STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS ABOUT RESPONSIBILITY TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PT BATU BUMI PERSADA FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

We, the undersigned :

1.	Name	:	Chandan Jain
	Office Address	:	Springhill Office Tower Unit 8G Jakarta
	Residential address	:	Apartemen The Mansion Blok Jasmine Town Home Aurora Unit 6TX, Jl Trembesi Blok D. Kemayoran, Jakarta Utara 14410
	Telephone	:	0812-1865-1196
	Position	:	Director

Declare that :

1. We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of PT Batu Bumi Persada (“Company);
2. The Company,s financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards;
3. a. All the information in the financial have been disclosed in a complete and truthful manner;
   b. The financial statements do not contain any incorrect information or material facts, nor do they omit information or material facts;
4. We are responsible for the Company,s internal control system.

We certify the accuracy of this statement.

Chandan Jain
Director

Jakarta
January 30, 2023

Independent Auditors' Report

Report No.: 00006/2.0969/AU.1/05/1111-6/1/I/2023

Shareholders and Directors
PT BATU BUMI PERSADA

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Batu Bumi Persada (“the Company”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of capital deficiency, and statement of the cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PT Batu Bumi Persada as of December 31, 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year the ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements paragraph of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Indonesia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matters

- As disclosed in note 7, the Company has recorded costs incurred in operate as part of assets account. As of the date of report, the Company has not yet operated commercially and cannot be estimated whether the account has future benefits for the Company.
- We draw attention to note 16 to the financial statements which explain that as of December 31, 2021, the Company experienced a capital deficiency caused by the Company not yet operating commercially.

Our opinion is not modified in connection with these matters.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, 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 Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such financial statements are free from material misstatement.

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 Company’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the entity's financial information or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and conduct of Company audits. We remain fully responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Registered Public Accountants
Gideon Adi & Rekan

Bisner Sitanggang, CA, CPA
Public Accountant Registration No. AP.1111
Jakarta,January 30, 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

Particulars	Note	2022 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2022 Amount in INR (₹ Million)	2021 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2021 Amount in INR (₹ Million)
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2d, 4	**20,365,893**	**0.11**	32,477,248	0.17
Prepaid Expenses	2e, 5	**8,333,335**	**0.05**	8,333,335	0.04
Deposit		**3,000,000**	**0.02**	3,000,000	0.02
Total current assets		**31,699,228**	**0.17**	43,810,583	0.23
Non-current assets					
Fixed assets	2f, 6	**245,000,000**	**1.34**	245,000,000	1.29
Exploration and evaluation assets	2g, 7	**5,816,283,563**	**31.75**	5,816,283,563	30.73
Total non-current assets		**6,061,283,563**	**33.09**	6,061,283,563	32.02
TOTAL ASSETS		**6,092,982,791**	**33.26**	6,105,094,146	32.25
Current liabilities					
Due to related party	2c, 8	**8,227,452,477**	**44.91**	7,259,201,559	38.35
Tax Payables	2k, 9	**65,094**	**0.00**	65,094	0.00
Accrued expenses	10	**4,236,942**	**0.02**	87,236,942	0.46
Total current liabilities		**8,231,754,513**	**44.93**	7,346,503,595	38.81
Equity					
Share capital	2j,11	**5,000,000,000**	**27.29**	5,000,000,000	26.42
Deficits		**(7,138,771,722)**	**(38.97)**	(6,241,409,449)	(32.97)
Total equity		**(2,138,771,722)**	**(11.67)**	(1,241,409,449)	(6.56)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**6,092,982,791**	**33.26**	6,105,094,146	32.25

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2023 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 15,062 and 1USD = 1 INR 82.2169 and as on 31.03.2022 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,349 and 1USD = 1 INR 75.8071.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT (LOSS) AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

Particulars	Note	2022 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2022 Amount in INR (₹ Million)	2021 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2021 Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Operating expenses	2i, 12	**(179,187,407)**	**(0.98)**	(201,088,683)	(1.06)
Operating loss		**(179,187,407)**	**(0.98)**	(201,088,683)	(1.06)
Other (expenses) / income					
Foreign exchange gap	2i, 13	**(718,179,634)**	**(3.92)**	(80,900,470)	(0.43)
Interest Income	2i, 13	**4,768**	**0.00**	940	0.00
Total Other (expenses) / income		**(718,174,866)**	**(3.92)**	(80,899,530)	(0.43)
Income /(Loss) Before Income Tax		**(897,362,273)**	**(4.90)**	(281,988,214)	(1.49)
Income tax		**-**	**-**	-	-
Net income /(loss) for the year		**(897,362,273)**	**(4.90)**	(281,988,214)	(1.49)
Other Comprehensive Income		**-**	**-**	-	-
Comprehensive income (loss)		**(897,362,273)**	**(4.90)**	(281,988,214)	(1.49)

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2023 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 15,062 and 1USD = 1 INR 82.2169 and as on 31.03.2022 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,349 and 1USD = 1 INR 75.8071.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

Particulars	Note	2022 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2022 Amount in INR (₹ Million)	2021 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2021 Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net Profit/ (Loss)		**(897,362,273)**	**(4.90)**	(281,988,214)	(1.42)
Adjustments for:					
Foreign exchange gap		**718,179,635**	**3.92**	80,900,470	0.41
Decrease (increase) in Assets and Liabilities:					
Increase in prepaid expenses		**-**	**-**	666,666	0.00
Increase Accrued expenses		**(83,000,000)**	**(0.45)**	50,000,000	0.25
Tax payables		**-**	**-**	-	-
Net cash flow used for operating activities		**(262,182,638)**	**(1.43)**	(150,421,078)	(0.76)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Due to related parties		**250,071,284**	**1.37**	180,638,629	0.91
Net Cash flow provided from financing activities		**250,071,284**	**1.37**	180,638,629	0.91
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and bank		**(12,111,355)**	**(0.07)**	30,217,551	0.15
Cash and bank beginning of year	4	**32,477,248**	**0.18**	2,259,697	0.02
Cash and bank at end of year		**20,365,893**	**0.11**	32,477,248	0.17

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2023 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 15,062 and 1USD = 1 INR 82.2169 and as on 31.03.2022 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,349 and 1USD = 1 INR 75.8071.

Statement of change in capital deficiency for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

Particulars	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah			Amount in INR (₹ Million)		
	Share Capital	Deficits	Total Equity	Share Capital	Deficits	Total Equity
Balance January 01, 2020	5,000,000,000	(5,609,443,565)	(609,443,565)	25.22	(28.30)	(3.07)
Comprehensive Loss current year	-	(349,977,670)	(349,977,670)	(1.77)	-	(1.77)
Balance December 31, 2020	5,000,000,000	(5,959,421,235)	(959,421,235)	23.46	(28.30)	(4.84)
Balance January 01, 2021	5,000,000,000	(5,959,421,235)	(959,421,235)	26.42	(31.48)	(5.07)
Comprehensive Loss current year	-	(281,988,214)	(281,988,214)	-	(1.49)	(1.49)
Balance December 31, 2021	5,000,000,000	(6,241,409,449)	(1,241,409,449)	26.42	(32.97)	(6.56)
Balance January 01, 2022	**5,000,000,000**	**(6,241,409,449)**	**(1,241,409,449)**	**27.29**	**(34.07)**	**(6.78)**
Comprehensive Loss current year	**-**	**(897,362,273)**	**(897,362,273)**	**-**	**(4.90)**	**(4.90)**
Balance December 31, 2022	**5,000,000,000**	**(7,138,771,722)**	**(2,138,771,722)**	**27.29**	**(38.97)**	**(11.67)**

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2023 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 15,062 and 1USD = 1 INR 82.2169 and as on 31.03.2022 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,349 and 1USD = 1 INR 75.8071.

1. GENERAL

PT. BATU BUMI PERSADA (referred as the "company") domiciled with headquarters in Jakarta, Springhill Office Tower Lt 8G, Jl. Benyamin Suaeb Ruas 07 Blok D6, Pademangan Timur, Jakarta Utara 14410 was established in Republic of indonesia on January 3, 2005 based on the notarial deed of Ny. Masneri, SH. No. 01. The Company's articles of Association was approved by the Minister of Justice in a decision letter No. C-01913. HT.01.01.TH.2005 dated January 24, 2005.

The Company's articles of association have been amended with the latest deed No. 31 dated 19 October 2022 from Notary Suwanda, SH., Mkn, Notary in Bogor.

The purpose and objective of the Company as per Memorandum of Association (MoA) and Articles of Association (AoA) (as amended till date) is to engage in the business of mining services, including consulting, planning, implementation and testing of equipment in the field of construction of mining (open pit, commissioning mine, mine ventilation, processing and purification, and the road mine), transport for mining and consultation, planning, and testing equipment in field of mining (stripping, loading and removal of rock cover, giving or demolition, excavation, loading and removal of coal or iron ore, nickel and manganese) and processing and purification, (coal processing iron ore, nickel and manganese).

Based on notarial deed of Suwanda, S.H., Notarial in Bogor No. 31 dated October 19, 2022, The composition of Board of Commisioners and Directors of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 as follows:

2022	2021	
Praveen Bansal	Alok Kumar Vaish	Commissioner
-	Praveen Bansal	President Director
Chandan Jain	Chandan Jain	Director

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparing the financial statements are as follows:

a. Changes to Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) and Interpretations of Financial Accounting Standards (“IFAS”)

The followings are financial accounting standard, amendments and interpretation of financial accounting standard which become effective starting 1 January 2022.

- Amendment of SFAS 22: “Business combination for reference to conceptual framework”;
- Amendment of SFAS 57: “Provision, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets related to onerous contracts – Cost of fulfilling the contract”;
- Amendment of SFAS 71: “Financial instrument”; and
- Annual improvement of SFAS 73: “Lease”.

The implementation of the above standards did not result in substantial changes to the Company’s accounting policies and had no material impact to the financial statements for current or prior financial years.

b. Basis of Preparation Of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia (SAK) comprising of the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) and interpretation Financial Accounting Standards (ISAK) issued by the Board of Financial Accounting Standards of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants.

The Financial statements, except for the statements of cash flows, are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting. The measurement basis used is the historical cost, except for certain accounts which are measured on the bases described in the related accounting policies of each account.

The statements of cash flows have been prepared using indirect method by classifying cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities.

The reporting currency used in the financial statements is Rupiah.

c. Transaction with Related Parties

Related party represents a person or an entity who is related to the reporting entity:

1. A person or a close member of the person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
   a. Has control or joint control over the reporting entity
   b. Has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
   c. Is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity
2. An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
   a. The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
   b. One entity is an associateor joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
   c. Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
   d. One entity is an associateor joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
   e. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
   f. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (1).
   g. A person identified in (1)(a) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
   h. The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management, personal services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.)

   All transactions with related parties which are related either done or not interest rates or prices, terms and conditions as those conducted by outside parties. Parties that have a special relationship disclosed in the Financial Statements.

d. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash in banks and time deposits with maturity periods of three months or less at the time of placement that are not used as collateral or are not restricted.

The Company statements of cash flows have been prepared using the direct method by classifying the cash flows on the basis of operating, investing and financing activities.

e. Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid Expenses are amortized over their beneficial periods using the straight-line method.

f. Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Fixed assets, except land, are depreciated using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Building	10.20
Machinery and equipment	10
Transportation equipment	5
Tools and inventory	5

The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to statements of income as incurred. Significant renewals and betterment are capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed, the carrying value and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gains or loss is reflected in the statement of income.

g. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company applied PSAK No. 64, "Exploration and Evaluation Assets". Exploration and evaluation assets represent the expenses incurred in relation with the process of exploring coal mining concession.

h. Foreign Currency Translation

Transactions during the year related to foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate at the transaction date. At balance sheet date, all assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the value of the rupiah exchange rate of Bank Indonesia prevailing on the balance sheet date. Profit or loss on foreign exchange are credited or charged to current operations.

On December 31, 2022 and 2021, Bank Indonesia middle rate used for Rp15,731 and Rp14,269 to US$1. Profit or loss on foreign exchange are credited or charged to current operations.

i. Net Sales and Expenses Recognized

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, and sales taxes (VAT).

Expenses are recognized as incurred on an accrual basis.

j. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity, and incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

k. Income Tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the corporate income tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statements of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

l. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with general accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumption that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenses during the reporting. Actual result could different from those estimates.

m. Impairment of Assets

Management reviews any indication of impairment (recovery) value of assets on the balance sheet date and the possible reduction in the recoverable amount whenever events indicate impairment of assets.

The recoverable value is calculated based on value in use or net selling value, whichever is higher.

The impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable value. On the other hand, the recovery of impairment loss is recognized when there is indication that the impairment is no longer the case.

Impairment (recovery) value of assets is recognized as an expense (income) in the income statement for the year.

n. Financial Assets and Liabilities

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets according to the following categories at initial recognition:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Assets measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if they meet the following conditions:

- Financial assets are managed in a business model that aims to have financial assets in order to obtain contractual cash flow;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset provide rights on a certain date for cash flow obtained solely from payment of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount owed

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if they meet the following conditions:

- Financial assets are managed in a business model that aims to obtain contractual cash flow and sell financial assets; and
- The contractual requirements of the financial assets meet the SPPI criteria.

At initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable choice to present equity instruments that are not held for trading at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Other financial assets that do not meet the requirements to be classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

At initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable determination to measure assets that meet the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income at fair value through profit or loss, if the determination eliminates or significantly reduces the measurement or recognition inconsistencies (sometimes referred to as "accounting mismatch").

Evaluation of business models

The business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve certain business objectives.

The evaluation of the business model is carried out by considering, but not limited to, the following:

- How the performance of the business model and financial assets held in the business model are evaluated and reported to the Company's key management personnel;
- What risks affect the performance of the business model (including financial assets held in the business model) and specifically how the financial assets are managed; and
- How to evaluate the performance of managers of financial assets (for example, whether performance appraisals are based on the fair value of the assets being managed or the contractual cash flows obtained).

Financial assets held for trading or managed and which performance appraisals based on fair value are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives are also categorized under this classification, unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Evaluation of contractual cash flows obtained solely from payment of principal and interest

For the purpose of this evaluation, principal is defined as the fair value of financial assets at initial recognition.

Interest is defined as compensation for the time value of money and credit risk in relation to the principal amount owed over a certain period of time and also the risk and standard borrowing costs, as well as profit margins.

An assessment of contractual cash flows obtained solely from principal and interest payments is made by considering contractual terms, including whether financial assets contain contractual terms that can change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows. In assessing, the Company considers:

- Contingency events that will change the timing or amount of contractual cash flow;
- Leverage feature;
- Terms of advance payment and contractual extension;
- Requirements regarding limited claims for cash flows from specific assets; and
- Features that can change the time value of money element.

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories at initial recognition:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, which has 2 (two) sub-classifications, i.e., those designated as such upon initial recognition and those classified as held for trading;
- Other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities pertain to financial liabilities that are not held for trading nor designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon recognition of the liability.

(ii) Initial recognition

(a) Purchase or sale of financial assets that requires delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market (regular purchases) is recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the assets.

(b) Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. For those financial assets or financial liabilities not classified as fair value through profit or loss, the fair value is added/deducted with directly attributable transaction costs to the issuance of financial assets or liabilities.

The Company, upon initial recognition, may designate certain financial assets and financial liabilities, at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option). The fair value option is only applied when the application of the fair value option reduces or eliminates the measurement or recognition inconsistencies (accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise.

(iii) Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.

Financial assets classified as amortized cost and other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

(iv) De-recognition

a. Financial assets are derecognized when:

- The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired; or
- The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flow in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

  When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass- through arrangement and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company continuing involvement in the asset.

  Loans are written off when there is no realistic prospect of collection in the near future or the normal relationship between the Company and the borrowers have ceased to exist. When a loan is deemed uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance for impairment losses.

b. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another liability from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit or loss.

(v) Income and expense recognition

a. Interest income and expense on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as well as financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortized cost are recognized in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for allowance for impairment.

In calculating interest income and expenses, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of an asset (when the asset is not an impaired financial asset) or to the amortized cost of a liability.

b. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets that classified as fair value through statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are recognized directly in other comprehensive income (as part of equity), until the financial asset is derecognized or impaired, except gain or loss arising from changes in exchange rate for debt instruments.

When a financial asset is derecognized or impaired, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in equity are recognized in profit or loss

(vi) Reclassification of financial assets

The Company reclassifies financial assets if and only if, the business model for managing financial assets changes.

Reclassifications of financial assets from amortized cost classifications to fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value. The difference between the recorded value and fair value is recognized in profit or loss on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Reclassifications of financial assets from amortized cost classifications to fair value classifications.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value through other comprehensive income to fair value through profit or loss is recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses are reclassified to profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value through other comprehensive income to the amortized cost is recorded at fair value at the date of reclassification. Unrealized gains or losses is removed from equity and is adjusted against the fair value.

Reclassifications on financial assets from fair value through profit or loss to fair value through other comprehensive income are recorded at fair value.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value through profit or loss to amortized cost classification is recorded at fair value.

(vii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards.

(viii) Amortized cost measurement

The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest rate method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

(ix) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transaction on an arm's length basis.

The fair value can be obtained from IDMA's (Interdealer Market Association) or quoted market prices or broker's quoted price from Bloomberg or Reuters on the measurement date.

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Company establishes fair value using a valuation technique.

The Company uses widely recognized valuation models for determining fair values of financial instruments of lower complexity, such as exchange value options and currency swaps. For these financial instruments, inputs into models are generally market-observable data.

For more complex instruments, the Company uses internally developed models, which are usually based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognized as standard within the industry. Valuation models are used primarily to value derivatives transacted in the over-the- counter market, unlisted debt securities (including those debt with embedded derivatives) and other debt instruments for which markets were or have become illiquid.

For financial instruments with no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined by reference to the fair value of another instrument which substantially has the same characteristics or calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of the marketable securities.

The output of a valuation technique is an estimation or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and the valuation technique employed may not fully reflect all factors relevant to the positions that the Company holds. Valuations are therefore adjusted, with additional factors such as model risk, liquidity risk and counterparty credit risk.

Based on the established fair value valuation technique policy, related controls and procedures applied, management believes that these valuation adjustments are necessary and considered appropriate to fairly state the values of financial instruments measured at fair value in the statement of financial position. Price data and parameters used in the measurement procedures applied are generally reviewed and adjusted, if necessary, particularly in view of the current market developments.

The fair value for loans and receivables as well as liabilities to banks and customers are determined using a present value model on the basis of contractually agreed cash flows, taking into account credit quality, liquidity and costs.

All assets and liabilities which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements can be classified in fair value hierarchy levels, based on following level:

- Level 1: Quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as a price) or indirectly (as derived from price).
- Level 3: Input for asset or liability based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(x) Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets

- The Company recognizes the allowance for expected credit losses on financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- There is no allowance for expected credit losses on investment in equity instruments.
- The Company measure the allowance for losses for the lifetime of an expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured according to 12 months expected credit losses:
  - Debt instruments that have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
  - Other financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Company considers debt instruments to have low credit risk when the credit risk rating is at par with the globally understood definition of investment grade**.**

The 12-month expected credit loss is part of the expected credit loss throughout its lifetime that represents an expected credit loss arising from a default on financial instruments that might occur 12 months after reporting date.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

Expected Credit Loss is an estimate of the weighted probability of a credit loss measured as follows:

- Financial assets that do not deteriorate at the reporting date, the expected credit loss is measured at the lifetime cash shortfalls arising from possible default events up to 12 months into the future from the reporting date. Expected credit losses continue to be determined on this basis until there is either a significant increase in the credit risk of an instrument or the instrument becomes credit impaired. If an instrument is no longer considered to exhibit a significant increase in credit risk, expected credit losses will revert to being determined on a 12- month basis;
- Financial assets that deteriorate at the reporting date, the expected credit loss is measured at the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- For undisbursed loan commitments, expected credit losses are measured at the difference between the present value of the amount of cash flow if the commitments is

withdrawn and the cash flow expected to be received by the Company;

- For financial guarantee contracts, expected credit losses are measured at the difference between the estimated payments to replace the holder for the credit losses incurred less the amount estimated to be recoverable.

Restructured Financial Assets

If the terms of the financial assets are renegotiated or modified or the existing financial assets are replaced with new ones due to the borrower's financial difficulties, an assessment is made whether recognition of existing financial assets must be derecognized and expected credit losses measured as follows:

- If the terms are substantially different, the Perusahaan derecognises the original financial asset and recognizes a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.

However, the Company also assesses whether the new financial asset recognized is deemed to be credit- impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in allowance for impairment losses as a gain or loss on derecognition. For the Company, to the extent that the loss does relate to credit risk, the Company classifies that loss within allowance for impairment losses.

- If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in statements of profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate.

Credit-impaired Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the financial assets recorded at amortized cost and the debt instrument financial assets which are recorded at fair value through other comprehensive income are credit- impaired (worsening). Financial assets deteriorate when one or more events that have an adverse effect on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred.

Evidence that financial assets become credit impaired including observable data regarding the following events:

- Significant financial difficulties experienced by the issuer or the borrower;
- Breach of contract, such as a default or arrears;
- The lender, for economic or contractual reasons in relation to the financial difficulties experienced by the borrower, has given concessions to the borrower which is not possible if the borrower does not experience such difficulties;
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or the other financial reorganization; or
- Loss of an active market for financial assets due to financial difficulties.
- Purchase or issuance of financial asset at significant discount which reflect the credit loss that occurs.

Presentation of Allowance for Expected Credit Losses in the Statement of Financial Position

Allowance for expected credit losses is presented in the statement of financial positions as follows:

- For financial assets measured at amortized cost, allowance for expected credit losses is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the asset;
- For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, allowance for expected credit losses is presented as a provision;
- For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, allowance for expected credit losses are not recognized in the statement of financial position because the carrying amounts of these assets are at their fair values. However, allowance for expected credit losses is disclosed and recognized in other comprehensive income.

3. SOURCES OF ESTIMATED UNCERTAINTIES

The preparation on the Company's financial statements requires management to make Judgments; estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjusment to the carrying amount of the asset and liability affected in future periods.

The following judgments are made by management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Classification of financial assets and liabilties

The Company determines the classifications of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet the definition set forth in PSAK No. 55 (Revised 2014).

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjusment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities with in the next financial year are disclosed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future development May change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Depreciation of fixed asset

The costs of fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line method over estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these fixed assets to be with in 5 to 20 years. These are common life expectandes applied in the industries where in the Company conducts its businesses. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact the economic useful lives and the residual value of these assets, and there for future depreciation charges could be revised.

Financial instruments

The Company carries certain financial assets and liabilities at fair values, which requires the use of accounting estimates. While significant componenets of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidences, the amount of changes in fair values would differ if the Company utilized different valuation methodology. Any changes in fair values of these financial assets and liabilities would affect directly the Company's income or loss.

Income tax

Significant judgment is involved in determining the provision for corporate income tax. There are certain transactions and computation for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for expected corporate income tax issues based on estimates of whether additional corporate income tax will be due.

		2022		2021	
		Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ million)
4	**Cash and cash equivalent**				
	Cash in hand	**12,717**	**0.00**	12,717	0.00
	Bank Mandiri IDR	**3,369,202**	**0.02**	11,417,749	0.06
	Bank Mandiri USD	**16,983,974**	**0.09**	21,046,782	0.11
	Total cash and cash equivalent	**20,365,893**	**0.11**	32,477,248	0.17
5	**Prepaid Expenses**				
	Office Rent	**8,333,335**	**0.05**	8,333,335	0.04
		8,333,335	**0.05**	8,333,335	0.04

Amount in Indonesia Rupiah

6 **Fixed assets**

	2022			
	Beginning balance	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**Ending balance**
At cost				
Land of coal stockpile (jetty land)	**245,000,000**	**-**	**-**	**245,000,000**
Book value	**245,000,000**	**-**	**-**	**245,000,000**

Amount in INR (₹ million)

	2022			
	Beginning balance	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**Ending Balance**
At cost				
Land of coal stockpile (jetty land)	**1.34**	**-**	**-**	**1.34**
Book value	**1.34**	**-**	**-**	**1.34**

Amount in Indonesia Rupiah

Fixed assets

	2021			
	Beginning balance	Addition	Disposal	Ending balance
At cost				
Land of coal stockpile (jetty land)	245,000,000	-	-	245,000,000
Book value	245,000,000	-	-	245,000,000

Amount in INR (₹ million)

	2021			
	Beginning balance	Addition	Disposal	Ending Balance
At cost				
Land of coal stockpile (jetty land)	1.29	-	-	1.29
Book value	1.29	-	-	1.29

		2022		2021	
		Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
7	**Exploration and evaluation assets**				

This account represents expenses incurred by the Company for exploration activities. These costs will be amortized when the Company earns revenue. These costs consist of:

Operational cost at site & geologist	**1,231,050,000**	**6.72**	1,231,050,000	6.50
Drilling	**1,108,456,555**	**6.05**	1,108,456,555	5.86
Topography and geology	**1,074,863,500**	**5.87**	1,074,863,500	5.68
Rental Office	**1,004,135,714**	**5.48**	1,004,135,714	5.30
Consession's handling	**595,575,000**	**3.25**	595,575,000	3.15
Drilling and exploration	**391,503,225**	**2.14**	391,503,225	2.07
Travel on duty	**177,982,676**	**0.97**	177,982,676	0.94
Renovation	**101,244,000**	**0.55**	101,244,000	0.53
Overhead	**11,634,000**	**0.06**	11,634,000	0.06
Others	**119,838,893**	**0.65**	119,838,893	0.63
Total	**5,816,283,563**	**31.75**	5,816,283,563	30.73

8 **Due to related party**

Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	**6,009,242,000**	**32.80**	5,450,759,910	28.80
Global Power Projects (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	**1,730,410,000**	**9.45**	1,569,590,550	8.29
PT Jangkar Prima	**487,800,477**	**2.66**	238,851,099	1.26
Total	**8,227,452,477**	**44.91**	7,259,201,559	38.35

As of December 31, 2022, the company has a due to related parties, Bajaj Hindusthan Singapore Pte. Ltd and Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd amounted to US$ 382,000 and US$ 110,000.

The loans has no interest and no specific term of payment.

		2022		2021	
		Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
9	**Tax Payable**				
	Withholding tax art 23	**65,094**	**0.00**	65,094	0.00
		65,094	**0.00**	65,094	0.00

	2022		2021	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
10 Accrued expenses				
Professional fee	**-**	**-**	33,000,000	0.17
Rent	**-**	**-**	50,000,000	0.26
Electricity and Service charges	**4,236,942**	**0.02**	4,236,942	0.02
Total	**4,236,942**	**0.02**	87,236,942	0.46

11 Share Capital

Based on Notarial Deed Suwanda, S.H, M.Kn Number 28 dated June 15, 2020, the composition of the shareholder as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022			
	Stock	**% of ownership**	**Nominal value (in Indonesia Rupiah)**	**Amount (in Indonesia Rupiah)**
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	**49,500**	**99%**	**100,000**	**4,950,000,000**
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd	**500**	**1%**	**100,000**	**50,000,000**
Total	**50,000**	**100%**		**5,000,000,000**

	2022			
	Stock	**% of ownership**	**Nominal value (in Indonesia Rupiah)**	**Amount INR (₹ Million)**
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	**49,500**	**99%**	**100,000.00**	**27.02**
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	**500**	**1%**	**100,000.00**	**0.27**
Total	**50,000**	**100%**		**27.29**

Share Capital	2021			
	Stock	% of ownership	Nominal value (in Indonesia Rupiah)	Amount (in Indonesia Rupiah)
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	49,500	99%	100,000	4,950,000,000
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd	500	1%	100,000	50,000,000
Total	50,000	100%		5,000,000,000

	2021			
	Stock	% of ownership	Nominal value (in Indonesia Rupiah)	Amount INR (₹ Million)
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	49,500	99%	100,000.00	26.15
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	500	1%	100,000.00	0.26
Total	50,000	100%		26.42

	2022		2021	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
12 Operating expenses				
Rent expenses	**100,000,000**	**0.55**	100,666,665	0.53
Internet and service charge	**51,058,406**	**0.28**	58,763,204	0.31
Professional services	**8,837,838**	**0.05**	33,000,000	0.17
Bank charges	**1,681,207**	**0.01**	2,322,131	0.01
Tax	**17,609,956**	**0.10**	6,336,683	0.03
Total	**179,187,407**	**0.98**	201,088,683	1.06
13 Other Income (Expenses)				
Gain (loss) foreign exchange	**(718,179,634)**	**(3.92)**	(80,900,470)	(0.43)
Interest Income	**4,768**	**0.00**	940	0.00
	(718,174,866)	**(3.92)**	(80,899,530)	(0.43)

14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company principal financial assets comprise cash on hand, banks, and due from related parties. The Company also has various financial liabilities such due to related parties and accrued expenses.

The Company policy is not to undertake hedging transactions for its financial instruments.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are foreign currency risk and liquidity risk. The Director reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks, which are described in more details as follows:

Fair value and cash flow interest rate risk

Currently, the Company does not have a formal hedging policy for interest rate exposures.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company does not have financial liabilities that are exposed to interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to the effect of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation mainly because of significant amount of cash in banks placed and liabilities from related parties in currencies other than the Rupiah. The Company's net opens foreign currency exposure as of 31 December, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Amount in USD/Original Currency USD	**Amount in Equivalent in Indonesia Rupiah)**	Amount in USD/Original Currency USD	Amount in Equivalent in Indonesia Rupiah
14 Financial Risk Manage-ment				
Cash in Bank	**1,080**	**16,983,974**	1,475	21,046,782
Liabilities from related parties	**492,000**	**7,739,652,000**	492,000	7,020,350,460
Total	**493,080**	**7,756,635,974**	493,475	7,041,397,242

The conversion rate used by the Company for each US Dollar was Rp15,731 and Rp14,269 on December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Foreign Currency Sensitivity Analysis

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to the increase and decrease in the Rupiah against the U.S. Dollar as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, with other variables held constant to the Company's income before tax. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for the corresponding percentage change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in loss before tax where the Rupiah weakens against U.S. Dollar. For a strengthening of the Rupiah against U.S. Dollar, there would be a compareable impact on the loss, and the balances below would be negative.

	2022		2021	
	Changes in Currency Rate	**Effect on profit or loss before tax)**	Changes in Currency Rate	Effect on profit or loss before tax
U.S.Dollor	**±3.29%**	**255,193,324**	±3.47%	244,336,484

Liquidity risk

The Company manages its liquidity profile to be able to finance its capital expenditures and service its maturing debts by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The Company regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flow information and continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for opportunities.

15. TRANSACTIONS WITH OTHER RECEIVABLE

Transactions with Other Receivables	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah		Percentage to Total Liabilities	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
Due to Related Parties				
Bajaj Hindusthan Singapore Pte. Ltd.	**6,009,242,000**	5,450,759,910	**73.00%**	74.20%
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	**1,730,410,000**	1,569,590,550	**21.02%**	21.37%
PT Jangkar Prima	**487,800,477**	238,851,099	**5.93%**	3.26%
	8,227,452,477	7,259,201,559	**99.95%**	98.81%

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2023 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 15,062 and 1USD = 1 INR 82.2169 and as on 31.03.2022 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,349 and 1USD = 1 INR 75.8071.

Related parties	Relationship with the group	Transactions
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd	Holding Company	Due to related parties
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd	Holding Company	Due to related parties
PT Jangkar Prima	Entity under common control	Due to related parties

16. GOING CONCERN

The Company is in a capital deficiency poisition as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounting to Rp 7,138,771,722 and Rp 6,241,409,449. This condition is caused by the company not yet in operation because PT Jangkar Prima as the Principal has not yet produced.

In relation to this, Management will implement a cost control policy.

17 . APPROVALS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Management Company to be issued on January 30, 2023.