

WOG TECHNOLOGIES SEA HOLDINGS PTE. LTD
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
(Reg No: 202518008D)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 APRIL 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION)
TO 31 MARCH 2026

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WOG TECHNOLOGIES SEA HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 April 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2026

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of WOG Technologies Sea Holdings Pte. Ltd for the financial period from 25 April 2025 (Date of incorporation) to 31 March 2026.

1. Opinion of the directors

In our opinion,

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial period from 25 April 2025 (Date of Incorporation) to 31 March 2026; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, having regard to the financial support from a shareholder, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

2. Directors:

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are: -

GNANA PRAKASAM PRIYABHANDHAVI (Appointed on 25 April 2025)
SUNIL KUMAR (Appointed on 17 September 2025)

3. Arrangements to enable director to acquire shares or debentures:

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial period was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the director of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

4. Director's interests in shares or debentures

According to the register of director's shareholdings kept by the Company under section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, 1967 (the "Act"), the director of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations except as stated below:

<u>Ordinary shares</u>	<u>Director interest</u>	
	<u>At the date of incorporation</u>	<u>At the end of the financial year</u>
<u>Ultimate Holding company</u>		
<u>WOG Technologies Limited, India</u>		
<u>Shares @Rs 10/- each</u>		
Sunil Kumar	-	108,395,675

WOG TECHNOLOGIES SEA HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 April 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2026

The financial statements of WOG TECHNOLOGIES SEA HOLDINGS PTE. LTD., which comprise of statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the related statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, together with the notes thereto, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Opinion of the directors

In our opinion,

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial period from 25 April 2025 (Date of Incorporation) to 31 March 2026; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, having regard to the financial support from a shareholder, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors:

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are: -

GNANA PRAKASAM PRIYABHANDHAVI (Appointed on 25 April 2025)
SUNIL KUMAR (Appointed on 17 September 2025)

Arrangements to enable director to acquire shares or debentures:

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial period was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the director of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Share options

There was no share options granted during the financial period to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company. There were no shares issued during the financial period by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial period

The Board of Directors,



GNANA PRAKASAM PRIYABHANDHAVI
Director



SUNIL KUMAR
Director

Date: 08.07.2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 APRIL 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WOG TECHNOLOGIES SEA HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of WOG Technologies Sea Holdings Pte. Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial period from 25 April 2025 (Date of incorporation) to 31 March 2026, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1967 ("the Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the period from 25 April 2025 (Date of incorporation) to 31 March 2026.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 2 to 3.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR PERIOD 25 APRIL 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2026

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs 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 SSAs, we exercise professional judgement 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

WOG TECHNOLOGIES SEA HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR PERIOD 25 APRIL 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2026

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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.

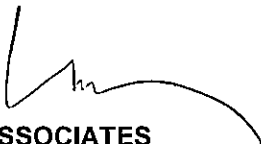
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Pallippakkam Sivaraman Somasekharan.

MGIN 

**MGIN RAJAN ASSOCIATES
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
SINGAPORE**

Date: 08.07.2026

WOG TECHNOLOGIES SEA HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	US\$
ASSETS		
Non-Current Assets		
Investment in Subsidiary	5	400,080
Total Non-Current Assets		<u>400,080</u>
Current Asset		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	6,470
Total Current Assets		<u>6,470</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>406,550</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Other Payables	7	395,904
Provision for Taxation	4	129
Total liabilities		<u>396,033</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>10,517</u>
EQUITY		
Share capital	8	7,609
Retained earnings		2,908
Total equity		<u>10,517</u>

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements)

WOG TECHNOLOGIES SEA HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 April 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	US\$
Other income		7,396
Expenses		
Professional fees		(1,739)
Other Expenses		(2,620)
Profit before tax		<u>3,037</u>
Income tax expense	4	<u>(129)</u>
Profit for the period, representing total comprehensive Profit for the period		<u>2,908</u>

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements)

WOG TECHNOLOGIES SEA HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 April 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2026

	Share capital	Accumulated profit	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$
At date of incorporation	7,609	-	7,609
Profit for the period, representing total comprehensive profit for the period	-	2,908	2,908
At 31 March 2026	7,609	2,908	10,517

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements)

WOG TECHNOLOGIES SEA HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 April 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	US\$
Cash flows from Operating activities		
Profit before tax		<u>3,037</u>
Net cash flows from Operating activities		<u>3,037</u>
Cash flows from Investing activities		
Investment in Subsidiary	5	<u>(8,752)</u>
Net cash flows (used in) Investing activities		<u>(8,752)</u>
Cash Flow from Financing activities		
Amount due to subsidiary	7	<u>4,576</u>
Capital contribution		<u>7,609</u>
Net Cash flows from Financing activities		<u>12,185</u>
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		6,470
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period		<u>6,470</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period		<u>6,470</u>

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements)

WOG TECHNOLOGIES SEA HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 April 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH
2026

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

WOG Technologies Sea Holdings Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated on 25 Apr 2025 and domiciled in Singapore with its registered office at No. 60 Paya Lebar Road, #04-48, Paya Lebar Square, Singapore – 409051.

On 14 July 2025, WOG Technologies Sea Holdings Pte. Ltd. acquired 99.98% shareholding in WOG Technologies Pte. Ltd., with the remaining 0.02% acquired on 29 August 2025, resulting in WOG Technologies Sea Holdings Pte. Ltd. holding 100% ownership of the subsidiary thereafter. As a result, WOG Technologies Sea Holdings Pte. Ltd. became the immediate holding company of WOG Technologies Pte. Ltd., while WOG Technologies Limited (India) remains the ultimate holding company of the Group.

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding and the manufacture and repair of water or waste water treatment equipment and wholesale trade of a variety of goods without a dominant product

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS"). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. The financial statements are presented in United States dollar (US\$) which is the Company's functional currency.

2.2 Going Concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that the Company will be able to obtain the necessary financial support from its shareholder to continue its operations as a going concern

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has not adopted the following standards that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 109 Financial instruments and FRS 107 Financial instruments: Disclosures: Amendments to the Classification and Measurements of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
Annual Improvement to FRS Volume 11	1 January 2026
FRS 118 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
FRS 119 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
Amendments to FRS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements and FRS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

The directors expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 April 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION CONT'D....

2.4 Exemption from consolidation

The subsidiaries' results have not been consolidated as the Company is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of another Company WOG Technologies Limited, INDIA which publishes the consolidated financial statements and the registered address Unit No.204, Kirti Deep Building, Plot No. 3, Nangal Raya, DDA Retail Centre, New Delhi, South West Delhi 110046, India

2.5 Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, FVOCI and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost. Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

De-recognition

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received (and, where applicable, any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income) is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 April 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH
2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION CONT'D....

2.5 Financial instruments cont'd...

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs 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.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs 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 recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has 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 which could affect debtors' ability to pay. The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due.

However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 April 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH
2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION CONT'D...

2.7 Taxes

a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

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

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

2.8 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank is subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.10 Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the company. The company controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 April 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH
2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION CONT'D...

2.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

2.12 Share capital

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

2.13 Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognized as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

b) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods. Management is of the opinion that there are no significant judgments made in applying accounting estimates and policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

Determination of functional currency

In determining its functional currency, the Company applies judgment to identify the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. Based on the nature of its international EPC projects, where major contracts, procurement of goods and services, and financing activities are predominantly denominated in United States Dollars (USD), the Company has determined USD as its functional currency. USD is assessed to best reflect the economic substance of the Company's underlying transactions and cash flows.

WOG TECHNOLOGIES SEA HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 April 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2026

4. TAX EXPENSE

The tax expense on the results of the financial year varies from the amount of income tax determined by applying the Singapore statutory rate of income tax on Company's (loss) as a result of the following differences

	US\$
Profit before tax	3,037
Tax at statutory rate of 17%	516
Income tax exemption	(387)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	129

5. INVESTMENTS

	US\$
Investment In Subsidiary	400,080
	400,080

WOG Technologies Sea Holdings Pte Ltd has invested in the share capital of WOG Technologies Pte Limited and holds 100% ownership interest as at the reporting date.

The subsidiaries' results have not been consolidated as the Company is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of another Company WOG Technologies Limited, INDIA which publishes the consolidated financial statements and the registered address Unit No.204, Kirti Deep Building, Plot No. 3, Nangal Raya, DDA Retail Centre, New Delhi, South West Delhi 110046, India

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	US\$
Cash at Bank	6,470
	6,470

WOG TECHNOLOGIES SEA HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 April 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2026

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued...)

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies

	US\$
Singapore Dollar	3,360
United States Dollar	3,110
	<u>6,470</u>

7. OTHER PAYABLES

	US\$
Amount due to Subsidiary (WOG Technologies Pte Ltd)*	4,576
Share purchase consideration payable**	391,328
	<u>395,904</u>

The other payables are denominated in Singapore dollars (US\$ 393,904) and United States Dollars (US\$ 2,000)

* Amount due to subsidiary company is non-trade, unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

**Share purchase consideration payable pertains to the purchase consideration payable to the Shareholder of the Subsidiary against acquisition of equity shares.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

	No. of shares	Amount in US\$
	2026	2026
Issued and fully paid-up ordinary shares		
At incorporation date	1,000	7,609
End of financial period	<u>1,000</u>	<u>7,609</u>

The Company has issued 1,000 ordinary shares for S\$ 10 each.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restrictions. The ordinary shares have no par value.

9. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operation. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk). The Board for Directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken. The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the abovementioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 April 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2026

9. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued...)

The maximum exposure to credit risk in the event that the counterparties fail to perform their obligations as at the end of the financial year in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

The company has no receivables at incorporation and period end date.

Foreign Currency risk

The Company's foreign exchange risk results mainly from cash flows from transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's (loss) net of tax to a reasonably possible change in SGD exchange rates against the functional currency of the Company, with all other variables held constant.

	US\$
SGD balances equivalent to USD:	
Financial assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	3,360
	<u>3,360</u>
Financial liabilities	
Other Payables	393,904
	<u>393,904</u>
Net Financial Assets	<u>(390,544)</u>

The Company is mainly exposed to Singapore dollars. A 5% strengthening / weakening of United States dollar against the Singapore dollars at the reporting date would (decrease) / increase (loss) after income tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	US\$
USD/SGD-strengthened 5%	(16,208)
USD/SGD-weakened 5%	16,208

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Company has no interest-bearing financial instruments, hence, is not exposed to any movements in market interest rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 April 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2026

9. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued...)

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The shareholder has assured that it will support the company to meet its liabilities as and when necessary and keep the company as a going concern.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	Carrying amount US\$	Contractual cash flows US\$	One year or less US\$
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Other payables	395,904	395,904	395,904
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	395,904	395,904	395,904

10. FAIR VALUE INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The carrying amount of the different categories of financial instruments is as follows:-

	US\$
Financial assets at amortised cost	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,470
Total financial assets at amortised cost	6,470
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	
Other payables	395,904
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	395,904

11. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Cash and cash equivalents and other payables

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and net current asset position in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The capital structure of the Company comprises issued share capital and retained earnings.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial period ended 31 March 2026 and date of incorporation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 April 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2026

14. COMPARATIVES

The financial statements cover the period from 25 April 2025 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2026. This is being the first set of accounts; there are no comparative figures.

15. AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 March 2026 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on the date of Directors' Statement.

WOG TECHNOLOGIES SEA HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

(This does not form part of audited financial statements)

DETAILED PROFIT OR LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 25 April 2025 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2026

	US\$
Other income	
Forex exchange gain	7,396
 Expenses	
Bank Charges	81
Director Fees	78
Incorporation Statutory Charges	22
Printing and Stationery	46
Professional Charges	4,052
Transport Expenses	80
Total expenses	<u>4,359</u>
 Profit for the period	 <u>3,037</u>