility Inc.	150	-	150	100%	-
As at March 31, 2023	No of shares held at beginning of year	Changes during the year	No of shares at the end of year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
MediaAgility Inc.	150	-	150	100%	-

MediaAgility Pte Ltd.**Notes forming part of Interim Condensed Financial Statements***(all amounts in ₹ Million unless otherwise stated)***11. Trade payables**

	As at September 30, 2023	As at September 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2023
Trade payables for goods and services	19.90	21.05	19.82
	19.90	21.05	19.82

12. Other current financial liabilities

	As at September 30, 2023	As at September 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2023
Contact liabilities	-	0.02	-
	-	0.02	-

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MediaAgility Pte Ltd.

Notes forming part of Interim Condensed Financial Statements

(all amounts in ₹ Million unless otherwise stated)

13. Revenue from operations (net)

	For the period ended July 01, 2023 to September 30, 2023	For the period ended July 01, 2022 to September 30, 2022	For the period ended April 01, 2023 to September 30, 2023	For the period ended May 05, 2022 to September 30, 2022	For the period ended May 05, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Software licenses (net)	2.21	0.30	2.21	1.75	7.05
	2.21	0.30	2.21	1.75	7.05

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by segments and timing. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

	For the period ended July 01, 2023 to September 30, 2023	For the period ended July 01, 2022 to September 30, 2022	For the period ended April 01, 2023 to September 30, 2023	For the period ended May 05, 2022 to September 30, 2022	For the period ended May 05, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Revenue by industry segments					
Technology Companies and Emerging Verticals	2.21	0.30	2.21	1.75	7.05
Total	2.21	0.30	2.21	1.75	7.05

Timing of revenue recognition

At point of time	-	-	-	-	-
Over a period of time	2.21	0.30	2.21	1.75	7.05
Total	2.21	0.30	2.21	1.75	7.05

14. Other income

	For the period ended July 01, 2023 to September 30, 2023	For the period ended July 01, 2022 to September 30, 2022	For the period ended April 01, 2023 to September 30, 2023	For the period ended May 05, 2022 to September 30, 2022	For the period ended May 05, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Miscellaneous income	-	0.05	0.91	0.08	-
	-	0.05	0.91	0.08	-

15. Other expenses

	For the period ended July 01, 2023 to September 30, 2023	For the period ended July 01, 2022 to September 30, 2022	For the period ended April 01, 2023 to September 30, 2023	For the period ended May 05, 2022 to September 30, 2022	For the period ended May 05, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Legal and professional fees	0.80	0.99	0.80	1.61	3.20
Books, memberships, subscriptions	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.02
Foreign exchange loss (net)	0.09	0.25	0.19	0.60	1.44
Bad debts	-	-	-	0.28	0.29
Provision for doubtful receivables/ (provision for doubtful receivables written back) (net)	-	2.69	-	2.69	3.47
Miscellaneous expenses	0.00	0.15	0.16	0.15	-
	0.89	4.09	1.14	5.34	8.42

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MediaAgility Pte Ltd.**Notes forming part of Interim Condensed Financial Statements***(all amounts in ₹ Million unless otherwise stated, except earning per share)***16. Earnings per share**

		For the period ended July 01, 2023 to September 30, 2023	For the period ended July 01, 2022 to September 30, 2022	For the period ended April 01,2023 to September 30, 2023	For the period ended May 05,2022 to September 30, 2022	For the period ended May 05, 2022 to March 31, 2023
<u>Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS</u>						
Net Profit after tax (In ₹ 'millions)	(A)	1.18	(3.14)	1.83	(2.91)	(1.14)
<u>Denominator for Basic EPS</u>						
Weighted average number of equity shares of S\$ 1 each	(B)	150	150	150	150	150
<u>Denominator for Diluted EPS</u>						
Number of equity shares	(C)	150	150	150	150	150
Basic Earnings per share of S\$ 1.4 each (In SGD)	(A/B)	7,860.67	(20,903.59)	12,205.30	(19,428.54)	(7,583.72)
Diluted Earnings per share of S\$ 1.4 each (In SGD)	(A/C)	7,860.67	(20,903.59)	12,205.30	(19,428.54)	(7,583.72)

17. Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liability as on September 30, 2023.(Previous period: Nil).

18. The comparative period's figures have been regrouped where necessary to confirm to this period's classification.

As per our report of even date attached

For Ahuja Valecha & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Media Agility Pte Ltd.Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976Azlin Ghazali
DirectorJohn Ryan
DirectorPlace: Pune
Date : October 16, 2023Place: Malaysia
Date : October 16, 2023Place: Singapore
Date : October 16, 2023