

PT INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT MARCH 31, 2026
AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

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**SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI
TENTANG
TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS
LAPORAN KEUANGAN
PT INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA
TANGGAL 31 MARET 2026
SERTA UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
REGARDING
THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
PT INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA
AS AT MARCH 31, 2026
AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED**

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Denny Felano
Alamat kantor : The Plaza Office Tower Lantai
19, Unit D1, Jalan M.H.
Thamrin Kavling 28-30, Jakarta
Pusat 10350, Indonesia.

Alamat Rumah : Jl. Karet Belakang Timur, No
14, Setia Budi, Jakarta
Selatan, Indonesia.

Telepon : (+62) 21-2288-4802
Jabatan : Direktur Utama

menyatakan bahwa:

1. Kami bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan PT Intellect Design Arena;
2. Laporan keuangan PT Intellect Design Arena telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia;
3. a. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan PT Intellect Design Arena telah dimuat secara lengkap dan benar;
b. Laporan keuangan PT Intellect Design Arena tidak mengandung informasi atau fakta material yang tidak benar, dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material; dan
4. Kami bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian internal PT Intellect Design Arena.

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

We, the undersigned:

Name : Denny Felano
Office address : PT Intellect Design Arena
The Plaza Office Tower
Level 19, Unit D1 Jl.M.H.
Tamrin Kav.28-30 Jakarta
10350 – Indonesia

Residential address : No. 14, Jalan Karet
Belakang Timur, Setiabudi,
South Jakarta, Indonesia

Telephone : (+62) 21-2288-4802
Title : President Director

declare that:

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

This statement is made truthfully.

Atas nama dan mewakili Direksi/For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Denny Felano
Direktur Utama/President Director



PT. Intellect Design Arena

The Plaza Office Tower Level 19 Unit D1, Jl. M.H. Thamrin Kav. 28-30, Jakarta 10350 - Indonesia | Ph: +62-21-3192 8018
Regional Head Quarters: 9 Temasek Boulevard, #37-01, Suntec Tower Two, Singapore - 038989 | singapore.office@intellectdesign.com
Corporate Headquarters: SIPCOT IT Park Siruseri, Chennai - 600 130, India. | Ph: +91-44-6700 8000 | Fax: +91-44-6700 8874
E-mail: contact@intellectdesign.com | www.intellectdesign.com

Independent Auditor's Report

Report No. 00614/2.0851/AU.1/05/1091-5/1/VI/2026

The Shareholders, Board of Commissioner and Directors

PT INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of PT Intellect Design Arena (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then 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.

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.

Page 2**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.

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.

TERAMIHARDJA, PRADHONO & CHANDRA

Heru Kusdandaru
Public Accountant License No. 1091
June 30, 2026



00614

PT INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at March 31, 2026
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash in bank	5	2,328,223,413	4,487,121,455
Trade receivables from third parties	6	5,497,737,901	8,336,784,834
Other receivables from related party	21	242,474,422	242,474,419
Contract assets	7	11,057,836,779	7,453,522,258
Advances and prepayment	8	279,555,066	213,302,217
Prepaid tax	15	96,324,682	32,627,045
Total Current Assets		19,502,152,263	20,765,832,228
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Equipment - net	10	11,961,071	24,903,469
Estimated claims for tax refund	15	1,066,420,936	583,075,954
Right-of-use asset - net	11	573,053,235	923,109,587
Security deposits	9	103,249,500	103,249,500
Deferred tax assets - net	15	1,352,960,764	839,001,294
Total Non-current Assets		3,107,645,506	2,473,339,804
TOTAL ASSETS		22,609,797,769	23,239,172,032

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

PT INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at March 31, 2026
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2026	2025
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payables to third parties	13	1,398,885,439	2,348,134,003
Other payables to related parties	21	350,536,039	2,060,826,530
Contract liabilities	12	847,118,880	3,203,092
Accrued expenses	14	5,586,182,694	5,461,952,082
Taxes payable	15	99,931,994	176,640,429
Loan from a shareholder	21	3,062,435,555	2,767,498,151
Current maturities of lease liability	11	396,442,377	350,656,982
Total Current Liabilities		11,741,532,978	13,168,911,269
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee benefits liability	20	962,543,000	828,532,000
Lease liability - net of current maturities	11	205,723,345	588,322,832
Total Non-current Liabilities		1,168,266,345	1,416,854,832
TOTAL LIABILITIES		12,909,799,323	14,585,766,101
EQUITY			
Share capital			
Authorized - 10,000 shares with			
Rp 1,209,200 (USD 100) par value			
per share;			
Issued and fully paid 2,500 shares	16	3,023,000,000	3,023,000,000
Additional paid-in capital	16	7,471,084,000	7,471,084,000
Accumulated deficit		(794,085,554)	(1,840,678,069)
EQUITY - NET		9,699,998,446	8,653,405,931
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		22,609,797,769	23,239,172,032

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

PT INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Year Ended March 31, 2026
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2026	2025
REVENUES	17	5,898,286,499	6,958,692,336
COST OF REVENUES	18	(3,183,475,137)	(5,214,645,874)
GROSS PROFIT		2,714,811,362	1,744,046,462
Operating expenses	19	(1,977,731,092)	(1,475,666,812)
OPERATING INCOME		737,080,270	268,379,650
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)			
Loss on foreign exchange – net		(189,955,581)	(39,882,451)
Interest expense	11, 21	(152,253,743)	(143,751,139)
Bank charges		(15,841,400)	(38,817,639)
Others (net)		(437,505)	446,845,193
Other Income (Expenses) - net		(358,488,229)	224,393,964
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		378,592,041	492,773,614
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSES)	15	547,848,494	(196,506,234)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		926,440,535	296,267,380
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period:			
Remeasurement of employee benefits liability	20	154,041,000	45,979,000
Related income tax	15	(33,889,020)	(10,115,380)
Other comprehensive income - net		120,151,980	35,863,620
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		1,046,592,515	332,131,000

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

PT INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Year Ended March 31, 2026
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Share Capital (Note 16)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 16)	Accumulated Deficit	Equity
Balance as at March 31, 2024	3,023,000,000	267,844,000	(2,172,809,069)	1,118,034,931
Profit for the year	-	-	296,267,380	296,267,380
Additional Capital Stock	-	7,203,240,000	-	7,203,240,000
Other comprehensive income - net	-	-	35.863.620	35.863.620
Balance as at March 31, 2025	3,023,000,000	7,471,084,000	(1,840,678,069)	8,653,405,931
Profit for the year	-	-	926,440,535	926,440,535
Other comprehensive income - net	-	-	120,151,980	120,151,980
Balance as at March 31, 2026	3,023,000,000	7,471,084,000	(794,085,554)	9,699,998,446

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

PT INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended March 31, 2026
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	378,592,041	528,637,234
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income tax to net cash provided flows:		
Employee benefits expense	288,052,000	259,566,000
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	365,375,083	357,371,122
Depreciation of equipment	12,942,399	30,771,665
Interest expense	152,253,743	143,751,139
Unrealized loss on foreign exchange - net	189,955,581	39,882,451
Changes in working capital:		
Trade receivable from third parties	2,839,046,933	(2,263,340,320)
Other receivable from related party	-	(150,794,419)
Contract assets	(3,604,314,521)	4,983,815,014
Prepaid expense	(14,784,369)	38,581,055
Advances	(51,468,475)	(11,725,840)
Security deposits	-	(3,644,100)
Prepaid tax	(162,412,101)	69,857,916
Contract liabilities	843,915,788	(892,139,016)
Trade payables to third parties	(949,248,564)	394,632
Other payables to related parties	(1,710,290,491)	(10,085,723,000)
Accrued expenses	124,230,612	1,797,821,121
Tax payable	4,109,085	2,842,869
Interest paid	(56,816,173)	(388,624,381)
Income tax paid	(385,388,478)	(539,809,056)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(1,736,249,907)</u>	<u>(6,082,507,914)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Purchases of equipment	-	(13,692,210)
Acquisition of right of use asset	(14,508,935)	-
Net cash used in investing Activities	<u>(14,508,935)</u>	<u>(13,692,210)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds of additional paid in capital	-	7,203,240,000
Payment of principal portion of lease liability	(408,139,200)	(398,421,600)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>(408,139,200)</u>	<u>6,804,818,400</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH IN BANK	<u>(2,158,898,042)</u>	<u>708,618,276</u>
CASH IN BANK AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>4,487,121,455</u>	<u>3,778,503,179</u>
CASH IN BANK AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u><u>2,328,223,413</u></u>	<u><u>4,487,121,455</u></u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

PT INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at March 31, 2026 and For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL

Establishment and General Information

PT Intellect Design Arena (the "Company") was established in Indonesia on December 16, 2014 based on Notarial Deed No. 04 of Ariana Budiarti Rahayu, S.H., M.Kn. The Notarial Deed was recorded by Investment Coordinating Board with No. 3196/1/IP/PMA/2014 dated March 21, 2019 and was approved by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in its Decision Letter No. AHU-0052063.AH.01.11.2019, dated March 28, 2019.

The Company's Articles of Association have been amended, most recently by Notarial Deed No. 23 dated February 26, 2026 of Edi Priyono, S.H., a notary in Jakarta, regarding changes in the Company's Commissioner and the composition of Board of Directors.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Company's objectives and scope of activities are to engage in creation, implementation, and maintenance of software and consultation services related to the analysis, design and programming of computer systems.

The Company commenced its operations in February 2015. The Company is domiciled at The Plaza Office Tower 19th Floor Unit D1, Jl. M.H. Thamrin Kav.28-30, Gondangdia, Menteng, Jakarta Pusat, DKI Jakarta.

The Company's immediate parent company is Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd., incorporated and domiciled in Singapore and its ultimate parent company is Intellect Design Arena Limited, incorporated and domiciled in India.

Commissioner, Board of Directors and Employees

As at March 31, 2026 and 2025, the composition of the Company's Board of Director and Commissioner are as follows:

	2026	2025
Board of Commissioner		
Commissioner	Ramakrishna Deepak Dastrala	Ramakrishna Deepak Dastrala
Board of Directors		
President Director	Denny Felano	Philo Dellano
Directors	Raju Mohan Daryani	Raju Mohan Daryani
Directors	Selvakumaran Soundararajan	Selvakumaran Soundararajan

As at March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Company had 5 employees, respectively.

Completion of the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, which were completed and authorized for issuance by the Company's Directors on June 30, 2026.

PT INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at March 31, 2026 and For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

Amendments/Improvements to Standards Effective in the Current Year

In the current year, the Company has applied amendments/improvements to PSAK that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting period beginning on or after January 1, 2025. The adoption of these revised PSAKs does not result in changes to the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

- PSAK 221 (Amendment), "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" – Lack of Exchangeability

This amendment requires an entity to apply a consistent approach to assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determining the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide.

Standard and Amendments to Standards Issued not yet Adopted

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the following standards and amendments to PSAK relevant to the Company were issued but not effective, with early application permitted:

Effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026

- Amendments to PSAK 109, "Financial Instruments" and PSAK 107, "Financial Instruments: Disclosure": Classification and Measurement of Financial Instrument

The amendments clarify the requirements related to the date of recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, with an exception for derecognition of financial liabilities settled via an electronic transfer; the requirements for assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, with additional guidance on assessment of contingent features; and the characteristics of non-recourse loans and contractually linked instruments. The amendments also introduce additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income and for financial instruments with contingent features.

- 2024 Annual Improvements to PSAK 107, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures", PSAK 109, "Financial Instruments", PSAK 110, "Consolidated Financial Statements" and PSAK 207, "Statement of Cash Flows"

These annual improvements are limited to amendments that either clarify the wording or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights or conflicts between requirements in the standards.

Effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027

- PSAK 118, "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

PSAK 118 supersedes PSAK 201, retaining many existing principles but significantly changing how entities report "operating profit or loss." It establishes a defined structure for the statement of profit or loss, categorising items into operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations.

PT INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at March 31, 2026 and For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS (continued)

Standard and Amendments to Standards Issued not yet Adopted (continued)

Effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 (continued)

- PSAK 118, "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" (continued)

The standard mandates specific disclosures, including management-defined performance measures (MPMs), allowing investors to understand management's view of the company's financial performance and how these measures compare to those defined in PSAK 118.

As at the issuance date of the financial statements, the effects of adopting these standard and amendments on the financial statements are not known nor reasonably estimable by management.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards ("SAK"), which comprise the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("PSAK") and Interpretations of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("ISAK") issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants ("DSAK-IAI").

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those made in the preparation of the Company's financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026, except for the adoption of several amended SAKs. As disclosed further in the relevant succeeding Notes, several amended and published accounting standards were adopted effective April 1, 2025.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The financial statements, except for the statement of cash flows, have been prepared on the accrual basis using the historical cost basis of accounting, except for certain accounts which are measured on the bases described in the related accounting policies for those accounts.

The statement of cash flows presents receipts and payments of cash and cash equivalents classified into operating, investing and financing activities. The cash flows from operating activities are presented using the indirect method.

The presentation currency used in the preparation of the financial statements is the Indonesian Rupiah, which is the Company's functional currency.

Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- i) expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle,
- ii) held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- iii) expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period, or cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

PT INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at March 31, 2026 and For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Current and Non-Current Classification (continued)

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. (continued)

A liability is current when it is:

- i) expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle,
- ii) held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- iii) due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, or
- iv) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances Translation

The presentation currency used in the financial statements is Indonesian Rupiah, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions involving foreign currencies are recorded in Indonesian Rupiah at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are made. At the end of each the reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Rupiah using the rates of exchange of the Intellect Design Arena Group at such dates, and any resulting gains or losses are credited or charged to operations of the current period.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowing;
- Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks;
- Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the net investment; and
- Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value, of which gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognized in other comprehensive income.

PT INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at March 31, 2026 and For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances Translation (continued)

The exchange rates used for translation into Rupiah, the Company's presentation currency, as at March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	2026	2025
1 United States Dollar (USD)	16,993	16,588
1 Singapore Dollar (SGD)	13,182	12,406

Transactions with Related Parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Company:

- a. A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or,
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.
- b. An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) the entity and the Company are members of the same Group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or 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).
 - (iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) the entity is a post-employment defined benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company.
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in a).
 - (vii) a person identified in a.(i) 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).
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a Group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.
 - (ix) an entity which is a subsidiary of an associate or joint venture of the Group.

Significant transactions with related parties, whether or not made at similar terms and conditions as those done with third parties, are disclosed in the financial statements.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

PT INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Classification

i. Financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at (i) amortized cost, (ii) fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), or (iii) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI").

The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective 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 (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to SPPI testing and it is performed at instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

The Company's financial assets consist of cash in bank, trade receivables, other receivables and security deposits 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.

ii. Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities, at initial recognition, as: (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL or (ii) financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

The Company's financial liabilities consist of trade payables, other payables, accrued expenses, loan from a shareholder and lease liability classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost. The Company has no financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition and measurement

Financial assets, except for trade receivables which are measured at transaction price, 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.

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Recognition and measurement (continued)

i. Financial assets

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to buy or sell the asset.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

ii. Financial liabilities

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.

Effective Interest Method

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 or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, an entity shall estimate the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but shall not consider the expected credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

A right to offset must be available today rather than being contingent on a future event and must be exercisable by any of the counterparties, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL.

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

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.

ECL are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECL are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

Because its trade receivables and contract assets do not contain significant financing component, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The Company established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group 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 future 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.

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

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 90 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;
- or
- 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 counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade accounts receivable, when the amounts are over 120 days past due, whichever occurs sooner.

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 account.

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition

i. Financial assets

A financial asset, or where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets, is derecognized when:

- (a) the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired; or
- (b) the Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a “pass-through” arrangement and either (i) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, or (ii) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but has transferred control of the financial 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 of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company’s continuing involvement in the asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss but is transferred to retained earnings.

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition (continued)

ii. Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

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 the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

1. in the principal market for the asset or liability or;
2. in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participant act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a nonfinancial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Fair Value Measurement (continued)

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are amortized and charged to operations over the periods benefited using the straight-line method.

Equipment

Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the equipment when the cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the equipments as a replacement if the recognition criteria are met. All other repairs and maintenance costs that do not meet the recognition criteria are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	Years
Computers	3
Office equipment	5

The residual values, estimated useful lives, and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted, at year end, if necessary.

The carrying value of equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. When equipment are sold or retired, the cost, accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses are eliminated from the accounts. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition of the assets is charged to profit or loss in the year the assets is derecognized.

Equipment which is discontinued and held for sale, ceased of being depreciated and reclassified as asset held for sale in other assets account.

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each annual reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or its cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at revalued amount, in which the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

In assessing the value in use, the estimated net future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used to determine the fair value of the assets. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

An assessment is made at each annual reporting period as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses recognized for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated.

A previously recognized impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge on the said asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Revenue Recognition (continued)

Software license and implementation

The Company provides software license and implementation that are bundled together with the sale of license to a customer. The software license and implementation can be obtained from other providers and do not significantly customize or modify the license. Such services are recognized as a performance obligation satisfied over time. Revenue is recognized for these software license and implementation based on the stage of completion. Management has assessed that the stage of completion determined based on progress of services is an appropriate measure of progress towards complete satisfaction of these performance obligations under PSAK 115. Payment for software license and implementation is not due from the customer until the software license and implementation are complete and therefore a contract asset is recognized over the period in which the software license and implementation are performed representing the Company's right to consideration for the services performed to date. This balance was previously recognized as unbilled work in progress.

The Company becomes entitled to invoice the customers from the services rendered based on achieving a series of performance-related milestones. When a particular milestone is reached, the customer will be sent a relevant statement of work signed by a third party assessor and also invoices for the related milestone payment. The Company have recognized a contract asset for any work performed. Any amount previously recognized as a contract asset is reclassified to trade receivables at the point at which it is invoiced to the customer. If the milestone payment exceeds the revenue recognized to date under the cost-to-cost method then the Company recognizes a contract liability for the difference.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company recognized unfunded employee benefits liability in accordance with Law No. 6 of 2024 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2023 on Job Creation to Become Law. Pension costs under the Company's defined benefit pension plans are determined by periodic actuarial calculation using the projected-unit-credit method and applying the assumptions on discount rate, return on plan assets and annual rate of increase in compensation.

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Employee Benefits (continued)

Defined Benefit Plans (continued)

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur in order for the net pension asset or liability recognized in the statement of financial position to reflect the full value of the plan deficit and surplus. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs, or when the Company recognizes related restructuring costs or termination benefits, if earlier.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements)
- Net interest expense or income
- Remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Leases

As Lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lessee.

The incremental borrowing rate depends on the term, currency and start date of the lease and is determined based on a series of inputs including: the risk-free rate based on government bond rates; a country-specific risk adjustment; a credit risk adjustment based on bond yields; and an entity-specific adjustment when the risk profile of the entity that enters into the lease is different to that of the Company and the lease does not benefit from a guarantee from the Company.

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Leases (continued)

As Lessee (continued)

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of the exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used); or
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The Company did not make such any adjustment during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurements of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying assets to the conditions required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured under PSAK 237. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Leases (continued)

As Lessee (continued)

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	Years
Office building	3

If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying assets or the cost of the right-of-use assets reflects that of the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying assets. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The Company applies PSAK 236 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of non-financial assets policy.

the line "General and administrative expenses" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurements of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occur and are included in

As a practical expedient, PSAK 116 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient. For contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Income taxes

Income tax expense (income) comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax shall be recognised as expense or an income and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax expense is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at end of the reporting period, and is provided based on the estimated taxable income for the year. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provision where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Underpayment or overpayment of corporate income tax are presented as part of current income tax expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Income taxes (continued)

Current tax (continued)

Interests and penalties arising from tax assessments and underpayment or overpayment of other taxes are presented as part of other operating income or expenses since they are not considered as part of the income tax expense.

Amendments to tax obligations are recorded when a tax assessment letter is received. If the Company files an appeal, the Company considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept the appeal and reflect its effect on the Company's tax obligations.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences with certain exceptions. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and tax losses carry-forward to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available in future years against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses carry-forward can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period. The related tax effects of the provisions for and/or reversals of all temporary differences during the year, including the effect of change in tax rates, are credited or charged to current period operations, except to the extent that they relate to items previously charged or credited to other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the benefit of that deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period. The related tax effects of the provisions for and/or reversals of all temporary differences during the year, including the effect of change in tax rates, are credited or charged to current period operations, except to the extent that they relate to items previously charged or credited to other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, or the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity, or the Company intends to settle its current assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Income taxes

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Company's position at the reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events, if any, are disclosed when material to the financial statements.

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts herein, and the related disclosures at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liability affected in future periods.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

Business Model Assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI testing and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgment reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets. No such changes were required during the periods presented.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

As explained in Note 3, expected credit losses are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. PSAK 109 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

Determination of functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates. It is the currency that mainly influences the expenses. Based on the Company's management assessment, the Company's functional currency is the Indonesian Rupiah.

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Judgments (continued)

Going Concern

The Company's management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. For lease contracts with extension or termination options, management need to estimate the lease term which requires consideration of all facts and circumstances that creates an economic incentive to exercise an extension option or not to exercise termination options, including any expected changes in facts and circumstances from commencement date until the exercise date of the options. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in lease terms if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options or not to exercise the termination options. If a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee, the above assessment will be reviewed.

Determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations

The Company concluded that revenue for services rendered is to be recognized over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. The fact that another entity would not need to re-perform the service that the Company has provided to date demonstrates that the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the Company's performance as it performs.

The Company determined that the input method is the best method in measuring progress of the services because there is a direct relationship between the Company's effort (subcontractors cost incurred) and the transfer of service to the customer. The Company recognizes revenue on the basis of the labor hours and other cost expended relative to the total expected labor hours and other cost to complete the service.

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

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 adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments however, 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.

Impairment of trade receivables and contract assets

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade receivables and contract assets is disclosed in Notes 6, respectively.

Estimated useful lives of equipment

The costs of equipment are depreciated or amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these equipment to be 4 to 5 years. These are common life expectancies applied in the industries where the Company conducts its businesses. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact the economic useful lives of these assets, and therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amounts of equipment are disclosed in Note 10.

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Pension and Employee Benefits

The determination of the Company's obligations and cost for pension and employee benefits liabilities is dependent on its selection of certain assumptions used by the independent actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include among others, discount rates, future annual salary increase, annual employee turn-over rate, disability rate, retirement age and mortality rate. Actual results that differ from the Company's assumptions are recognized immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period which they occur. While the Company believes that its assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the Company's actual experiences or significant changes in the Company's assumptions may materially affect its estimated liabilities for pension and employee benefits and net employee benefits expense. The carrying amount of the employee benefits obligation are disclosed in Note 20.

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. Due to the uncertainty associated with such tax items, there is a possibility that, on conclusion of open tax matters at a future date, the final outcome may differ significantly. Further details are disclosed in Note 15.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary difference that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management estimates are required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Further details are disclosed in Note 15.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Management believes that there is no indication of potential impairment in values of non-financial assets as at March 31, 2026 and 2025.

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimating the IBR for leases

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates).

5. CASH IN BANK

	2026	2025
PT Bank HSBC Indonesia		
Rupiah	2,279,004,048	2,242,685,144
United States Dollar	49,219,365	2,244,436,311
	<u>2,328,223,413</u>	<u>4,487,121,455</u>

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of cash in bank mentioned above.

6. TRADE RECEIVABLE FROM THIRD PARTIES

	2026	2025
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	5,405,844,151	96,659,610
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk	91,893,750	4,414,417,082
PT Metrocom Global Solutions	-	3,825,708,142
Total	<u>5,497,737,901</u>	<u>8,336,784,834</u>

Movements in the Company's allowance for ECLs of trade receivables are as follows:

	2026					
	Not past due	< 30 days	31 – 60 days	61 – 90 days	> 91 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Estimated total gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-	5,497,737,901	5,497,737,901
Lifetime ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	-	-	-	-	5,497,737,901	5,497,737,901

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6. TRADE RECEIVABLE FROM THIRD PARTIES (continued)

	2025					Total
	Not past due	< 30 days	31 – 60 days	61 – 90 days	> 91 days	
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Estimated total gross carrying amount	-	3,692,292,766	91,684,176	-	4,552,807,892	8,336,784,834
Lifetime ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	-	3,692,292,766	91,684,176	-	4,552,807,892	8,336,784,834

The Company believes all trade receivables are collectible and assesses that provision for expected credit loss (ECL) as at March 31, 2026 and 2025 is not required as the probability of non-collection is remote.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade receivable mentioned above. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

7. CONTRACT ASSETS

	2026	2025
Software license and implementation	11,057,836,779	7,453,522,258

Contract assets are balances due from customers under software license and implementation rendered to customers in line with a series of performance-related milestones. Any amount previously recognized as a contract asset is reclassified to trade receivable at the CP point at which it is invoiced to the customer.

Management believes that all contract assets are collectible and assesses that provision for expected credit loss (ECL) has no material impact on the amounts reported, therefore, allowance for ECLs of contract assets were not provided as at March 31, 2026 and 2025.

8. ADVANCES AND PREPAYMENTS

	2026	2025
Advances		
Travel	54,665,108	16,397,700
Staff	29,324,609	15,067,654
Supplier	20,339,996	21,395,884
Prepaid expense		
Insurance	81,056,860	94,037,379
Rent	41,299,800	39,680,200
Maintenance	29,152,800	26,723,400
Professional Charges	23,715,893	-
Total	279,555,066	213,302,217

9. SECURITY DEPOSITS

Security Deposits as at March 31, 2026 and 2025 amounting to Rp 103,249,500, represent deposit for office lease.

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10. EQUIPMENT

March 31, 2026	Beginning Balance	Additions	Ending Balance
Cost			
Computers	154,759,765	-	154,759,765
Office equipment	57,938,308	-	57,938,308
Total	212,698,073	-	212,698,073
Accumulated Depreciation			
Computers	150,111,871	8,294,507	158,406,378
Office equipment	37,682,733	4,647,892	42,330,624
Total	187,794,603	12,942,399	200,737,002
Net Book Value	24,903,469		11,961,071
March 31, 2025	Beginning Balance	Additions	Ending Balance
Cost			
Computers	154,759,765	-	154,759,765
Office equipment	44,246,098	13,692,210	57,938,308
Total	199,005,863	13,692,210	212,698,073
Accumulated Depreciation			
Computers	126,113,339	23,998,532	150,111,871
Office equipment	30,909,600	6,773,133	37,682,733
Total	157,022,939	30,771,665	187,794,604
Net Book Value	41,982,924		24,903,469

Depreciation charged to operating expenses amounted to Rp 12,942,399 and Rp 30,771,666 in 2026 and 2025, respectively (Note 19). Based on review of the Company's management, there are no changes in conditions that indicate any impairment value of equipment as at March 31, 2026 and 2025.

All of the equipment as at the reporting date are fully used to support the Company's operational activities. Those assets are not yet fully depreciated, and there's no fully depreciated assets that are still used by the Company in its operation.

As at March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Company's equipment were not insured against all risks of damage.

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11. LEASES

The Company has a lease contract for buildings used in its operations. Leases of a building (office space) generally have lease terms of 3 years. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognized and the movements during the period:

2026				
March 31, 2026	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deduction	Ending Balance
Cost				
Building	1,786,919,576	15,318,731	-	1,802,238,307
Accumulated Depreciation				
Building	(863,809,989)	(365,375,083)	-	(1,229,185,072)
Net Book Value	923,109,587	(350,056,348)	-	573,053,235
2025				
March 31, 2025	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deduction	Ending Balance
Cost				
Building	1,072,458,778	714,460,798	-	1,786,919,576
Accumulated Depreciation				
Building	(506,438,868)	(357,371,121)	-	(863,809,989)
Net Book Value	566,019,910			923,109,587

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	2026	2025
As at April 1	938,979,814	567,736,373
Addition	-	714,460,798
Accretion of interest	14,508,935	26,871,461
Payment		
Principal	(336,814,092)	(343,217,357)
Interest	(14,508,935)	(26,871,461)
As at March 31, 2025	602,165,722	938,979,814
Current	396,442,377	322,324,200
Non-current	205,723,345	616,655,614

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11. LEASES (continued)

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2026	2025
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets (Note 19)	365,375,079	357,371,122
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	14,508,935	26,871,461
Total	379,884,014	384,242,583

The Company had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets amounting to Rp 14,508,935 and Rp 26,871,461 in 2026 and 2025, respectively.

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 23.

12. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	2026	2025
Software maintenance services	847,118,880	3,203,092

Revenue relating to software maintenance services is recognized over time although the customer pays up-front in full for these services. A contract liability is recognized for revenue relating to the software license and implementation service at the time of the initial sales transaction and is released over the service period.

13. TRADE PAYABLES TO THIRD PARTIES

	2026	2025
PT Camar Mitra Usaha Lestari	723,550,567	723,550,562
PT Indonesian Cloud	657,998,102	657,998,102
PT IDX Consulting	17,336,770	950,136,770
Others	-	16,448,569
Total	1,398,885,439	2,348,134,003

14. ACCRUED EXPENSES

	2026	2025
Licensing and implementation	4,697,535,167	4,697,535,167
Salaries and incentives	199,490,986	199,649,804
Professional fees	688,859,541	562,920,510
Others	297,000	1,846,601
Total	5,586,182,694	5,461,952,082

15. TAXATION

- a. Prepaid tax represents Value Added Tax amounting to Rp 96,324,682 and Rp 32,627,045 as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

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15. TAXATION (continued)

- b. Taxes payable consists of the following:

	2026	2025
Income taxes:		
Article 21	88,579,643	85,766,337
Article 4 (2)	11,352,351	10,002,572
Article 23	-	54,000
Article 29 for the year 2024	-	80,817,520
Total	99.931.994	176,640,429

- c. Income tax expense

	2026	2025
Current tax expenses	-	(499,775,174)
Deferred tax expense:		
Deferred tax relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	547,848,494	303,268,940
Total tax benefit (expenses)	547,848,494	(196,506,234)

- d. The tax on Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the weighted average tax rate applicable to profits on the entity as follows:

	2026	2025
Profit before income tax	378,592,041	528,637,234
Estimated income tax at marginal rate	83,290,249	116,300,191
Tax effect of:		
Permanent differences - non-deductible expenses	16,376,088	80,206,043
Current year adjustments	448,182,157	-
Total tax (benefit) expense	(547,848,494)	196,506,234

- e. The reconciliation between profit before income tax as shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and estimated fiscal loss for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were as follows:

	2026	2025
Profit before income tax per statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	378,592,041	528,637,234
Temporary differences:		
Salaries, remuneration and incentives	(763,944,354)	1,789,134,372
Employee benefits	288,052,000	-
Depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest expense	(43,573,921)	(398,421,600)
Depreciation of equipment	(13,788,386)	(12,217,589)
Sub total	(533.254.661)	1,378,495,183
Permanent differences:		
Non-deductible expenses	74,436,763	364,572,919
Estimated taxable income (loss) of the Company	(80,225,857)	2,271,705,336

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15. TAXATION (continued)

- e. The reconciliation between profit before income tax as shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and estimated fiscal loss for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were as follows: (continued)

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
Estimated taxable income (loss) of the Company	<u>(80,225,857)</u>	<u>2,271,705,336</u>
Taxable income (loss) (rounding)	<u>(80,226,000)</u>	<u>2,271,705,000</u>
Taxable income non facility	-	2,271,705,000
22%	-	499,775,174
Current tax expense		499,775,174
Prepaid tax art 23	(87,610,640)	(180,692,834)
Prepaid tax art 25	(304,570,968)	(391,015,410)
Current tax payable (claim tax refund)	<u>(392,181,608)</u>	<u>(71,933,070)</u>

The applicable tax rate is in accordance with Income Tax law No. 36 Year 2008 Article 31E whereby a corporate taxpayer with an annual turnover of not more than Rp 50 billion is entitled to a 50% discount of the standard tax rate of 22% in 2023, which is imposed proportionally on taxable income of the part of gross turn over up to Rp 4.8 billion.

The fiscal losses can be utilized against the taxable income for a period of five years subsequent to the year the fiscal loss was incurred.

- f. Estimated claims for tax refund

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
Corporate Income Tax:		
2026	392,181,608	-
2024	630,972,356	539,808,982
2022	43,266,972	43,266,972
Total	<u>1,066,420,936</u>	<u>583,075,954</u>

- g. The details of the deferred income tax expense and deferred tax assets as at March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>Credited to profit or loss</u>	<u>Credited (charged) other comprehensive income</u>	<u>Current year adjustments</u>	<u>2026</u>
Deferred tax assets - net					
Accrued salaries, remuneration and incentives	448,769,620	27,330,734	-	752,859,838	1,228,960,192
Employee benefit	477,990,562	63,371,440	(33,889,020)	(295,713,522)	211,759,460
Equipment	(87,758,888)	-	-	-	-87,758,888
Net	<u>839,001,294</u>	<u>90,702,174</u>	<u>(33,889,020)</u>	<u>457,146,316</u>	<u>1,352,960,764</u>

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15. TAXATION (continued)

- g. The details of the deferred income tax expense and deferred tax assets as at March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows: (continued)

	2024	Credited (charged) to profit or loss	Charged to other comprehensive income	Current year adjustments	2025
Deferred tax assets - net					
Accrued salaries, remuneration and incentives	391,665,100	57,104,520	-	-	448,769,620
Employee benefit	143,685,520	334,305,042	-	-	477,990,562
Equipment	381,734	(88,140,622)	-	-	(87,758,888)
Net	535,732,354	303,268,940	-	-	839,001,294

16. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's shareholders and their ownership as at March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

Shareholders	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership	Amount
Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd., Singapore	2,490	99.60%	3,010,908,000
Govind Singhal	10	0.40%	12,092,000
Total	2,500	100.00%	3,023,000,000

Additional paid-in capital resulted from the difference in exchange rate stated in the Company's Articles of Association and the actual exchange rate on the date the share capital contribution was paid by the shareholders.

Based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholder with Internal Memo No. 199701040R dated March 4, 2025, the shareholder agreed to increase the issued and paid-in capital from 2,500 shares amounted to Rp 3,023,000,000 to 6,900 shares amounted to Rp 10,494,084,000.

17. REVENUES

	2026	2025
Third parties		
Sales of B2B Exports	2,532,160,413	903,478,000
Sales of software license	2,293,971,970	2,293,971,972
Sales of B2B Exports – Wealth	1,072,154,116	-
Sales of implementation	-	3,761,242,364
Total	5,898,286,499	6,958,692,336

18. COST OF REVENUES

	2026	2025
Software license and implementation	3,183,475,137	5,214,645,874

Implementation pertains to services rendered to update and modify the licensed software and tailor to client specification.

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19. OPERATING EXPENSES

	2026	2025
Professional fee	1,047,462,460	515,431,005
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 11)	365,375,083	357,371,121
Employee benefits (Note 20)	288,052,000	259,566,000
Travel and accommodation	97,368,164	78,647,284
Communication	44,377,293	89,361,382
Depreciation of equipment (Note 10)	12,942,399	30,771,666
Business promotion	7,386,738	30,920,368
Salaries and remuneration	-	31,706,901
Sales incentive	-	13,676,418
Others	114,766,955	68,214,667
Total operating expenses	1,977,731,092	1,475,666,812

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company provides benefits for its employees who has reached the retirement age of 55 based on the provisions of Law No. 6 of 2023 regarding the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 on Job Creation to become Law. The employee benefits liability is unfunded. The following tables summarize the components of net benefits expense recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the amounts recognized in the statement of financial position for the employee benefits liability as calculated by an independent actuary PT Milliman Indonesia, in its report dated April 15, 2026 for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 20, 2025 for the year ended March 31, 2025

The actuarial calculation used the "Projected Unit Credit" method with the following assumptions:

	2026	2025
Discount rate	6.90%	7,20%
Future salary increase	5.00%	7,00%
Mortality rate table	TMI IV 2019	TMI IV 2019
Retirement age	55 years old	55 years old
Method	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit

a. The details of employee benefits expense recognized in profit or loss is as follows:

	2026	2025
Current service cost	228,398,000	217,750,000
Interest cost	59,654,000	41,816,000
Total	288,052,000	259,566,000

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20. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

- b. The details of employee benefits liability are as follows:

	2026	2025
Present value of benefit obligation	962,543,000	828,532,000

- c. The movement of present value of benefit obligation are as follows:

	2026	2025
Beginning	828,532,000	614,945,000
Current service cost	228,398,000	217,750,000
Interest cost	59,654,000	41,816,000
Remeasurements:		
Effects of experience adjustments	(154,041,000)	(45,979,000)
Total	962,543,000	828,532,000

- d. The maturity of defined benefits obligation is as follows:

	2026	2025
Within the next 12 months	7,973,000	6,051,000
Between 2 and 5 years	61,429,000	51,156,000
Between 5 and 10 years	2,057,569,000	1,791,766,000
More than 10 years	3,895,674,000	5,976,378,000

Weighted average duration of the defined benefits obligation at the end of reporting period is 7.8 years in 2026 and 9.3 years in 2025

- e. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in market interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the present value of employee benefits obligation as at March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	2026		2025	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Impact on present value of employee benefits obligation				
Discount rate	(66,621,000)	74,135,000	(63,744,000)	71,205,000
Salary	84,680,000	(76,896,000)	79,051,000	(71,568,000)

The Company's management has reviewed the assumptions used and agreed that these assumptions are adequate. Management believes that the liability for employee benefits is sufficient to cover the Company's employee benefits obligation.

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21. TRANSACTIONS AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company's holding company is Intellect Design Arena, Pte., Ltd. (domiciled in Singapore), which owns 99.60% of the Company's shares. The ultimate parent and controlling party of the Company is Intellect Design Arena Ltd. (domiciled in India).

(a) Significant agreement

License Agreement

On October 1, 2017, the Company entered into an Intercompany Agreement with Intellect Design Arena Ltd., India ("IDA India"), in which the Company agreed to pay IDA India licenses fees equal to 70% of the transaction value generated from the sale or license of the Licensed Product by IDA India and implementation fee equal to 90% of the billing value generated from the end users for the implementation support. The period of this agreement is 3 years effective from effective date and shall be renewed for an additional period of 3 years at the option of the Company.

On April 1, 2019, the Company amended the original Intercompany Agreement IDA India, with the License fee equal to 70% and Implementation fee equal to 90%. The transfer pricing between the related party is agreed at 3.5% return on income after tax for year ending March 31, 2020, 8.5% for year ending March 31, 2021, 11.4% for year ending March 31, 2022, 11.5% for year ending March 31, 2023, 11% for year ending March 31, 2024, 14% for year ending March 31, 2025 and nil for year ending March 31, 2026.

Expenses recognized related to this agreement are presented as part of the Company's cost of revenues amounted to nil for the year ended March 31, 2026 and Rp 2,116,466,625 for the year ended March 31, 2025. Outstanding balance from this transaction is presented in the other payable account.

Loan Agreement

During 2022, the Company has entered into loan agreement with Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd., the shareholder, to provide loan facilities with total amount of SGD 310,000 (equivalent Rp 3,321,731,965) and has no fixed repayment date. The loan facilities will be used by the Company for working capital. The loan facilities bear interest at 3.5% per annum. For the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, interest expense charged to profit or loss amounted to Rp 95,437,570 and Rp 88,546,896, respectively.

(b) Transaction with related parties

In the normal course of business, the Company engaged in transactions with related parties. The Company's transactions with related parties consist of:

	2026	2025
<u>Other receivables</u>		
Intellect Design Arena Ltd., India	242,474,422	242,474,419
Percentage to total assets	1,07%	1,00%

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21. TRANSACTIONS AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

(b) Transaction with related parties (continued)

	2026	2025
<u>Other payables</u>		
Licensing and implementation payable to Intellect Design Arena Ltd., India	-	1,710,290,491
Expense paid on behalf by Intellect Design Arena Ltd., India	349,736,575	349,736,575
Inttelect Design Arena Ltd., Singapore	799,464	799,464
Total	350,536,039	2,060,826,530
Percentage to total liabilities	2.72%	13.51%
	2026	2025
<u>Loan from a shareholder</u>		
Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd., Singapore	3,062,435,555	2,767,498,151
Percentage to total liabilities	23.72%	18.14%

(c) Nature of relationship and transaction

The following table is a summary of related parties and the nature of their relationship with the Company:

Related party	Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transactions
Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd., Singapore	Parent company	Shareholder loan
Intellect Design Arena Ltd., India	Ultimate parent company	Other receivables and other payables

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21. TRANSACTIONS AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

(d) Key management compensation

No compensation was paid to key management for employee services in 2026 and 2025.

22. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENT

PT Metrocom Global Solutions

In November 6, 2017, Bank Indonesia ("BI") and PT Metrocom Global Solutions ("Metrocom") entered into a Letter of Appointment of Implementation Core Banking System No. 19/133/DPS/Srt/B. Total contract cost amounted to Rp 58,000,000,000.

In November 17, 2017, Metrocom sub-contracted the original contract to the Company as per purchase order agreement No. MGS/PO/XI-17/540. Scope of work and terms of payment will be the same as the original contract between Metrocom and BI. Total sub-contract cost amounted to Rp 47,692,799.999.

In March 2018, the Company entered into a Framework License Agreement with Bank Indonesia ("BI"), wherein the Company agreed to render banking software and related services for BI's financial services sector, production, DRC (Disaster Recovery Centers), training, cold backup and testing. In the event the Company is required to step-in place of Metrocom under the terms of the letter, the Company shall invoice BI directly for license fees, customization and implementation of licensed software and maintenance services as payable at the time of such step-in and thereafter for the term of the agreement. Project is still going on and received various addendum as below.

In April 2018, amendment to original contract was agreed as per addendum No. 125.A-Add/MGS-Intellect/Legal/IV/2020. Additional work has been requested by BI through Metrocom and was sub-contracted to the Company with total additional contract cost of Rp 5,622,395,570. The amendment was sub-contracted to the Company for Rp 4,344,987,296.

PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten, Tbk.

In June 2020, the Company entered into a Procurement of BJB Bank Digital Core Platform, wherein the Company agreed to render banking software and related services for BJB's financial development, production, DRC (Disaster Recovery Centers), training, cold backup and testing. Total contract cost amounted to Rp 14,300,000,000.

PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Tbk

In July 2020, the Company entered into a Procurement of Wealth Management Platform, wherein the Company agreed to render banking software and related services for BRI's financial development, production, DRC (Disaster Recovery Centers), training, cold backup and testing. Total contract cost amounted to Rp 30,910,180,700.

All the amounts mentioned above are inclusive of 11% VAT in 2026 and 2025, respectively.

All of these agreements are project-based, hence agreement get automatically extended until project is fully completed.

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22. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENT (continued)

The table below show the amount of revenue and contract assets as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

Customers	2026		2025	
	Revenue (Note 17)	Contract assets (Note 7)	Revenue (Note 17)	Contract assets (Note 7)
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Tbk	-	5,503,790,398	-	5,503,790,401
PT Metrocom Global Solutions	2,293,972,000	3,203,132	6,055,214,336	3,203,132
Intellect Design India	2,215,619,723	1,239,426,937	903,478,000	707,101,788
Intellect Design Switzerland	1,388,694,776	3,239,262,196		
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten, Tbk.	-	1,072,154,116	-	1,239,426,937
Total	5,898,286,499	11,057,836,779	6,958,692,336	7,453,522,258

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

In its daily business activities, the Company is exposed to risks. The main risks faced by the Company arising from its financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk. The core function of the Company's risk management is to identify all key risks for the Company, measure these risks and manages the risk positions in accordance with its policies and Company's risk appetite. The Company regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and best market practice.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Company's counter party fail to fulfill their contractual obligations to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from cash in bank, unbilled receivables and security deposit. The Company transacts only with highly reputable bank.

Overview of the Company's exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowance for losses, represents the Company's exposure to credit risk.

The Company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognizing ECL
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
Doubtful	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired
In default	Amount is >90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired.	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Company has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

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23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Overview of the Company's exposure to credit risk (continued)

The table below details the credit quality of the Company's financial assets as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grades as at March 31, 2026 and 2025:

2026						
	External Credit Rating	Internal Credit Rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Cash in bank (Note 5)	AA-	Performing	12-month ECL	2,328,223,413	-	2,328,223,413
Trade receivables from third parties (Note 6)	N/A	i	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	5,497,737,901	-	5,497,737,901
Other receivables from related party	N/A	i	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	242,474,422	-	242,474,422
Contract assets (Note 7)	N/A	i	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	11,057,836,779	-	11,057,836,779
Security deposit (Note 9)	N/A	Performing	12-month ECL	103,249,500	-	103,249,500
Total				19,229,522,015	-	19,229,522,015
2025						
	External Credit Rating	Internal Credit Rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Cash in bank (Note 5)	AA-	Performing	12-month ECL	4,487,121,455	-	4,487,121,455
Trade receivables from third parties (Note 6)	N/A	i	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	8,336,784,834	-	8,336,784,834
Other receivables from related party	N/A	i	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	242,474,419	-	242,474,419
Contract assets (Note 7)	N/A	i	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	7,453,522,258	-	7,167,699,578
Security deposits (Note 9)	N/A	Performing	12-month ECL	103,249,500	-	103,249,500
Total				20,623,152,466	-	20,623,152,466

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23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its obligations when they fall due. The management evaluates and monitors cash inflows and cash outflows to ensure the availability of fund to settle the due obligation.

The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	2026					Total
	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	
Trade payables to third parties	-	-	1,398,885,439	-	-	1,398,885,439
Other payables to related parties	350,536,039	-	-	-	-	350,536,039
Loan from a shareholder	-	-	3,062,435,555	-	-	3,062,435,555
Accrued expenses	5,586,182,692	-	-	-	-	5,586,182,692
Lease liabilities	95,992,730	300,449,647	205,723,345	-	-	602,165,722
Total	6,032,711,461	300,449,647	4,667,044,339	-	-	11,000,205,447

	2025					Total
	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	
Trade payables to third parties	-	-	2,348,134,003	-	-	2,348,134,003
Other payables to related parties	2,060,826,530	-	-	-	-	2,060,826,530
Loan from a shareholder	-	-	2,767,498,151	-	-	2,767,498,151
Accrued expenses	5,461,952,082	-	-	-	-	5,461,952,082
Lease liabilities	196,186,234	154,470,748	588,322,832	-	-	938,979,814
Total	7,718,964,846	154,470,748	5,703,954,986	-	-	13,577,390,580

(c) Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support their businesses and maximize shareholder value.

The Company manages their capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the periods presented. The Company's policy is to maintain a healthy capital structure in order to secure access to finance at a reasonable cost.

The table below summarizes the total capital considered by the Company as at March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	2026	2025
Share capital	3,023,000,000	3,023,000,000
Additional paid-in capital	7,471,084,000	7,471,084,000
Total	10,494,084,000	10,494,084,000

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24. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories and classes of financial instruments

	Financial assets at amortized cost	
	2026	2025
Current assets		
Cash in bank	2,328,223,413	4,487,121,455
Trade receivables from third parties	5,497,737,901	8,336,784,834
Other receivables from related party	242,474,422	242,474,419
Contract assets	11,057,836,779	7,453,522,258
Non-current assets		
Security deposit	103,249,500	103,249,500
Total assets	19,229,522,015	20,623,152,466
	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	
	2026	2025
Current liabilities		
Trade payables to third parties	1,398,885,439	2,348,134,003
Other payables to related parties	350,536,039	2,060,826,530
Contract liabilities	847,118,880	3,203,092
Accrued expenses	5,586,182,694	5,461,952,082
Loan from a shareholder	3,062,435,555	2,767,498,151
Current maturities of lease liability	396,442,377	350,656,982
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liability - net of current maturities	205,723,345	588,322,832
Total liabilities	11,847,324,329	13,580,593,672

Except as detailed in the following table, the directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

	2026		2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial Liabilities				
Lease liabilities	602.165.722	602.165.722	910,647,032	910,647,032

The fair value for which the fair value is disclosed above is based on Level 2. The fair value of the instruments classified as Level 2 calculated using the discounted cash flow method. Market-based rate adjusted by credit risk was used for discounting future cash flows. There were no financial instruments that were measured at amortized cost but for which fair value were disclosed that were classified as Level 3 either in current year or in prior year.

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25. MONETARY ASSETS OR LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

As at March 31, 2026 monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are as follows:

	Currency	2026	
		Original Currency	Rp equivalent
Liabilities:			
Loan from a shareholder	SGD	233,233	3,062,435,555

As at March 31, 2025 monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are as follows:

	Currency	2025	
		Original Currency	Rp equivalent
Liabilities:			
Loan from a shareholder	SGD	218,532	2.767.498.151

26. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR CASH FLOWS

a. Significant non-cash investing activity:

	2026	2025
Acquisition of right-of-use assets through lease Liabilities	14,508,935	714,460,798

b. Reconciliation of a liability from financing activity:

The table below details changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Company's statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	March 31, 2025	Addition	Non-cash transaction	Payments	March 31, 2026
Lease liabilities	938,979,814	14,508,935	56,816,173	(408,139,200)	602,165,722
Loan from shareholder	2,767,498,151	-	294,937,404	-	3,062,435,555

	March 31, 2024	Addition	Non-cash transaction	Payments	March 31, 2025
Lease liabilities	567,736,373	714,460,798	55,204,243	(398,421,600)	938,979,814
Loan from shareholder	2,545,694,970	-	221,803,180	-	2,767,498,151

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27. RECLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year's financial statements to enhance comparability with the current year's financial statements.

As a result, certain line items have been amended in the statement of financial position, and the related notes to the financial statements. Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to the current year's presentation. The details are as follows:

	<i>As previously reported</i>	<i>As reclassified</i>
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Others (net)	482,708,813	446,845,193
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period:		
Remeasurement of employee benefits liability	-	35,863,620

28. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Geopolitical developments in the Middle East

Subsequent to the reporting date, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East escalated following military actions in the region at the end of February 2026. These developments have resulted in heightened geopolitical uncertainty and increased volatility in global financial and energy markets.

The Company assesses the potential implications on the results of the Company's operations, financial position and financial performance which may arise through several factors, including:

- volatility in global commodity and energy prices
- disruptions in global supply chains and logistics
- broader macroeconomic uncertainty affecting customer demand
- volatility in foreign exchange and financial markets

The Company does not currently have significant direct operations in the countries directly involved in the conflict. However, the broader economic effects resulting from the geopolitical situation may indirectly affect the Company's operations and financial performance.

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, it is not possible to reliably estimate the financial impact that further escalation of the conflict may have on the Company's financial statements.

Management will continue to monitor developments relating to the conflict and assess potential implications in future reporting periods.