STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS ABOUT
RESPONSIBILITY TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
PT BATU BUMI PERSADA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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 the Financial Statement of PT Batu Bumi Persada ("The Company);
2. The Company's financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance witt: 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.

Thus this statement is made truthfully.

Chandan Jain
Director

Jakarta
February 12, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report

Report No: 0010!2.0969/AU.1/05/1111-7/1/ll/20

Shareholders, commisioner and Directors
PT BATU BUMI PERSADA

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Batu Bumi Persada ("the Company'J, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, 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, 2023 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 incutrea 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, 2023, 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 fraudor 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 parl 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 fullyresponsible 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,February 12, 2024

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

Particulars	Note	2023 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2023 Amount in INR (₹ Million)	2022 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2022 Amount in INR (₹ Million)
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2d, 2n, 4	**19,622,695**	**0.11**	20,365,893	0.11
Prepaid Expenses	2e, 5	**10,666,667**	**0.06**	8,333,335	0.05
Deposit		**3,000,000**	**0.02**	3,000,000	0.02
Total current assets		**33,289,362**	**0.19**	31,699,228	0.18
Non-current assets					
Fixed assets	2f, 6	**245,000,000**	**1.29**	245,000,000	1.34
Exploration and evaluation assets	2g, 7	**5,816,283,563**	**30.58**	5,816,283,563	31.74
Total non-current assets		**6,061,283,563**	**31.87**	6,061,283,563	33.08
TOTAL ASSETS		**6,094,572,925**	**32.06**	6,092,982,791	33.26
Liabilities and Capital Deficiency					
Current Liabilities					
Loan from realated parties	2c, 10	-	-	8,227,452,477	44.92
Tax Payables	2k, 8	**74,100**	**0.00**	65,094	0.00
Accrued expenses	9	**5,060,952**	**0.03**	4,236,942	0.02
Total Current Liabilities		**5,135,052**	**0.03**	8,231,754,513	44.94
Non-Current liabilities					
Loan from related party	2c, 10	**8,319,455,030**	**43.75**	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**8,319,455,030**	**43.75**	-	-
Equity					
Share capital		**5,000,000,000**	**26.29**	5,000,000,000	27.29
Deficits		**(7,230,017,157)**	**(38.01)**	(7,138,771,722)	(38.97)
Total Capital Deficiency		**(2,230,017,157)**	**(11.72)**	(2,138,771,722)	(11.68)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL DEFICIENCY		**6,094,572,925**	**32.06**	6,092,982,791	33.26

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2024 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 15,853 and 1USD = 1 INR 83.3739 and as on 31.03.2023 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 15,062 and 1USD = 1 INR 82.2169.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT/(LOSS) AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

Particulars	Note	2023 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2023 Amount in INR (₹ Million)	2022 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2022 Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Operating expenses	2i, 12	**(238,887,215)**	**(1.25)**	(179,187,407)	(0.98)
Operating Loss		**(238,887,215)**	**(1.25)**	(179,187,407)	(0.98)
Other (expenses) / income					
Foreign exchange gap	2i, 13	**147,636,659**	**0.78**	(718,179,634)	(3.92)
Interest income	2i, 13	**5,121**	**0.00**	4,768	0.00
Total Other (expenses) / income		**147,641,780**	**0.78**	(718,174,866)	(3.92)
Income /(Loss) Before Income Tax		**(91,245,435)**	**(0.47)**	(897,362,273)	(4.90)
Income tax					
Current		**-**	**-**	-	-
Net income /(loss) for the year		**(91,245,435)**	**(0.47)**	(897,362,273)	(4.90)
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	-	-
Comprehensive income (loss)		**(91,245,435)**	**(0.47)**	(897,362,273)	(4.90)

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2024 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 15,853 and 1USD = 1 INR 83.3739 and as on 31.03.2023 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 15,062 and 1USD = 1 INR 82.2169.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

Particulars	Note	2023 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2023 Amount in INR (₹ Million)	2022 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2022 Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Cash flow from operating activities					
Net Profit/ (Loss)		**(91,245,435)**	**(0.47)**	(897,362,273)	(4.90)
Adjustments for:					
Foreign exchange gap		**(147,636,659)**	**(0.78)**	718,179,635	3.92
Decrease (increase) in Assets and Liabilities:					
Increase (Decrease) in prepaid expenses		**(2,333,332)**	**(0.02)**	-	-
Increase Accrued expenses		**824,010**	**-**	(83,000,000)	(0.45)
Tax payables		**9,006**	**-**	-	-
Net cash flows for operating activities		**(240,382,410)**	**(1.27)**	(262,182,638)	(1.43)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Due to related parties		**239,639,212**	**1.26**	250,071,284	1.37
Net Cash flows provided from financing activities		**239,639,212**	**1.26**	250,071,284	1.37
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivelants		**(743,198)**	**(0.01)**	(12,111,355)	(0.06)
Cash and cash equivelants beginning of year	4	**20,365,893**	**0.11**	32,477,248	0.18
Cash and equivelants at end of year		**19,622,695**	**0.10**	20,365,893	0.11

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2024 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 15,853 and 1USD = 1 INR 83.3739 and as on 31.03.2023 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 15,062 and 1USD = 1 INR 82.2169.

Statement of changes in capital deficiency for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Particulars	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah: Share Capital	Deficits	Total Equity	Amount in INR (₹ Million): Share Capital	Deficits	Total Equity
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)	(11.68)
Balance January 01, 2023	**5,000,000,000**	**(7,138,771,722)**	**(2,138,771,722)**	**26.29**	**(37.54)**	**(11.25)**
Comprehensive Loss current year	**-**	**(91,245,435)**	**(91,245,435)**	**-**	**(0.47)**	**(0.47)**
Balance December 31, 2023	**5,000,000,000**	**(7,230,017,157)**	**(2,230,017,157)**	**26.29**	**(38.01)**	**(11.72)**

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2024 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 15,853 and 1USD = 1 INR 83.3739 and as on 31.03.2023 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 15,062 and 1USD = 1 INR 82.2169.

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, 2023 and 2022 as follows:

2023	2022	
Praveen Bansal	Praveen Bansal	Commissioner
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 January 1, 2023.

- Amendment of SFA 1: “Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non- Current”
- Amendment of SFAS 1: “Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure of Accounting Policies”
- Amendment of SFAS 16: “Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use”
- Amendment of SFAS 25:”Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – Definition of Accounting Estimates"

New standard, Amendments and Revisions issued but not yet effective for the fianacial year beginning January 1, 2023 are as follows :

- ”Amendment to SFAS1: “Presentation of Financial Statements - Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants”
- Amendment to SFAS 73: “Leases - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback”
- Amendment to SFAS 74: “Insurance Contracts regarding Initial Application of SFAS 74 and SFAS 71 – Comparative Information"

The above new standard, amendments and revisions are effective beginning January 1, 2024, except for SFAS 74 and Amendment to SFAS 74 which are effective beginning 1 January 2025, but early adoption is permitted.

As of issuance date of this financial statement, the Company is evaluating the potential impact of these new standart and amendment on the Company’s financial statements.

b. Basis 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, 2023 and 2022, Bank Indonesia middle rate used for Rp15,416 and Rp15,731 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 Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognized financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company's financial assets, which consist of cash on hand and in banks, are classified as financial assets at amortized cost. The Company has no financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and through other comprehensive income.

Amortized cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated Credit impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortized cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortized cost.

For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit- impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financia006C asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Company recognizes interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit- impaired. Interest income is recognized in profit and loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate as at each reporting date.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses (“ECL”) on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company recognizes lifetime ECL for trade accounts receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on historical credit loss experience of the Company, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the prospects of the industries in which the Company’s debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organizations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Company’s core operations.

The Company presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria can identify significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- When there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- Information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 30 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower.
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event.
- The lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower’s financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider.
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.
- The purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

Write-off policy

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g., when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over one years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company’s recovery procedures, considering legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e., the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Where lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following basis:

- Nature of financial instruments (i.e. the Company's trade and other receivables and amounts due from customers are each assessed as a separate group. Loans to related parties are assessed for expected credit losses on an individual basis);
- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors;
- External credit ratings where available.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

If the Company has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only 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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and recognizes a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements entered and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Classification as debt or equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Direct issue costs incurred are deferred and will be deducted from the proceeds received upon completion of the issuance of the equity instruments or initial public offering. These are recognized as "deferred charges" in the statement of financial position.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities "at FVTPL" or "at amortized cost" using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not 1) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, 2) held-for-trading or 3) designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company's financial liabilities consist of trade and other payables, bank loans, lease liabilities and accrued expenses classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost. The Company has no financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

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.

<u>Classification of financial assets and liabilties</u>

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 SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2014).

<u>Estimates and assumptions</u>

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.

<u>Depreciation of fixed asset</u>

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.

<u>Financial instruments</u>

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.

4 Cash and cash equivalent

	2023		2022	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ million)
Cash in hand	**12,717**	**0.00**	12,717	0.00
Bank Mandiri IDR	**2,996,926**	**0.02**	3,369,202	0.02
Bank Mandiri USD	**16,613,052**	**0.09**	16,983,974	0.09
Total cash and cash equivalent	**19,622,695**	**0.11**	20,365,893	0.11

5 Prepaid Expenses

Office Rent	**10,666,667**	**0.06**	8,333,335	0.05
	10,666,667	**0.06**	8,333,335	0.05

6 Fixed assets

Amount in Indonesia Rupiah

	2023			
	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)

	2023			
	Beginning balance	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**Ending Balance**
At cost				
Land of coal stockpile (jetty land)	**1.29**	**-**	**-**	**1.29**
Book value	**1.29**	**-**	**-**	**1.29**

Amount in Indonesia Rupiah

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

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:

	2023		2022	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Operational cost at site and geologist	**1,231,050,000**	**6.47**	1,231,050,000	6.72
Driling	**1,108,456,555**	**5.83**	1,108,456,555	6.05
Topography and geology	**1,074,863,500**	**5.65**	1,074,863,500	5.87
Rental Office	**1,004,135,714**	**5.28**	1,004,135,714	5.48
Consession's handling	**595,575,000**	**3.13**	595,575,000	3.25
Driling and exploration	**391,503,225**	**2.06**	391,503,225	2.14
Travel on duty	**177,982,676**	**0.94**	177,982,676	0.97
Renovation	**101,244,000**	**0.53**	101,244,000	0.55
Overhead	**11,634,000**	**0.06**	11,634,000	0.06
Others	**119,838,893**	**0.63**	119,838,893	0.65
Total	**5,816,283,563**	**30.58**	5,816,283,563	31.74

8 Tax Payable

Withholding tax art 23	**74,100**	**0.00**	65,094	0.00
	74,100	**0.00**	65,094	0.00

9 Accrued expenses	**5,060,952**	**0.03**	4,236,942	0.02
Total	**5,060,952**	**0.03**	4,236,942	0.02

10 Due to related party

Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	**5,888,912,000**	**30.97**	6,009,242,000	32.81
Global Power Projects (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	**2,312,400,000**	**12.16**	1,730,410,000	9.45
PT Jangkar Prima	**118,143,030**	**0.62**	487,800,477	2.66
Total	**8,319,455,030**	**43.75**	8,227,452,477	44.92

As of December 31, 2023, 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$ 150,000.

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

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, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023			
	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**

	2023			
	Stock	**% of ownership**	**Nominal value (in Indonesia Rupiah)**	**Amount INR (₹ Million)**
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	**49,500**	**99%**	**100,000.00**	**26.03**
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	**500**	**1%**	**100,000.00**	**0.26**
Total	**50,000**	**100%**		**26.29**

Share Capital	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

12 Operating expenses

	2023		2022	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Rent expenses	**123,666,668**	**0.65**	100,000,000	0.55
Internet and service charge	**64,767,648**	**0.34**	51,058,406	0.28
Professional services	**32,700,000**	**0.17**	8,837,838	0.05
Bank charges	**2,196,206**	**0.01**	1,681,207	0.01
Tax	**15,556,693**	**0.08**	17,609,956	0.10
Total	**238,887,215**	**1.25**	179,187,407	0.99
13 Other Income (Expenses)				
Gain (loss) foreign exchange	**147,636,659**	**0.78**	(718,179,634)	(3.92)
Interest Income	**5,121**	**0.00**	4,768	0.00
	147,641,780	**0.78**	(718,174,866)	(3.92)

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, 2023 and 2022, 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, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Amount in USD/Original Currency USD	**Amount in Equivalent in Indonesia Rupiah)**	Amount in USD/ Original Currency USD	Amount in Equivalent in Indonesia Rupiah
Cash and cash equivalent	**1,078**	**16,613,052**	1,080	16,983,974
Liabilities from related parties	**(532,000)**	**(8,201,312,000)**	492,000	7,739,652,000
Total	**(530,922)**	**(8,184,698,948)**	493,080	7,756,635,974

	2023		2022	
	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	**±3.02%**	**247,177,908**	±3.29%	255,193,324

The conversion rate used by the Company for each US Dollar was Rp15,416 and Rp15,731 on December 31, 2023 and 2022, 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, 2023 and 2022, 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

	2023		2022	
	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	**±3.02%**	**247,177,908**	±3.29%	255,193,324

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

	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah		**Percentage to Total Liabilities**	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Due to Related Parties				
Bajaj Hindusthan Singapore Pte. Ltd.	**5,888,912,000**	6,009,242,000	**70.74%**	73.00%
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	**2,312,400,000**	1,730,410,000	**27.78%**	21.02%
PT Jangkar Prima	**118,143,030**	487,800,477	**1.42%**	5.93%
	8,319,455,030	8,227,452,477	**99.94%**	99.95%

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, 2023 and 2022 amounting to Rp 7,230,017,157 and Rp 7,138,771,722. 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. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Based on the resolution of the general meeting of shareholders, it was agreed to respectfully dismiss all current members of the Board of Commissioners and Directors of the Company, namely Chandan Jain as Director and agreed to appoint Madan Mohan Biswal as President Director, Karan Mittal as Director and appoint Praveen Bansal as Commissioner. The ratification of the deed was still in process when this report was published.

18. APPROVALS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Management Company to be issued on February 12, 2024.