FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholder's of Subex Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Subex Inc. (a Delaware Corporation), which comprise the balance sheet as of March 31, 2023, and the related statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in stockholder's deficit, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Subex Inc. as of March 31, 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 required to be independent of Subex Inc. and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Subex Inc's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

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 absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether
 due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks.
 Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and
 disclosures in the financial statements.
- 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 Subex Inc's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion
 is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Subex Inc's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Ram Associates

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Hamilton, NI

May 12, 2023.

SUBEX INC

Balance Sheet

March 31, 2023

ASSETS

Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	252,429
Accounts receivable (net of provision of \$Nil)		535,354
Unbilled receivables		252,219
Other current assets		79,592
Total current assets		1,119,594
Operating lease- right of use asset		80,810
Fixed assets, net		71,543
Security deposit		3,500
Due from affiliates		2,024,354
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	3,299,801
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	77,196
Other current liabilities		327,005
Deferred revenues		883,771
Current portion of operating lease		36,828
Total current liabilities		1,324,800
Long-term liabilities		
Operating lease, net of current portion		43,206
Due to affiliates		2,604,556
Total current and long-term liabilities	_	3,972,562
Stockholder's deficit		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 1,000 shares authorized,		
issued and outstanding		10
Accumulated deficit		(717,349)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	_	44,578
Total stockholder's deficit		(672,761)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S DEFICIT	\$	3,299,801

-See accompanying notes to the financial statements-



SUBEX INC

Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income For The Year Ended March 31, 2023

Net revenue	\$	7,457,237
Cost of revenue		3,507,663
Gross income		3,949,574
Operating expenses		
General and administrative expenses		3,589,435
Operating income before other income and (expense)		360,139
Depreciation		(56,651)
Other income		22,970
Net income before income tax		326,458
Income tax		(2,992)
Net income		323,466
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Unrealized foreign currency exchange gain		7,273
Comprehensive income	_\$_	330,739



SUBEX INC

Statements of Changes in Stockholder's Deficit For The Year Ended March 31, 2023

Total	stockholder's deficit	(1,003,500)	7,273	323,466	(672,761)
	st	€9			€5
Accumulated other comprehensive	income	37,305	7,273		44,578
Accom		₩			↔
Accumulated	deficit	(1,040,815)		323,466	(717,349)
Ac		€			€
	Amount	10			10
n stock	An	↔			₩.
Common stock	Shares	1,000			1,000

Other comprehensive income

Balance as on March 31, 2023

Net income

Balance as on March 31, 2022



SUBEX INC

Statements of Cash Flows

For The Year Ended March 31, 2023

Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$	323,466
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash provided by		
operating activities		
Depreciation		56,651
Amortization of right of use asset		(776)
Unrealized foreign currency exchange income		7,273
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/ decrease in:		
Accounts receivable		284,719
Unbilled receivables		593,275
Other current assets		51,491
Security deposit		40,000
Increase/ (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(10,167)
Other current liabilities		(188,668)
Deferred revenues		141,654
Net cash provided by operating activities		1,298,918
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of fixed assets		(1,474)
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,474)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Decrease in due to affiliates		(2,172,089)
Net cash used in financing activities		(2,172,089)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(874,645)
		1,127,074
Cash at the beginning of the year	\$	252,429
Cash at the end of the year		
Supplementary disclosure of cash flows information		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	\$	-
Income taxes		2,992
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obilgations	\$	111,161

-See accompanying notes to the financial statements-



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2023

1. Organization and Description of Business

Azure Solutions, Inc., a Delaware corporation was incorporated in November 2004. Azure Solutions, Inc. is a 100% subsidiary of Azure Solutions, Ltd., UK. On June 22, 2006, Subex Systems, Ltd., India acquired 100% of Azure Solutions, Ltd., UK.

After the acquisition, Azure Solutions, Inc., Azure Solutions, Ltd., UK and Subex Systems, Ltd., India was renamed as Subex Azure, Inc., Subex Azure UK, Ltd. and Subex Azure, Ltd., respectively. Effective from December 5, 2007 Subex Azure, Inc was renamed as Subex, Inc. On November 1, 2017, Subex System Ltd transferred its investments in Subex Inc to Subex Assurance LLP.

Subex, Inc. ('the Company') is in a niche market providing revenue maximization solutions to communications service providers worldwide. These solutions improve the revenue and profits of the communication service providers through identification and elimination of leakages in their revenue chain. The Company conceptualizes and develops software products and is focused on the telecom business segment. The Company's vision is to be a global leader in its chosen area of operation – revenue maximization for communications service providers.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Accounting Policies

These financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"); consequently, revenue is recognized when services are rendered and expenses reflected when costs are incurred.

b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and use assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates are often based on judgments, probabilities and assumptions that management believes are reasonable but that are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. As a result, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2023

Management periodically evaluates estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements for continued reasonableness. Appropriate adjustment, if any, to the estimates used are made prospectively based on such periodic evaluations.

c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all checking accounts, sweep accounts and money market accounts to be cash and cash equivalents. The Company maintains cash balances, which may exceed federally insured limits. The Company does not believe that this results in any significant credit risk.

The federally insured balance is \$250,000. The Company has an uninsured cash balance of \$Nil as of March 31, 2023.

The Company's statements of financial position and results of operations are measured using the United States dollar as the functional currency.

d) Accounts Receivables

Accounts receivable are recorded at net realizable value consisting of the carrying amount less the allowance for doubtful accounts.

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts to provide for the estimated amount of receivables that may not be collected. The allowance is based upon an assessment of customer creditworthiness, historical payment experience, the age of outstanding receivables and other applicable factors. The Company evaluates the collectability of the trade accounts receivable on an on-going basis and write off accounts when they are deemed to be uncollectable.

For the year ended March 31, 2023, the allowance for doubtful accounts amounted to \$Nil.

e) Revenue Recognition

The Company recognize revenue in accordance with the Accounting Standard Codification 606 "Revenue Recognition." The Company recognizes revenues as they transfer control of deliverables (products, solutions and services) to its customers in an amount reflecting the consideration to which it expects to be entitled. To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2023

performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

The Company accounts for a contract when it has approval and commitment from all parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. The Company applies judgment in determining the customer's ability and intention to pay based on a variety of factors including the customer's historical payment experience.

For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenues are recognized based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the deliverables to be provided.

Revenues related to fixed-price contracts for application development and systems integration services, consulting or other technology services are recognized as the service is performed using the cost to cost method, under which the total value of revenues is recognized on the basis of the percentage that each contract's total labor cost to date bears to the total expected labor costs. Revenues related to fixed-price application maintenance, testing and business process services are recognized based on our right to invoice for services performed for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered. If the Company's invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognized as the service is performed based on the cost to cost method described above. The cost to cost method requires estimation of future costs, which is updated as the project progresses to reflect the latest available information; such estimates and changes in estimates involve the use of judgment. The cumulative impact of any revision in estimates is reflected in the financial reporting period in which the change in estimate becomes known and any anticipated losses on contracts are recognized immediately.

Revenues related to time-and-materials, transaction-based or volume-based contracts are recognized over the period the services are provided either using an output method such as labor hours, or a method that is otherwise consistent with the way in which value is delivered to the customer.

Accounts Receivables, Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or a contract asset. A receivable is a right to consideration that is



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2023

unconditional. The Company presents such receivables in Accounts Receivable at their net estimated realizable value.

A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed-price contracts utilizing the cost to cost method of revenue recognition.

The Company's contract liabilities or unearned revenue consist of advance payments and billings in excess of revenues recognized, which are classified as Deferred Revenues.

The beginning and ending contract balances as of March 31,2023 were as follows:

Description	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Accounts receivable	\$535,354	\$820,073
Unbilled receivables	\$252,219	\$845,494
Deferred revenue	\$883,771	\$742,117

f) Credit and Business Concentration

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and trade receivables. Credit risks associated with trade receivables is minimal due to the Company's customer base which consist of large telecom companies and ongoing procedures, which monitor the credit worthiness of its customers. For the year ended March 31, 2023 sales to three major customers accounted for approximately 54% of revenue net of inter-company. As of March 31, 2023, accounts receivable due from same three major customers were approximately 45% of net accounts receivables.

g) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is provided for in amounts sufficient to relate the cost of depreciable assets to operations over their estimated useful lives by the straight-line method. Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is put into use. The estimated useful lives of the related assets range from 4 to 5 years. The Company charges repairs and maintenance costs that do not extend the lives of the assets, to expenses as incurred.

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March 31, 2023

Property and equipment as on March 31, 2023, consists of the following:

Computer hardware	\$ 838,738
Computer software	233,397
Office equipment	10,176
Furniture and fixtures	14,398
Total assets	1,096,708
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,025,165)
Net assets	\$ 71,543

Depreciation expenses for the year ended March 31, 2023 was \$56,651.

h) Advertising Costs

The Company expenses advertising cost as incurred. Advertising expense for the year ended March 31, 2023 was Nil.

i) Fair value of financial instruments

FASB ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures defines fair value and establishes a hierarchy for reporting the reliability of input measurements used to assess fair value for all assets and liabilities. FASB ASC 820 defines fair value as the selling price that would be received for an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in the principal or most advantageous market on the measurement date. That framework provides a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Certain financial instruments are carried at cost on the balance sheet, which approximates fair value due to their short-term, highly liquid nature. These instruments include cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities.

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3. New Accounting Pronouncements

- a) In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) ("ASU 2016-02"), which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract (i.e., lessees and lessors). The new standard requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase by the lessee. This classification will determine whether lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. In addition, a lessee is required to record (i) a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on its balance sheet for all leases with accounting lease terms of more than 12 months regardless of whether it is an operating or financing lease and (ii) lease expense in its statement of operations for operating leases and amortization and interest expense in its statement of operations for financing leases. Leases with a term of 12 months or less may be accounted for similar to prior guidance for operating leases today. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-11, Leases (Topic 842), which added an optional transition method that allows companies to adopt the standard as of the beginning of the year of adoption as opposed to the earliest comparative period presented. In November 2019, the FASB issued guidance delaying the effective date for all entities, except for public business entities. For nonpublic entities, this guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020. In June 2020, the FASB issued additional guidance delaying the effective date for all entities, except for public business entities. For public entities, ASU 2016-02 was effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. For nonpublic entities, this guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2021. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2016-02 did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the company.
- b) In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes ("ASU 2019-12"), which is intended to simplify various aspects related to accounting for income taxes. ASU 2019-12 removes certain exceptions to the general principles in ASC 740 and also clarifies and amends existing guidance to improve consistent application. For public entities, ASU 2019-12 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within those reporting periods. For nonpublic companies, ASU 2019-12 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2021, and interim periods within those reporting periods. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2016-02 did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the company.

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March 31, 2023

- c) In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04, Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting which provides optional expedients and exceptions for applying GAAP to contracts, hedging relationships, and other transactions affected by the discontinuation of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") or by another reference rate expected to be discontinued. This guidance is effective for all entities upon issuance on March 12, 2020 and may be applied through December 31, 2022. ASU No. 2022-06, Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Deferral of the Sunset Date of Topic 848 defers the sunset date to December 31,2024.
- d) In November 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-10—Government Assistance (Topic 832): Disclosures by Business Entities about Government Assistance. The amendments in this Update are effective for all entities within their scope for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2021. Early application of the amendments is permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2021-10 from annual periods beginning January 1,2022. Implementation of this standard did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

4. Other Income

Other income includes write back of rent payable provision of \$22,970 for the period ended March 31, 2023.

5. Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based upon differences arising from the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities for tax and financial reporting purposes using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period when the change in tax is enacted. Deferred tax assets are recognized and carried forward to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty, as applicable, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For the year ended March 31, 2023 the Company has not recorded any deferred tax assets or liability due to carried forward loss. Based on available objective evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets, if recorded, will not be fully realizable. The Company has elected to provide 100% reserve against deferred tax asset for the



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March 31, 2023

year ended March 31, 2023. At March 31, 2023, the Company had approximately \$14,319,028 in carried forward losses.

The Company derives income from services rendered in foreign jurisdiction. The collections are derived net of the taxes withheld in the foreign jurisdiction governed by the taxation laws of the respective country in which services are rendered. The taxes withheld are treated as an asset to be offset against the future tax liability. The Company has carried forward losses and does not expect to realize sufficient profits to offset the same. The Company has created a provision to offset the taxes withheld.

The Company's federal and state income tax returns are generally subject to possible examination by the taxing authorities until the expiration of the related statute of limitations on those tax returns which is generally three years from the original filing deadline.

6. Employee Benefit Plan

Effective October 1, 2004, the Company sponsored an employee savings plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. This plan is offered to all employees who have completed 21 years. Employees are vested 100% in the Company's matching from the first year of service. The Company's matching contribution was \$59,429, for the year ended March 31, 2023.

7. Legal Matters

The Company is or has been involved in legal proceedings that arise from the normal course of business. The Company cannot predict the timing or outcome of these claims and other proceedings. The management, in all instances, intends to vigorously defend all false claims and false allegations brought against it in the normal course of business. Currently, the Company is not involved in any action, arbitration and / or other legal proceedings that it expects to have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity of the Company. All legal costs are expensed as incurred.

8. Related Party Transactions

Due to affiliates

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company owed to its parent company and related companies a total of \$ 2,604,556, which consisted of the following:



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2023

Services received	\$2,451,947
Reimbursement	152,609
Total	\$2,604,556

Due from affiliates

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company had receivable balance of \$2,024,354 due from its parent and related companies on account of marketing and allied services provided.

Services received	\$1,992,108
Reimbursement	20,718
Unrealized forex loss	11,528
Total	\$2,024,354

Services procured from and expenses reimbursed to related companies

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company provided services of \$4,793,887 to its parent company and related companies.

During the same period the Company received services of \$2,601,731 from its parent company and related companies.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Lease

The Company had entered into a lease agreement for office facility expiring through May 06, 2025, which was terminated effective May 2022. The Company has entered into a new lease for office facility in Westminster, CO, commencing from April 01, 2022 through April 30, 2025.

The Company determines if an arrangement contains a lease at inception. Right of use ("ROU") assets represent the right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent the obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the estimated present value of lease payments over the lease term.



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March 31, 2023

The lease agreements often include leasehold improvement incentives, escalating lease payments, renewal provisions and other provisions which require the Company to pay taxes, insurance, maintenance costs, or defined lease increases. Lease expense is recorded over the lease terms on a straight-line basis.

The Company utilized a portfolio approach in determining the discount rate. The portfolio approach takes into consideration the range of the term, the range of the lease payments, the category of the underlying asset and the Company's estimated incremental borrowing rate, which is derived from information available at the lease commencement date, in determining the present value of lease payments. The Company also considered its recent debt issuances as well as publicly available data for instruments with similar characteristics when calculating the incremental borrowing rates.

The lease terms include options to extend the leases when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option. These operating leases contain renewal options for periods ranging from one to five years that expire on April 30, 2025, with no residual value guarantees. Future obligations relating to the exercise of renewal options are included in the measurement if, based on the judgment of management, the renewal option is reasonably certain to be exercised. Factors in determining whether an option is reasonably certain of exercise include, but are not limited to, the value of leasehold improvements, the value of the renewal rate compared to market rates, and the presence of factors that would cause a significant economic penalty to the Company if the option is not exercised.

The Company applies the recognition requirements in the leases standard ASC 842 to all leases other than short term leases that at commencement date has lease term of 12 months or less.

The Company recognizes variable lease payments in the period in which the obligation for those payments is incurred. The security deposit paid on account of the lease as of year ended March 31, 2023, is \$3,500.

The Company has entered into a lease agreement for an office facility expiring through April 30, 2025.

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases was as follows as of March 31, 2023:

Operating lease ROU assets

\$80,810



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2023

Operating lease liabilities:

Current portion	\$36,828
Long-term portion	43,206
Total operating lease	\$80,034

Lease expenses for the year ended March 31, 2023, amounted to \$52,999 which is classified under general and administrative expenses.

Supplemental cash flow and other information related to leases was as follows as of March 31, 2023:

Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:

Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$53,775
ROU assets obtained in exchange for lease liabilities	\$111,161
Weighted average remaining lease term (in years)	2.17
Weighted average discount rate:	6%

Total future minimum payments required under the lease obligations are as follows as of March 31,

2024	\$40,858
2025	41,602
2025 and thereaft	er <u>2,682</u>
Total lease payments	85,142
Less: amount representing interest	5,108_
Total lease obligation	\$80,034

10. Subsequent Events

For the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has evaluated subsequent events for potential recognition and disclosure through May 12, 2023, the date the financial statements were available for issuance.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2023

No reportable subsequent events have occurred through May 12, 2023, which would have a significant effect on the financial statements as of March 31, 2023, except as otherwise disclosed.

