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Forward-looking statements also include statements regarding the expected benefits of the Proposed Business Combination. These statements are based on various assumptions, whether or not identified in this Presentation, and on the current expectations of management of Cartica, Nidar and Cartica Acquisitions Partners, LLC (the "Sponsor") and are not predictions of actual performance. These forward-looking statements are provided for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to serve as and must not be relied on by any investor as a guarantee, an assurance, a prediction or a definitive statement of fact or probability. Actual events and circumstances are difficult or impossible to predict and will differ from assumptions. Many actual events and circumstances are beyond the control of Cartica, Nidar and the Sponsor. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties set forth in the sections entitled "Risk Factors" and "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" in Cartica's final prospectus relating to its initial public offering dated January 4, 2022, and its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 and its subsequent filings with the SEC. In addition, there are risks and uncertainties described in the Registration Statement on Form F-4 filed with the SEC on November 13, 2024, as amended on December 30, 2024 and June 30, 2025, by Nidar in connection with the Proposed Business Combination (as amended from time to time, the "Registration Statement") and in the other documents filed by Nidar from time to time with the SEC. These filings would identify and address other important risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events and results to differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, changes in domestic and foreign business, market, financial, political, and legal conditions; the inability of the parties to successfully or timely consummate the Proposed Business Combination, including the risk that any required regulatory approvals are not obtained, are delayed or are subject to unanticipated conditions that could materially and adversely affect the combined company or the expected benefits of the Proposed Business Combination or that the approval of shareholders is not obtained; failure to realize the anticipated benefits of the Proposed Business Combination; risks relating to the uncertainty of the projected financial information with respect to Nidar; any downturn or volatility in economic conditions, including inflation; risks related to the rollout of Nidar's business and the timing of expected business milestones, and to relationships with customers; the effects of competition on Nidar's future business; risks related to Nidar's ability to protect its intellectual property and avoid infringement by others, or claims of infringement against it; disruption of Nidar's relationships with its customers, business partners and others resulting from the announcement of the Proposed Business Combination; the amount of redemption requests made by Cartica's public shareholders; the ability of Cartica or the combined company to issue equity-linked securities in connection with the Proposed Business Combination or in the future. If any of these risks materialize or Nidar's assumptions prove incorrect, actual results could differ materially from the results implied by these forward-looking statements. There may be additional risks that neither Cartica nor Nidar presently know or that they currently believe are immaterial that could also cause actual results to differ, potentially materially, from those contained in or implied by the forward-looking statements. In addition, forward-looking statements reflect Cartica's and Nidar's expectations, plans or forecasts of future events and views as of the date of this Presentation. There may be additional risks that Cartica and Nidar do not presently know or that they currently believe are immaterial that could also cause actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements. While Cartica or Nidar may elect to update these forward-looking statements at some point in the future, Cartica and Nidar specifically disclaim any obligation to do so. 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#### Financial Information; Non-IFRS Financial Measures

The financial information contained in this Presentation has been taken from, or prepared based on, the historical financial statements of Nidar for the periods presented. Nidar's historical financial information is prepared in accordance with international financial reporting standards ("IFRS"). Such information has been audited in accordance with Public Company Oversight Board ("PCAOB") standards. Certain monetary amounts, percentages and other figures included in this Presentation have been subject to rounding adjustments. Certain other amounts that appear in this Presentation may not sum due to rounding.

This Presentation includes certain financial measures not presented in accordance with IFRS, including earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"), EBITDA margin, Core Revenue, Core EBITDA, Non-Core Revenue and Non-Core EBITDA. These non-IFRS financial measures are not measures of financial performance in accordance with IFRS and may exclude items that are significant in understanding and assessing Nidar's financial results. Therefore, these measures should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to net income, cash flows from operations or other measures of profitability, liquidity or performance under IFRS. You should be aware that Nidar's presentation of these measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies. Nidar believes these non-IFRS measures of financial results provide useful information to management and investors regarding certain financial and business trends relating to Nidar's financial condition and results of operations. A reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures used in this Presentation to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures is included in the Appendix beginning on Slide 28 with respect to historical financial information but is not included with respect to forecasted financial information.

This Presentation contains financial forecasts for Nidar (including Yotta) with respect to certain financial results for Nidar's fiscal years through 2026. Neither Cartica's nor Nidar's independent auditors have audited, studied, reviewed, compiled or performed any procedures with respect to the projections for the purpose of their inclusion in this Presentation, and accordingly, they did not express an opinion or provide any other form of assurance with respect thereto for the purpose of this Presentation. These projections are forward-looking statements and should not be relied upon as being necessarily indicative of future results. See "Forward-Looking Statements" on Slide 2 of this Presentation. In this Presentation, certain of the above-mentioned projected information has been provided for purposes of providing comparisons with historical data. The assumptions and estimates underlying the prospective financial information are inherently uncertain and are subject to a wide variety of significant business, economic and competitive risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in the prospective financial information. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the prospective results are indicative of the future performance of Nidar or that actual results will not differ materially from those presented in the prospective financial information. Inclusion of the prospective financial information in this Presentation should not be regarded as a representation by any person that the results contained in the prospective financial information will be achieved.

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#### Participants in Solicitation

Cartica, Nidar and their respective directors, managers and officers may be deemed participants in the solicitation of proxies of shareholders in connection with the Proposed Business Combination. Cartica shareholders and other interested persons may obtain more detailed information regarding the directors, managers and officers of Cartica in Cartica's filings with the SEC, which may be obtained, without charge, on the website maintained by the SEC at www.sec.gov. Additional information will be available in the definitive proxy statement included in the Registration Statement when it becomes available.

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#### Risk Factors

For a description of the risks relating to Nidar, Yotta, Cartica and the Proposed Business Combination, please see the "Risk Factors" in the Appendix to this Presentation.

# YOTTA IS *THE* DOMINANT INDIAN AI AND CLOUD SERVICES PLATFORM







Vertically Integrated Infrastructure at Scale







1 of 6 Elite Reference Platform Cloud Partners to NVIDIA





Strategic Relationships with Leading Global Hyperscalers





SaaS-Based Revenue Model with Strong Sovereign Customer Base





Leader in High Growth Indian Market ~50 MW
Currently Live Through Yotta
Data Centers

892+ MW¹
Potential IT Capacity

## EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT TEAM



Significant industry influence and experience poised to fuel growth at Yotta





Darshan Hiranandani Co-Founder & Chairman

- Serves as CEO of the Hiranandani Group and the Nidar Group
- Founded H-Energy, which began development of India's first floating LNG terminal in 2017

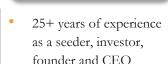






Sunil Gupta Co-Founder & CEO

- 30+ years in managing data center development and operations
- Built and operated 20+ third party data centers in India
- Executive Director and President of NTT Netmagic from 2010-2019



**CÁRTICA**°

Suresh Guduru

CEO & Board Member



Royal Treasures





Oakmead Village









Saurabh Bharat Senior Vice President- Finance

- 30+ years of experience building and growing businesses
- Served as COO of Cartica Management, LLC from 2012-2020
- Previously served as CFO of Broadpoint Securities Group (NADSAQ: BPSG)

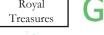


Broadpoint Securities Group

- 18 years of experience across business development, capital raising and treasury operations
- Served as Corporate Finance Specialist since 2020 and previously worked in a business development capacity for H-Energy







# KEY INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS



## Leading Vertically Integrated AI and Cloud Compute Provider

Only full-technology stack, vertically integrated AI infrastructure provider at significant scale in the Indian market

## Experienced Data Center, Cloud and Managed Services Provider

Exceptional platform and management team combining expertise in real estate, data center engineering, cloud, Managed Services and AI experience

## Unique Access to Land Bank and Power Grid

Land bank and power distribution licenses provide direct access to power to meet demand with 53 MW in live IT capacity and potential for 892+ MW

## Strategic Alignment with **NVIDIA** 1 of 6 Global Reference Platform

NVIDIA Cloud Partners (NCPs). Partnership with NVIDIA provides access to GPUs and technology expertise

## Strong AI and Data Center Market Tailwinds

Rapid growth in data demand paired with inadequate supply leading to influx of hyperscaler investments as well as government support in India

# High Quality, Growing

\$196mm of ARR in place for FY26E and total contracted ARR of \$500mm+ (e.g., India Strategic Microsoft partnership via Shakti Cloud)



# FULL-STACK TECHNOLOGY AND SOVEREIGN CLOUD DIFFERENTIATES YOTTA FROM PEERS



Yotta is powering the AI revolution with sovereign cloud infrastructure and deep enterprise partnerships





## AI Leadership

- Comprehensive product suite across AI lifecycle, Shakti Cloud
- 1 of 6 Global Reference Platform NCPs to NVIDIA
- Empaneled under India AI Mission to provide 50%+ of national GPU compute



## Technology Stack & **Product Suite**

- Enhanced AI IaaS and PaaS services powered by **NVIDIA GPUs**
- \$50mm+ invested in proprietary orchestration stack
- Integration with Microsoft AzureAI Service Stack



## Partnerships & **Ecosystem**

- Deep partnerships with NVIDIA, Microsoft, Deloitte, PWC, GT and others
- Strengthening AI ecosystem via Sarvam, Hanooman and developer communities
- Launched Shambho & Rudra with NASSCOM & NVIDIA to support earlystage startups

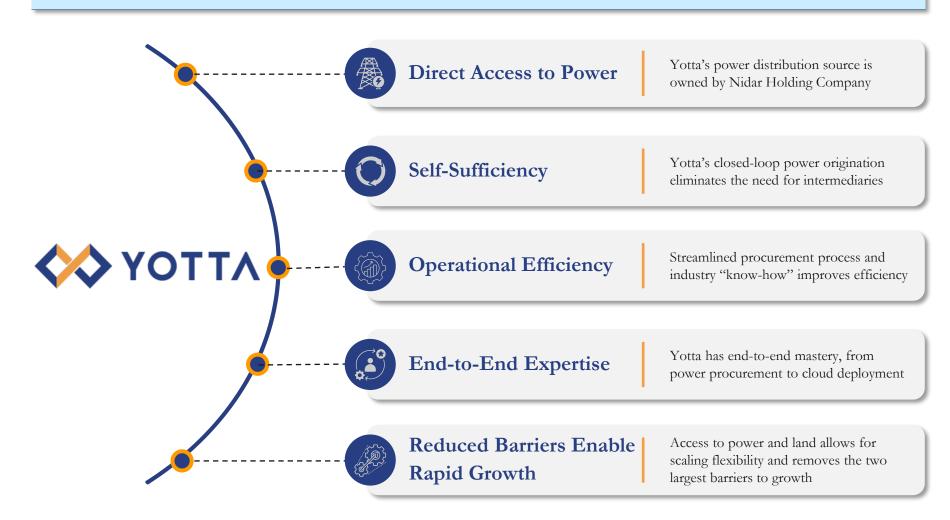


## Trusted, Sovereign AI Cloud

- Fully India-compliant Sovereign Cloud - Yntraa, represents \$500 million ARR opportunity
- Serves as a platform for sensitive data and regulated industries
- Simple user interface, predictable pricing, unified platform experience



## Yotta is the only fully integrated AI Cloud Services provider in India





# YOTTA OUTPERFORMS PEERS ACROSS THE BOARD

Competitive Edge - Yotta is building premier data centers with AI compute capacity in India

KEY VALUE PROPOSITIONS	<b>♦</b> ♦ YOTT∧	NTTDATA	sify'	CtrlS	STTelemedia Global Data Centres	Princeton Digital Group	adaniconnex Your Growth. Our Priority.
ANNOUNCEMENT OF ENTRY INTO INDIA	2019	1998	1998	2006	1995	2020	2019
GPU ACCESS AND AI SERVICES EXPERTISE	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X
EXISTING PAN-INDIAN LAND BANK	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
EXPERIENCE IN NEW LAND ACQUISITION	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
POWER AND FIBER EXPERTISE	✓	X	X	X	X	X	<b>√</b>
CORE & SHELL CONSTRUCTION EXPERTISE	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X
EXISTING RELATIONS & EXPERIENCE WITH LOCAL CONTRACTORS & VENDORS	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	X	X	X
DATACENTER MEP DESIGN EXPERTISE	IN-HOUSE	OUTSOURCED	OUTSOURCED	OUTSOURCED	OUTSOURCED	OUTSOURCED	OUTSOURCED
MTSAS WITH MAJOR HYPERSCALERS AND IT COMPANIES	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>
DATACENTER OPERATIONS & SECURITY EXPERTISE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CLOUD & MANAGED SERVICES	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
POWER DISTRIBUTION LICENSE	✓	X	X	X	X	X	<b>√</b>



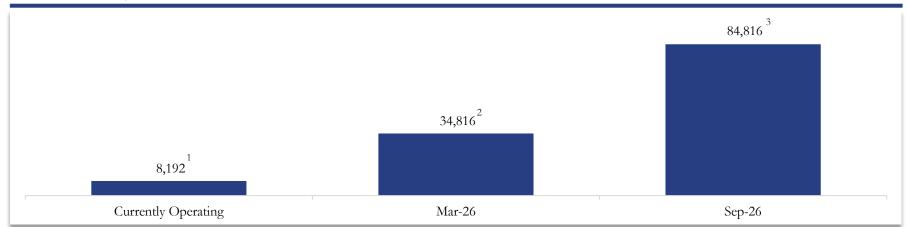






NVIDIA strategic partnership provides Yotta with access to advanced GPUs at scale

## **GPU Capacity Outlook**



## \$10.4 million

Current Maximum Monthly Revenue on BareMetal

## 8 - 10 Years

Useful Life of **NVIDIA GPUs** 

## 1 of 6

Reference Platform **NVIDIA Cloud Partners** 

#### 1st

Cloud Partner in the APAC Region Inducted into NVIDIA's Exemplar Cloud Program

- 1. 8,192 H100 GPUs currently operating and generating revenue
- 2. Incremental 2,048 H200 GPUs and 3,072 B200 GPUs operating and generating revenue. Additional 5,120 B200 GPUs under installation and implementation. Expected 16,384 B200 GPUs under revenue sharing with 80 / 20 split between Yotta and third-party investor, which is not considered in Yotta's base case financial projections and is considered an upside scenario
- 3. Capacity to install 50,000+ GPUs in Mumbai and Delhi within the next 12-18 months. This is not considered in Yotta's base case financial projections and is considered an upside scenario

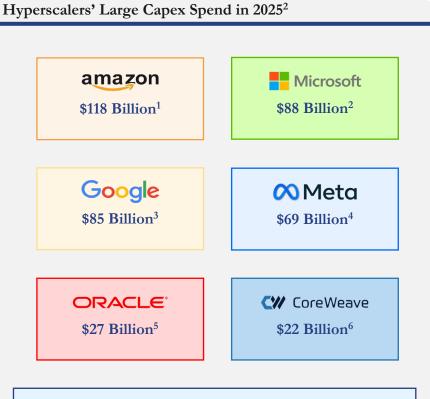
# RAPIDLY INCREASING GLOBAL DEMAND FOR AI SERVICES DRIVING DATA CENTER GROWTH





AI Cloud demand continues to outpace supply fueled by new model development, sovereign AI, hyperscaler investment and enterprise adoption

#### Recent News is Testament to Rising Demand for AI Services 9/30/25 CW CoreWeave & Meta Meta \$14.2 Billion Cloud Service Contract FluidStack 10-Year HPC Colocation Agreement \*# Cipher Mining & 9/25/25 Partner to Deploy 10+ GW of 9/22/25 OpenAI **NVIDIA Systems DVIDIA** \$300 Billion in Computing Power 9/10/25 OpenAI & ORACLE Over 5-Years 8/18/25 Google TERAWULF Google Acquires 14% of TeraWulf 7/7/25 C// CoreWeave & GCORESCIENTIFIC CoreWeave Acquires Core Scientific Google Announces \$15 billion Investment to Build Al Hub in India The Google AI hub in Visakhapatnam represents a landmark investment in India's digital future ...we are enabling businesses to innovate faster and creating meaningful opportunities for inclusive growth " - Thomas Kurian - CEO (Oct 2025) Perplexity Al Says India is Largest User Base and Plan to Launch India Fund "We intend to set up a Perplexity fund and do more in India. India has a unique infrastructure like UPI that enables agentic experiences not seen in the West." perplexity - Aravind Srinivas - CEO (Oct 2025) Microsoft Announces \$3 billion Investment in India to Expand AI / Cloud "This is the golden age for systems when it comes to innovation." Microsoft Satya Nadella – CEO (Jan 2025) Big Tech's AI spending projected to exceed \$490 billion in 2026, OpenAl Opens First Office in India cumulative \$2.8 trillion through 20297 "Al Adoption in India has been amazing to watch – ChatGPT users grew 4x in the past year – and we are excited to invest much more in India!"



Data center growth is surging due to the massive growth in data, cloud adoption, AI, HPC, edge computing, e-commerce, FinTech, etc. Operational and compute costs will become critical to achieve optimal profitability

<sup>1.</sup> Assumes Q2 2025 capex is "reasonably representative" of spending through remainder of 2025, as stated on O2 2025 earnings call

<sup>3.</sup> Company's Q2 2025 earnings call

<sup>4.</sup> Company's Q1 2025 earnings call., midpoint of \$66-\$72 billion range

<sup>5.</sup> Represents LTM August 2025 capex

<sup>6.</sup> Company's Q2 2025 earnings call, midpoint of \$20-\$23 billion range

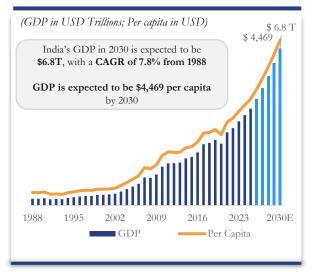
<sup>7.</sup> Reuters

# INDIA'S GROWTH IS SOARING SPURRING NEW INVESTMENT

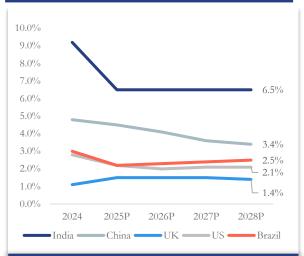


India is among the fastest-growing economies, driven by rising per capita income and economic reforms attracting strong investor interest

#### GDP Growth 1988-2030<sup>1</sup>



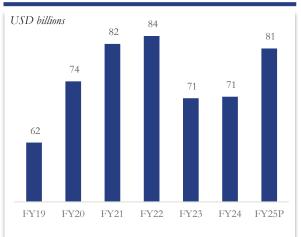
### India's Rapid Growth vs Other Countries



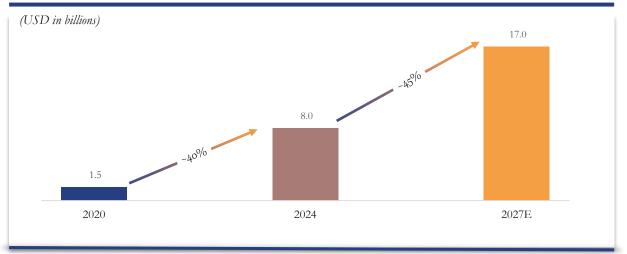
### **Key Growth Factors**

- Rising per capita income (\$2.8k in 2025 to \$4.5k in 2030) and favorable demographics - highest young population with 381.5mm individuals, among the major economies
- Rise in the urban population as a percentage of total population
- Digitization aided by technology to play pivotal role in the growth of economy
- Economic reforms and improved ease of doing business

## Increased Foreign Investment Inflow<sup>1</sup>



## Indian AI Market Poised to Grow<sup>2</sup>



- Source: IMF, World Bank and Government of India
- 2. BCG, Deloitte Report

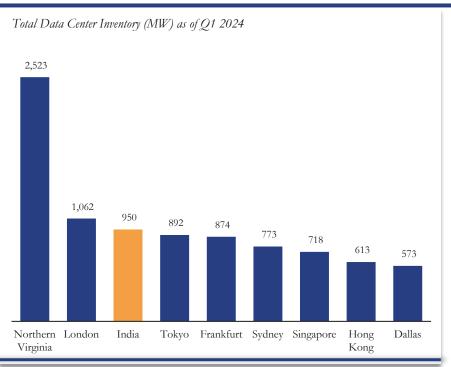


India's data center supply is growing rapidly, driven by rising data consumption and the push for localized AI compute

## Data Centers Are Expected to See Continued Growth...

## Indian IT MW Supply<sup>1</sup> Projected 15% CAGR between '25 – '27 vs. that of the U.S., which is expected to grow at 13% CAGR<sup>2</sup> Projected 23% CAGR 1,825 between '19 - '27 1,613 1,400 1,174 948 722 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027

## ... While India Has Significant Room for Data Center Growth<sup>3</sup>



## Key Growth Drivers for Data Centers in India

# Rapid Expansion of Internet Users

795 million in 2022 to 1.2 billion in 2029

# Internet Penetration & Data Consumption Growth

33.4% in 2019 to 55.2% in 2024 (data consumption up nearly 10 GB/month<sup>4</sup>)

# Data Localization & Policy Push

DPDPA reinforces need for in-country data storage

#### Enterprise IT Modernization

Shift to colocation and managed data center services

#### Surge in Digital Transactions

>18 billion monthly UPI transactions driving backend infrastructure needs

- 1. JLL: India's Data Center Capacity to Reach 1.8 GW by 2027 (April 9, 2025) JLL provided data for 2019, 2022, 2025, and 2027, while this presentation assumes a linear increase in-between these years
- 2. Green Street: Global Data Center Outlook (January 15, 2025); 2025E-2027E U.S. CAGR extrapolated from data available within the report
- . CBRE: Global Data Center Trends 2024 (Q1 2024)
- 4. Business standard: India's data centre industry now worth \$10 bn, shows explosive growth (March 24, 2025)



Yotta's exclusive agreement with Microsoft in India could generate up to \$200mm+ in revenue for Azure over the next three years

Exclusively delivers the full power of **Azure AI** to Indian enterprises, public sector entities, and developers and combines global AI innovation with sovereign infrastructure, enabling **secure**, scalable, and cost-efficient AI adoption



### Services Provided











Exclusive Azure AI Access in India

End-to-End AI Lifecycle Support Developer & Enterprise Ready

Cost-Effective, Scalable, Future-Ready

Trusted Partner

# SOVEREIGN CLOUD PARTNERSHIPS UNLOCKS \$500MM OPPORTUNITY



Yotta powers India's sovereign cloud by providing Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS) to India's National Informatics Centre (NIC) and the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI)

Yotta powers their GovCloud, branded as Meghraj, one of the world's largest government cloud infrastructures, built to support national security, compliance and innovation at scale, leveraging the open-source CloudStack ecosystem for seamless integration and performance



Yotta powers Ananta, a government community cloud platform serving government entities, PSUs and high-performing Navratna companies, with complete design, implementation and management by Yotta



Yotta has contracted with two of the largest Government of India-owned Technology Service Providers under India's Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI)



Yotta's highly diversified customer base generates significant ARR across different lease structures

## Customer Mix by Sector



- IT & ITES
- Pharma
- Enterprise
- Government
- Hyperscalers
- Others\*

## ~4 year average contract term<sup>1</sup>

~31.92% of Yotta's ARR comes from long-term contracts at D1 and NMDC data centers

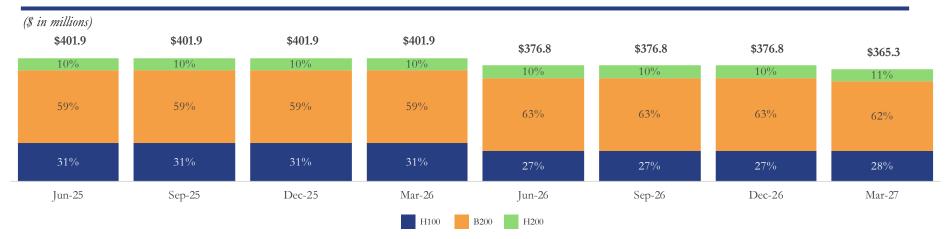
## >70% EBITDA margin<sup>3</sup>

And continuing to improve as revenue mix shifts toward AI Services

## 18,432

(H100 / H200 / B200 GPUs) ~\$373.6mm FY 27E AI Services Contracted ARR

#### AI Services ARR<sup>2</sup>



Note: Others\* includes Higher Education & Research, Congo, Services, Manufacturing and Media & Entertainment

- 1. Based on current colocation, managed services and GPU ARR
- 2. Assumes \$USD/INR of ₹85.5 as of October 2025; For leases with a range of months, the lowest figure was used (lease for 0-6 months considered in 6 months tenure)
- 3. Per management assumptions; AI services segment



Yotta's ~\$727mm ARR pipeline comprises a set of blue-chip customers



#### **DIVERSE SET OF CUSTOMER END-MARKETS**















# UNIQUE LAND BANK WITH PLANNED POTENTIAL IT CAPACITY OF NEARLY 900 MW ALREADY UNDERWAY



Yotta's state-of-the-art existing and planned infrastructure offers unparalleled AI compute capacity

**53 MW** 

Live IT Capacity

892+ MW

Potential IT Capacity<sup>1</sup>

~95 Years

Average Lease Term

\$3.5 million

Cost Per Hyperscale Colocation MW

\$2.75 million

Cost Per Enterprise Colocation + Managed Services & Cloud MW



Near-100% Uptime<sup>2</sup>





Security & **Scalability** 



Dense Network Connectivity



**Transparency** & Control

<sup>1.</sup> Represents management's estimates that may change as the development process proceeds and/or utilization of the data center is determined

<sup>2.</sup> Tier III - 99.982% uptime, Tier IV - 99.995% uptime

<sup>3.</sup> Dhaka data center will be developed pending clarity on the stability of the political regime

<sup>4.</sup> Represents management's estimates of launch year for planned projects that may change as the development process proceeds and/or utilization of the data center is determined

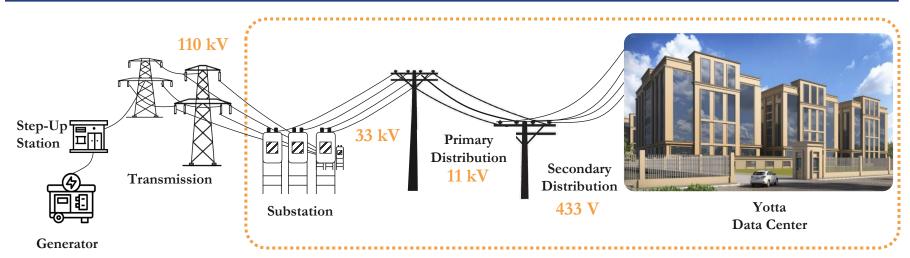
# DIRECT ACCESS TO POWER GRID



Through vertical integration across energy infrastructure, Yotta has direct access to power enabling the Company to be extremely nimble, servicing evolving demand for powered data centers with speed and flexibility

- Vertical integration offers Yotta direct access to the power grid as power becomes an increasingly constraining factor in data center growth
- Obtained sought-after approval as a distribution utility allowing Yotta to execute power delivery from their owned substations to each data center campus without reliance on unaffiliated third parties
- Substation infrastructure allows Yotta to scale up power capacity with reduced permitting and distribution times
- Total cost saving for customers was ~17%, compared to the incumbent power distributor and our NM1 campus

## Illustrative Example



Owning the ecosystem accelerates power access for expansion

# SYNERGISTIC COMBINATION OF REAL ESTATE, POWER AND DATA CENTER EXPERIENCE



Combining the Hiranandani family's real estate empire & Sunil Gupta's data center services expertise

## The Hiranandani Family

- Deep history in real estate development including building multiple data centers
- Expertise in land, permitting,
   electricity / power and
   infrastructure
- Have built full scale data center parks with 530MW+ of projected power capacity<sup>1</sup>
- Proven success in collaboration with Sunil Gupta, since joining forces in 2019, have already delivered three data centers, with more planned



## Sunil Gupta

- Over 30 years in data center space; started building India's first "at scale" data centers in early 2000s
- Built more than 20 data centers along with cloud and managed services businesses over career, accelerating when hyperscalers entered the Indian market
- **First mover advantage** in software and early to HPC-as-a-Service



## YOTTA FINANCIAL SUMMARY



## Summary income statement information and projections

Summary income statement information						ntracted		
	Fiscal Year - Audited			Fiscal Year		NTM	CYE	
(\$ millions)	Mar'23A	Mar'24A	Mar'25A	Mar'26E	Mar'27E	Oct'25 - Sep'26E	Dec'26E	
Revenue Breakdown								
Hyperscaler Colo			\$18.9	\$19.4	\$26.0	\$21.3	\$23.3	
Enterprise Colo + MS & Cloud			\$48.5	60.2	92.4	\$75.4	\$83.9	
Al Services 1			<b>\$1</b> 8.1	121.4	373.6	\$280.6	\$343.4	
Core Revenue	\$15.0	\$44.2	\$85.5	\$201.0	\$492.1		\$450.7	
Non-Core Revenue	7.0	8.3	9.6	5.1	3.4	\$2.8	\$3.1	
Total Revenue	\$22.0	\$52.5	\$95.1	\$206.1	\$495.4	\$380.2	\$453.7	
Expense Breakdown								
Power Expense	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$20.1	\$42.8	\$33.4	\$39.4	
Third Party Fees	7.5	7.1	13.2	14.5	16.4	18.0	17.8	
Depreciation	10.5	21.2	37.3	100.8	164.5	142.0	156.8	
Non-Core Expenses	7.3	9.8	8.7	5.1	3.3	2.8	3.0	
Cost of Revenue	\$25.4	\$38.2	\$59.3	\$140.5	\$227.0	\$196.2	\$217.0	
Gross Profit (Loss)	(\$3.4)	\$14.3	\$35.8	\$65.6	\$268.4	\$183.9	\$236.8	
Gross Margin	(15.3%)	27.3%	37.7%	31.8%	54.2%	48.4%	52.2%	
Sales & Marketing	\$1.2	\$1.6	\$3.3	8.6	\$8.1	\$9.1	\$8.5	
SG&A	3.4	4.8	4.5	11.2	18.5	16.5	17.9	
AMC	1.9	3.1	5.8	7.2	8.0	7.8	8.1	
Manpower	7.3	5.9	15.9	23.3	44.9	38.2	42.8	
Fuel	1.1	3.4	10.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Other Direct Costs	4.9	5.8	9.4	5.3	9.4	7.9	8.8	
EBIT	(\$23.1)	(\$10.3)	(\$13.4)	\$9.8	\$179.3	\$104.3	\$150.4	
Depreciation	10.5	21.2	37.3	100.8	164.5	142.0	156.8	
Interest Income 3	2.8	5.3	7.1	9.3	21.4	10.7	15.5	
EBITER	(ψυ.υ)	\$16.2	\$31.0	\$119.9	\$365.2	\$257.0	\$322.7	
EBITDA Margin	(44.6%)	31.0%	32.6%	58.1%	73.7%	67.6%	71.1%	
Non-Core Gross Profit	\$0.3	\$1.5	(\$0.9)	(\$0.0)	(\$0.0)	(\$0.0)	(\$0.0)	
Interest Income	(2.8)	(5.3)	(7.1)	(9.3)	(21.4)	(10.7)	(15.5)	
Core EBITDA	(\$12.3)	\$12.5	\$23.1	\$110.6	\$343.7	\$246.2	\$307.2	
Core EBITDA Margin	(82.1%)	28.2%	27.0%	55.0%	69.9%	65.3%	68.2%	
EBIT	(\$23.1)	(\$10.3)	(\$13.4)	\$9.8	\$179.3	\$104.3	\$150.4	
Remuneration to Founder Chairman & Co-founder CEO				(4.4)	(13.7)	(9.8)	(12.3)	
(-) Net Interest Expense	(30.0)	(44.2)	(53.3)	(97.8)	(123.4)	(120.5)	(128.8)	
(+/-) Taxes	(0.1)	1.0	(0.6)	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	
PAT	(\$53.2)	(\$53.6)	(\$67.3)	(\$92.4)	\$42.5	(\$25.7)	\$9.6	

Exponential growth in the AI services market propels Yotta's potential topline growth, generating enduring demand for rigorous data processing capabilities

Yotta is seeking to capitalize on an increasing margin profile through strong operational leverage from the Company's vertically integrated structure

Recent projections signal a potential strong upward shift in EBITDA, primarily driven by large-scale government investments (India AI) and current contractual commitments with major global brands (NVIDIA, Microsoft)

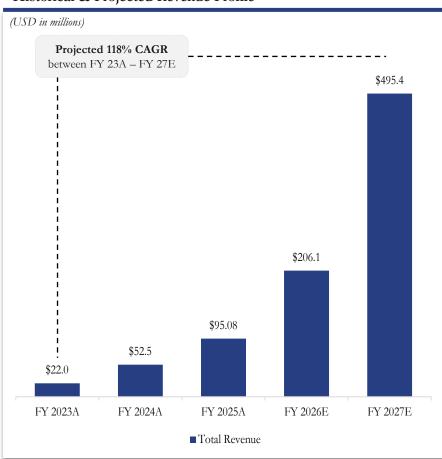
## STRONG FINANCIAL TRENDS



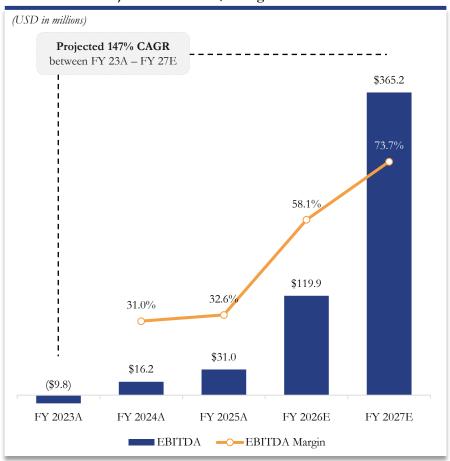
High-quality, recurring revenue mix and contracted government investment supports increased EBITDA forecast<sup>1</sup>

(USD in millions)

#### Historical & Projected Revenue Profile



## Historical & Projected EBITDA / Margin Profile



# STRONG FINANCIAL TRENDS (CONTINUED)



## High-quality, recurring revenue mix and contracted government investment supports increased EBITDA forecast<sup>1</sup>

(USD in millions)

#### Foundation Building

Performance lower than originally projected particularly across AI Services, MS+ Cloud, and Colo

#### Stabilization

Operations across all major segments became more predictable

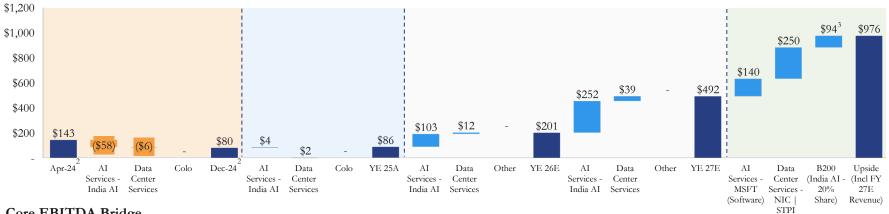
#### Scaled Growth Horizon

Recent projections signal a strong upward shift in operational performance, primarily driven by large-scale government investments (India AI) and current contractual commitments with major global brands (Nvidia, Microsoft)

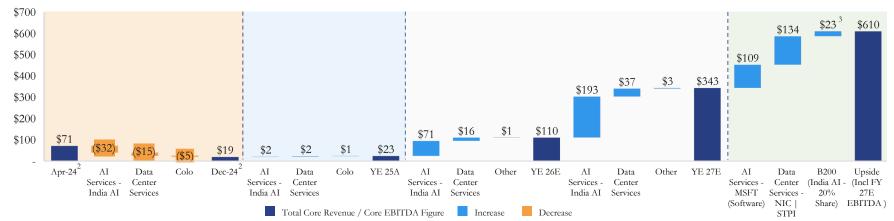
#### Potential Upside

Upside scenario outside of base case projections represent several potential projects

### Core Revenue Bridge



## Core EBITDA Bridge



- 1. The Company's fiscal year ends on March 31
- 2. Figures representative of Company's FY25E projections

3. B200 GPUs under revenue sharing with 80 / 20 split between Yotta and third-party investor

## TRANSACTION OVERVIEW



## Funds to be used for continued growth of the business

### Commentary

- Implied pro forma enterprise value of ~\$4bn
- Current Yotta shareholders are expected to retain approximately 82.7% ownership in Yotta (assuming redemptions of 14% of Cartica's public shares, which is 50% of the maximum redemptions permitted by Cartica's charter in connection with the transaction) and roll 100% of their equity interests into the pro forma company
- Transaction is expected to result in approximately \$475mm of cash added to Yotta's balance sheet to go towards funding its business plan
- Yotta's net debt at closing is expected to be ~\$829mm inclusive of \$300mm of unsecured perpetual debt outstanding (estimated as of July 15, 2025)

## Implied Pro Forma Enterprise Value

Implied Pro Forma Enterprise Value	
(\$ in millions, except per share data)	
Assumed Share Price at Closing	\$12.47
Pro Forma Shares Outstanding (in mm)	266.703
Total Common Equity Value	\$3,326
(+) Pro Forma Debt <sup>1</sup>	\$1,026
(+) Unsecured Perpetual Debt <sup>2</sup>	300
(-) Pro Forma Cash <sup>1,3</sup>	(497)
Implied Enterprise Value	\$4,155

## Pro Forma Ownership

Pro Forma Ownership	Pro Forma Shares	Pro Forma %	Amount (\$)	
(\$, shares in mm)				
Cartica Public Shareholders	0.603	0.2%	\$7.5	
PIPE Investors	0.767	0.2%	9.6	
Public Warrants	11.500	3.5%	143.4	
Private Warrants	15.900	4.9%	198.3	
Sponsor Shares	4.087	1.3%	51.0	
Nidar Shareholders	278.275	85.1%	3,470.6	
Other	15.820	4.8%	197.3	
Total	326.952	100.0%	\$4,077.7	

- 1. At the redemption price/share valuation assumed to be \$12.47 at closing
- 2. Assumes redemptions of 11.6% of Cartica's public shares (which is 50% of the maximum redemptions in connection with the transaction while satisfying the Merger Agreement's closing condition with respect to "Minimum Balance Sheet Cash")
- 3. Includes 1.0mm shares to be allocated to investors who agreed not to redeem their Cartica shares in connection with Cartica's shareholder vote on June 30, 2023, approving the extension of Cartica's deadline to consummate a business combination to April 7, 2024. Includes 4.1mm shares subject to forfeiture based on certain financing events and certain trading price increases as described further in the Registration Statement

#### Sources & Uses

Sources	
(\$ in mm)	
Cartica Cash in Trust <sup>4</sup>	\$15
Estimated New PIPE Investment	500
Nidar Equity Rollover <sup>5</sup>	<b>2,</b> 750
Total Sources	\$3,265
Uses	
(\$ in mm)	
Cash to Balance Sheet	\$467
Estimated PIPE Fees	23
Transaction Fees	25
Nidar Equity Rollover <sup>5</sup>	<b>2,75</b> 0
Total Uses	\$3,265

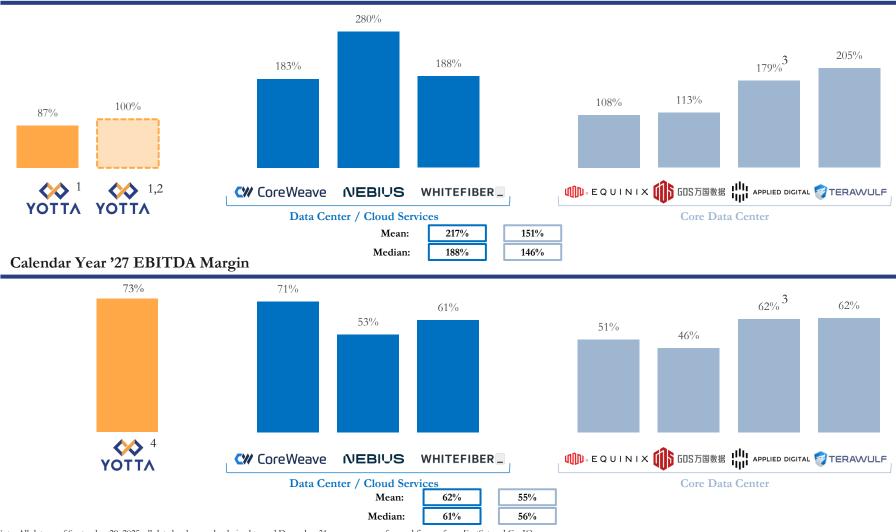
Note: Tables do not include 27.4mm of outstanding warrants (11.5mm public warrants and 15.9mm private placement warrants), each with an exercise price of \$11.50 and which are not currently exercisable

- 1. As of O2 FY 2026 (Sep 2025)
- Unsecured perpetual debt is a loan from the majority Nidar shareholder
- Includes estimated cash proceeds from the contemplated PIPE investment, cash & cash equivalents, deposits between 3 and 12 months, and deposits greater than 12 months that Nidar may access at any time, subject to certain conditions
- Assumes redemptions of 11.6% of Cartica's public shares (which is 50% of the maximum redemptions in connection with the transaction while satisfying the Merger Agreement's closing condition with respect to "Minimum Balance Sheet Cash") and a redemption price assumed to be \$12.47 at closing.
- For purposes of this presentation, equity value is based on an agreed Enterprise Value and derived from the following assumptions: (A) the maximum net debt (\$1.325bn) permitted by the Business Combination Agreement being the actual net debt of Nidar at closing and (B) zero Nidar cash at closing; actual equity value will depend on net debt and cash at closing

# PEER COMPANY BENCHMARKING



#### Calendar Year '25-'27 Revenue CAGR



Note: All data as of September 29, 2025; all data has been calendarized to end December 31; peer company forward figures from FactSet and CapIQ

- 1. Yotta financials are for Nidar Infrastructure Group, the parent company to Yotta
- Represents Yotta upside case using management's FY upside revenue projections and calendarizing assuming no seasonality. Assumes FY28 upside revenue is equal to FY27 upside revenue
- 3. Assumes Calendar Yead End November
- 4. Assumes EBITDA margin consistent with base case projections

# PEER COMPANY BENCHMARKING



#### Calendar Year '26 EV / EBITDA



6.9x

15.0x

Note: All data as of September 29, 2025; all data has been calendarized to end December 31; peer company forward figures from FactSet and CapIQ

- 1. Yotta financials are for Nidar Infrastructure Group, the parent company to Yotta
- 2. Represents Yotta upside case using management's FY upside revenue projections and calendarizing assuming no seasonality. Assumes FY28 upside revenue is equal to FY27 upside revenue

Median:

- 3. Assumes EBITDA margin consistent with base case projections
- 4. Assumes Calendar Yead End November







Profit   Coss   after tax   \$35.2   \$35.7   \$67.3	(\$ millions)	2023A	2024A	2025A
(+) Non-Controlling interest         0.0         0.2         0.2           (+) Transe Cost         3.27         45.5         6.0           (+) Epinane Cost         3.27         45.5         6.0           (+) Epinane Cost         3.27         45.2         7.3           (-) Epinachion and Amortization Expenses         2.0         3.2         2.5         7.3         0.0           BBITDA         3.2         2.5         1.1         2.2         2.2         2.2         2.2	r ,			
(+) Finance Cost         32,7         49.5         60.5           (+) Depreciation and Amortization Expenses         30.5         21.2         37.3           (-) Finance Income         (2.0)         4.4         (5.0)           (-) Other Income         (2.0)         (0.0)         7.00           EBITDA         (2.0)         51.1         24.1           Revenue from contract with customers         32.2         52.7         95.1           (-) Other operating income         (2.0         52.7         95.1           Derived EBITDA (B)         (12.0         11.2         24.1           EBITDA Margin (B/A)         (57.3%)         21.2         25.3         95.1           Revenue from contract with customers         \$2.0         \$5.2         95.1           Revenue from contract with customers         \$2.0         \$5.2         95.1           Revenue from contract with customers         \$2.0         \$5.2         \$9.5           Revenue from contract with customers         \$2.0         \$5.2         \$9.5           Revenue from contract with customers         \$2.0         \$1.0         \$1.0         \$1.0         \$2.2         \$1.0         \$2.0         \$1.0         \$1.0         \$1.0         \$1.0         \$1.0				` '
(+) Depreciation and Amortization Expenses         10.5         21.2         3.7.3           (-) Finance Income         (2.0         (4.4         (5.0)           (-) Other Income         (8.8)         (9.0)         (9.0)           BRITDA         (812.0)         \$1.1         \$24.1           Revenue from contract with customers         \$22.0         \$2.7         \$5.1           (-) Other operating income         (0.0         (2.0         0.0           Derived Revenue for Margin (A)         (2.2         52.5         95.1           Derived BITIDA (B)         (2.0         (1.1         24.1         24.7           Revenue from contract with customers         \$2.0         \$5.7         \$5.1           C) Other Operating Income         0         (0.2         90.0           (-) Sale of Equipments         (2.8)         (0.3)         (0.2         90.0           (-) Power distribution, facility management and related services         (1.0         18.0         40.2         10.0         40.2         10.0         40.2         10.0         40.2         10.2         10.2         10.2         10.2         10.2         10.2         10.2         10.2         10.2         10.2         10.2         10.2         10.2         <	(+) Tax	0.1	(1.0)	0.6
() Finance Income         (2.0)         (4.4)         (5.5)           BBITDA         (812)         \$1.1         \$2.41           Revenue from contract with customers         \$2.2         \$5.7         \$9.51           () Other operating income         0.0         0.02         0.0           Derived Refright (A)         22.0         \$5.2         9.51           Derived EBITDA (By)         (7.3%)         \$1.2%         25.7         95.11           Revenue from contract with customers         \$2.0         \$1.2         25.7         95.1           Revenue from contract with customers         \$2.0         \$1.0         0.0         0.2         0.0           () Other Operating Income         0.0         0.2         0.0         0.2         0.0 </td <td>(+) Finance Cost</td> <td>32.7</td> <td>49.5</td> <td>60.5</td>	(+) Finance Cost	32.7	49.5	60.5
Other Income	(+) Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	10.5	21.2	37.3
EBITDA         (\$12.0)         \$11.1         \$24.1           Revenue from contract with customers         \$22.0         \$2.7         \$9.51           (·) Other operating income         0.0         0.0         0.0           Derived Revenue for Margin (A)         (2.0         15.2         95.1           Derived EBITDA (B)         (12.6)         11.1         24.1         EBITDA Margin (B/A)         (7.9         21.2%         25.3%         89.51         89.1         25.3%         89.51         69.51         69.51         25.3%         89.51         69.51         69.51         25.3%         89.51         69.51         69.51         25.3%         89.51         69.51	(-) Finance Income	(2.0)	(4.4)	(6.5)
Revenue from contract with customers         \$22,0         \$52,7         \$9,0           (•) Other operating income         0.0	V/		_ \ /	
() Other operating income         0.0         (0.2)         5.0           Derived Revenue for Margin (Λ)         2.0         5.2.5         5.9.5           Derived EBITDA (B)         (1.26)         1.1.         2.1.1         2.1.1         2.1.1         2.1.1         2.1.1         2.1.1         2.1.1         2.1.1         2.1.1         2.1.1         2.1.1         2.1.1         2.1.1         2.1.1         2.1.1         2.1.2         2.3.7         2.3.7         2.3.7         2.3.7         2.3.7         2.3.7         2.3.7         2.3.7         2.3.7         2.3.7         2.3.7         2.3.7         2.3.7         2.3.1         2.3.7         2.3.1         2.3.1         2.3.2         2.3.2         2.3.2         2.3.2         2.3.2         2.3.2         2.3.2         2.3.2         2.3.2         2.3.2         2.3.2         2.3.2         2.3.3         2.3.2 <th< td=""><td>EBITDA</td><td>(\$12.6)</td><td>\$11.1</td><td>\$24.1</td></th<>	EBITDA	(\$12.6)	\$11.1	\$24.1
Derived Revenue for Margin (A)         22.0         52.5         95.1           Derived EBITDA (B)         (12.6         11.1         2 1.2           EBITDA Margin (B/A)         (57.3%)         21.2%         25.5%           Revenue from contract with customers         \$22.0         \$5.7         95.7           (-) Other Operating Income         0.0 <td>Revenue from contract with customers</td> <td>\$22.0</td> <td>\$52.7</td> <td>\$95.1</td>	Revenue from contract with customers	\$22.0	\$52.7	\$95.1
Period EBITDA (Br)	(-) Other operating income		(0.2)	0.0
EBITDA Margin (B/A)         (57.3%)         21.2%         25.3%           Revenue from contract with customers         \$22.0         \$5.7         \$9.51           (-) Other Operating Income         0.0         0.0         0.0         0.0           (-) Sale of Equipments         (2.8)         (0.3)         0.0           (-) Power distribution, facility management and related services         (1.7)         (1.8)         1.4           (-) Data centre construction         (2.5)         (6.1)         8.2           Core Revene         (5.5)         (5.1)         8.2           Profit / Loss) after tax         (5.5)         (5.5)         (8.7)           (+) Non-Controlling interest         0.0         0.2         0.2           (+) Tax         0.1         0.1         0.0         0.2           (+) Tax         0.1         0.1         0.0         0.2         0.2           (+) Tax         0.1         0.1         0.0         0.2         0.2         0.2         0.0         0.2         0.2         0.0         0.2         0.0         0.2         0.0         0.0         0.2         0.0         0.0         0.0         0.0         0.0         0.0         0.0         0.0         0.0	Derived Revenue for Margin (A)	22.0	52.5	95.1
Revenue from contract with customers         \$22.0         \$5.27         \$9.20           () Other Operating Income         0.0         (0.2)         0.0           () Sale of Equipments         (2.8)         (0.3)         (0.0)           () Power distribution, facility management and related services         (1.7)         (1.8)         1.14           () Data centre construction         (2.5)         (6.1)         8.2           Core Revenue         \$15.0         \$4.2         \$10.0         8.2           Profit / Loss) after tax         (\$53.2)         (\$53.7)         (\$7.3)         (\$7.3)         (\$7.3)         (\$7.3)         (\$7.3)         (\$7.3)         (\$7.3)         (\$7.3)         (\$7.3)         (\$7.2)				
() Other Operating Income       0.0       (0.2)       0.0         (c) Sale of Equipments       2.8       0.3       0.00         (c) Power distribution, facility management and related services       1.7       (1.4)       0.1         (c) Data centre construction       2.5       (6.1)       8.2       1.0       1.0       0.1       0.1       0.1       0.1       0.1       0.0       0.2       0.0 <th< td=""><td>EBITDA Margin (B/A)</td><td>(57.3%)</td><td>21.2%</td><td>25.3%</td></th<>	EBITDA Margin (B/A)	(57.3%)	21.2%	25.3%
C) Sale of Equipments       (2.8)       (0.3)       (0.0)         (2) Power distribution, facility management and related services       (1.7)       (1.8)       (1.4)         (2) Data centre construction       (2.5)       (3.1)       8.2         Core Revenue       \$15.0       \$4.2       \$10.2         Profit / (Loss) after tax       (\$5.32)       (\$5.37)       (\$6.73)         (+) Non-Controlling interest       0.0       0.2       0.2         (+) Tax       0.1       (1.0)       0.6         (+) Finance Cost       3.27       40.5       0.5         (+) Depreciation and Amortization Expenses       10.5       21.2       37.3         (+) Cost of DC Construction       2.5       6.0       8.0         (+) Cost of Power Purchased       2.4       0.3       0.0         (+) City of Power Purchased       2.4       0.5       0.5         (-) Other Income       0.8       0.9       0.06         (-) Sale of Equipments       1.0       1.1       1	Revenue from contract with customers	\$22.0	\$52.7	\$95.1
() Power distribution, facility management and related services       (1.7)       (1.8)       (1.4)         (2) Data centre construction       (2.5)       (3.1)       8.2         Core Revenue       \$15.0       \$4.2       \$10.9         Profit / (Loss) after tax       (5.3)       (5.7)		0.0	(0.2)	0.0
Description   Company		` '	` '	(0.0)
Core Revenue         \$15.0         \$14.2         \$10.0           Profit / (Loss) after tax         (\$53.2)         (\$53.7)         (\$67.3)           (+) Non-Controlling interest         0.0         0.2         0.2           (+) Tax         0.1         (1.0)         0.6           (+) Eniance Cost         32.7         60.5         60.5           (+) Depreciation and Amortization Expenses         10.5         25.6         8.0           (+) Cost of DC Construction         2.5         6.0         8.0           (+) Cost of Equipments         2.4         3.5         0.7           (-) Cost of Power Purchased         2.4         3.5         0.7           (-) Ginance Income         (2.0)         (4.4)         (5.0           (-) Other Income         (2.8)         (0.9)         (0.0           (-) Sale of Equipments         (2.8)         (0.9)         (0.0           (-) Power distribution, facility management and related services         (1.7)         (1.8)         (1.4           (-) Power distribution, facility management and related services         (2.5)         (5.1)         (8.2)           Core EBITDA         (8.2)         (8.2)         (8.2)         (8.2)           (-) Other Operating Income <t< td=""><td></td><td>, ,</td><td>` ′</td><td>(1.4)</td></t<>		, ,	` ′	(1.4)
Profit / (Loss) after tax         (\$53.2)         (\$53.2)         (\$53.2)         (\$53.2)         (\$53.2)         (\$53.2)         (\$53.2)         (\$53.2)         (\$53.2)         (\$53.2)         (\$53.2)         (\$53.2)         (\$53.2)         (\$20.	V/		/	
(+) Non-Controlling interest       0.0       0.2       0.2         (+) Tax       0.1       (1.0)       0.6         (+) Finance Cost       32.7       49.5       60.5         (+) Depreciation and Amortization Expenses       10.5       21.2       37.3         (+) Cost of DC Construction       2.5       6.0       8.0         (+) Cost of Equipments       2.4       0.3       0.0         (+) Cost of Power Purchased       2.4       3.5       0.7         (-) Other Income       (2.0)       (4.4)       (6.5)         (-) Other Income       (2.8)       (0.3)       (0.0)         (-) Sale of Equipments       (2.8)       (0.3)       (0.0)         (-) Onat centre construction       (2.8)       (0.3)       (0.0)         (-) Data centre construction       (2.1)       (2.1	Core Revenue	\$15.0	\$44.2	\$101.9
(+) Tax       0.1       (1.0)       0.6         (+) Finance Cost       32.7       49.5       60.5         (+) Depreciation and Amortization Expenses       10.5       21.2       37.3         (+) Cost of DC Construction       2.5       6.0       8.0         (+) Cost of Equipments       2.4       0.3       0.0         (+) Cost of Power Purchased       2.4       0.5       0.7         (-) Finance Income       (2.0)       (4.4)       (6.5)         (-) Other Income       (0.8)       (0.9)       (0.6)         (-) Other Income       (2.8)       (0.3)       (0.0)         (-) Data centre construction       (2.5)	Profit / (Loss) after tax	(\$53.2)	(\$53.7)	(\$67.3)
(+) Finance Cost       32.7       49.5       60.5         (+) Depreciation and Amortization Expenses       10.5       21.2       37.3         (+) Cost of DC Construction       2.5       6.0       8.0         (+) Cost of Equipments       2.4       0.3       0.0         (+) Cost of Power Purchased       2.4       3.5       0.7         (-) Finance Income       (2.0)       (4.4)       (6.5)         (-) Other Income       (0.8)       (0.9)       (0.0)         (-) Other Income       (2.8)       (0.3)       (0.0)         (-) Other Income       (2.8)       (0.3)       (0.0)         (-) Other Income       (2.8)       (0.3)       (0.0)         (-) Data centre construction       (2.5)       (6.1)       (8.2)         (-) Data centre construction       (2.5)       (6.1)       (8.2)         (-) Data centre construction       (2.5)       (6.1)       (8.2)         Revenue from contract with customers       (8.2)       (5.2)       \$5.7       \$5.1         (-) Other Operating Income       (9.7)       (37.7)       (77.2)         (-) Other Operating Income       (9.7)       (37.7)       (77.2)         (-) Network and Connectivity       (5.3)	(+) Non-Controlling interest	0.0	0.2	0.2
(+) Depreciation and Amortization Expenses       10.5       21.2       37.3         (+) Cost of DC Construction       2.5       6.0       8.0         (+) Cost of Equipments       2.4       0.3       0.0         (+) Cost of Power Purchased       2.4       3.5       0.7         (-) Finance Income       (2.0)       (4.4)       (6.5)         (-) Other Income       (0.8)       (0.9)       (0.6)         (-) Sale of Equipments       (2.8)       (0.3)       (0.0)         (-) Power distribution, facility management and related services       (1.7)       (1.8)       (1.4)         (-) Data centre construction       (2.5)       (6.1)       (8.2)         Core EBITDA       (31.3)       31.7       23.3         Revenue from contract with customers       \$2.2       \$52.7       \$95.1         (-) Other Operating Income       (0.0)       (0.2)       0.0         (-) Colocation, Cloud and IT Management Services       (9.7)       (37.7)       (77.2)         (-) Network and Connectivity       (5.3)       (6.5)       (8.3)       9.6         Derived EBITDA       (\$12.6)       \$11.1       \$24.1         (-) Derived Core EBITDA       (\$12.6)       \$11.1       \$24.1			(1.0)	0.6
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(-) Derived Core EBITDA 12.3 (12.7) (23.3)	Derived EBITDA	(\$12.6)	\$11.1	\$24.1
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# **ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING PROJECTIONS**



#### MW and GPU Deployment Assumptions

#### MW:

Driven primarily by (i) data center construction plan, (ii) GPU acquisition and deployment schedule, and (iii) anticipated customer demand from Nidar's existing pipeline

In the forecast, the allocation of MW to each business line is driven by (i) the existing customer demand and pipeline for each of Nidar's business lines and (ii) a priority for higher revenue per MW.

The forecast anticipates average 67.3 IT MW in operation in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2026 with 27MW allocated to Hyper scalers, 22.0MW to Enterprise co-location and managed services and the remaining 18.3MW to AI.

The construction timeline in the forecast is based on (i) Nidar's historical experience managing data center construction at NM1 and D1 and earlier builds for other customers, (ii) existing contracts with contractors and other construction service providers and includes (iii) Nidar's estimate of the receipt of all government approvals required to build and commission each data center.

#### GPU Deployment:

Management has modeled delivery of 14,336 GPUs through fiscal year 2026, based on anticipated customer demand ramp up, delivery guidance from NVIDIA, and estimated three-month lead-time needed to operationalize GPUs.



### Revenue, Pricing, Utilization Assumption - Hyperscaler and Enterprise Colocation, Managed Services and Cloud

Nidar's revenue projections for the period are based on existing contracts and its current order book. Nidar has flexibility to dynamically allocate power between racks and floors within data centers to meet demand for its business lines (Hyperscaler Colocation, Enterprise Colocation + Managed Services & Cloud, and AI Services) and maximize total MW utilization.

#### Hyperscaler Colocation:

Hyperscaler and Enterprise colocation, managed services, and cloud revenue is based on existing customer contracts and order book. Revenue growth in the Enterprise co-location, managed services, and cloud business is driven by Nidar's recent agreement with two Indian government agencies, NIC and STIP. Nidar is one of two cloud providers selected.

These agreements represent an annual revenue potential of between \$125 million to \$175 million when fully transitioned from their existing cloud-based platform. NIC is the primary technology backbone for the government of India's digital initiatives and STPI focuses on promoting and facilitating the growth of India's software and IT industry.

Fiscal year 2026 revenue of \$19.44 million, an increase of 2.4% from the prior fiscal year, is based on current contracted annual recurring revenue Pricing is based on market rates and Nidar's current contracts, modeled at ~\$67 / KW / Month by the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2026.

Capacity utilization is assumed to be 90% through the duration of the projected period, driven by existing customer demand.

#### Enterprise Colocation + Managed Services & Cloud:

Fiscal year 2026 revenue of \$60.2 million, an increase of 24.1% from the prior fiscal year, is based on current contracted annual recurring revenue.

Pricing is based on current contracts of \$~239.6 / KW / Month for fiscal year 2026 for its Enterprise Colocation + Managed Services & Cloud offering. Management assumes pricing is held flat (in rupees).

Capacity utilization is 85%, driven by the existing customer demand.



## Revenue, Pricing, Utilization Assumption - AI Services and Non-Core Line Items

AI Services: The most significant area of revenue growth is in AI services. From April to Sep, Nidar was awarded two significant contracts with the India AI Mission, a three-year Indian government AI initiative and order from Private customer for 2,048 H200 GPUs.

The three-year contracts provide for 5,832 H100s and 8,192 B200s at a rate of ~\$1.60 and \$3.3 per GPU hour to India AI mission and 2,048 H200 GPUs at a rate of \$2.2 per GPU per hour respectively, representing an annual revenue potential of approximately \$358.025 million.

Currently all 8,192 H100s are operational with another 2,048 H200 ordered purchased and to be delivered by Dec'25. The current order book for H100s, inclusive of India AI Mission, accounts for 8,192 H100s representing approximately \$121mm in annual revenue. Contracts range from six months to five years, with the majority of contracts having a duration of one year or less.

Nidar recently placed orders for the B200s. Based on discussions with NVIDIA, management expects them to be delivered and operational by March 31, 2026. The current assumptions underlying AI services revenue anticipate 8,192 H100s and 3,072 B200s are operational and generating revenue in March 2026. Nidar recently awarded an order for providing 2,048 H200 GPU's which is expected to be delivered by Dec'25 and operationalized by Jan'26. This represents approximately \$253.14 million in annual revenue based on current GPU hourly rates.

And in June, 2025 Microsoft announced an agreement with Nidar to be its exclusive Azure AI partner in India. This three-year agreement, which begins in the third quarter of 2025, is expected generate \$240 million in total revenue over the term of the agreement.

Fiscal year 2026 revenue of \$116.1MM, as compared to \$18.4MM in fiscal year 2025 is based on current contracted annual recurring revenue.

During the forecast period, operational GPUs increase from 5,336 in the first quarter of fiscal year 2026 to 11,000 in the fourth quarter of fiscal of 2026.

Nidar assumes a blended rate of \$1.75 / hour / GPU the first quarter of fiscal year 2026 based on current contracted revenue for H100, \$2.2/hour/GPU/ for H200 and blended rate of \$3.3 / hour/ GPU for B200 from the third quarter of fiscal year 2026. This considers (i) the mix of ondemand and reserved contacts, (ii) the pricing for on-demand and reserved contracts and (iii) additional GPU services, such as networking and storage.

Nidar's pricing strategy is based on its existing contracts with the goal to be priced more competitively than other HPCaaS competitors.

#### Non-Core Line Items:

Core Revenue and Core EBITDA exclude pass-through revenue along with the corresponding offsetting expenses

Non-Core Revenue historically includes pass-through revenue

All Non-Core revenue is forecast to be pass through at 0% margin (i.e. related expenses offset revenue)



### Cost of Goods Sold and Other Expenses

Cost of goods sold assumptions include power costs and data center efficiency (PUE), third party fees, and depreciation:

Power costs are assumed to be ~\$102.2 / KWh based on tariffs obtained from the power grid and substations, while PUE is estimated to be 1.5 and reflects the efficiency of power consumption in Nidar's existing data centers.

Third party fees relate to ongoing software and license costs, and are held constant at 10% from 3Q FY2026E onwards.

#### Depreciation assumes the following:

AI Services Asset Life (i.e., GPUs and ancillary equipment) of 11 years

Enterprise Colocation + Managed Services & Cloud Asset Life (i.e., servers and ancillary equipment) of 6 years

Hyperscaler Colocation Data Center Asset Life (i.e., data center infrastructure, such as racks, cooling systems, power supply units, etc.) of 20 years

#### Operational Expenses:

Driven by overhead for different service lines, based on a percent of sales stemming from historical operations and management assumptions Operational expenses associated with AI Services and managing GPUs are informed by Nidar's extensive discussions and guidance from NVIDIA



### Capital Expenditures and Financing

#### Capital Expenditures:

Projections for fiscal year 2026 assume an additional 7.8MW of IT capacity for first quarter, 7.5MW in 2nd quarter, 8.6 MW in third quarter and 14.3 MW in the final quarter of fiscal year 2026 bringing total IT MW capacity to an additional 38.2MW.

Projections for fiscal year 2027 assume an additional 15.4 MW of IT capacity for the first quarter, 6.3 MW in the second quarter, 6.3 MW in the third quarter and 6.3 MW in the final quarter, bringing total IT MW capacity to an additional 34.2 MW.

Capital expenditures for fiscal year 2026 are projected to total \$989.2 million, with \$816.2 million allocated to AI and GPU deployment, \$94.0 million for Enterprise Colocation and managed services, and \$79.0 million to the Hyper scaler business.

Capital expenditures for fiscal year 2027 are projected to total \$295.2 million, with \$116.9 million allocated to AI and GPU deployment, \$96.9 million for Enterprise Colocation and managed services, and \$81.4 million to the Hyper scaler business.

Hyperscale Colocation: Management assumes \$3.5 million capex / MW design, based on historical operations, construction, and existing contracts

Enterprise Colocation + Managed Services & Cloud: Management assumes \$2.75 million capex / MW design, based on historical operations, construction, and existing contracts

AI Services: Price per H100 and B200 GPUs and related infrastructure assumed to be \$47,250 and \$66,500, respectively based on guidance from NVIDIA (excludes overheads such as networking and storage, which are calculated separately)

#### Financing:

Through Nidar's existing extensive debt facilities and banking relationships, it expects:

Continual access to the debt markets, leveraging a large asset base to raise capital (~80% LTV assumed)

Cost of capital through fiscal year 2026 is consistent with existing contractual interest rates

Certain of the current debt facilities have been guaranteed by the Hiranandani family. It is contemplated that Nidar will indemnify the family for these guarantees, the details of which and any impact to the Financial Model will be disclosed when known.

The Company has secured \$663.4MM in financing from its existing lending relationships to finance the growth in the business through FY26. Terms are expected to be similar to those currently in place.

## **GLOSSARY**



- AI: Artificial Intelligence
- API: Application Programming Interface Set of protocols for building software applications
- ARR: Annual Recurring Revenue expected revenue to recur annually from the existing signed orders with customers under the assumption that they will be renewed as and when due. This also includes customer orders where revenue may be yet to commence or there may be a ramp-up phase
- BFSI: Banking, Financial services and Insurance
- CARR: Contracted ARR, which is ARR plus certain contracted amounts that may not generate IFRS revenue until months or years in the future
- **CFO:** Cash Flow from Operations is the amount of cash a company generates from its core business activities
- CFI: Cash Flow from Investing activities reflects the inflows and outflows resulting from investment activities such as capital expenditures
- CFF: Cash Flow from Financing activities reflects the net flows of cash that are used to fund a company's operations and capital expenditures
- **CPU:** Central Processing Unit Primary component executing instructions from a computer program
- Core EBITDA: EBITDA associated with Core Revenue and associated variable expenses, as well as the Company's operating expenses
- Core Revenue: The Company's Hyperscaler Colo, Enterprise Colo + MS & Cloud and AI Services revenue lines
- CUDA: Compute Unified Device Architecture NVIDIA parallel computing platform and programming model optimized for NVIDIA GPUs
- D1: First data center at Greater Noida Campus
- D2: Second data center at Greater Noida Campus
- DC: Data center
- **DPDPA:** India's Digital Personal Data Protection Act of 2023
- Fiscal Year: Yotta's fiscal year ends March 31
- GPU: Graphics Processing Unit Specialized hardware optimized for parallel tasks, such as AI model training, graphics rendering, and others
- GPU Node: Graphics Processing Unit Node Computing server equipped with GPUs (often 8 GPUs per node)
- InfiniBand: NVIDIA high-speed networking technology for data transfer in computing clusters
- IoT: Internet of Things Describes devices with sensors, processing ability, software and other technologies that connect and exchange data with other devices and systems over the Internet or other communications networks
- IT: Information Technology
- Kubernetes: Container orchestration architecture for automating application deployment, scaling, and management
- ML: Machine Learning
- MTSAs: Managed Trusted Service Agreements
- MW: Megawatt Notion of power commonly used for data center power output. 1 megawatt = 1 million watts
- NM1: Data center at Navi Mumbai Campus

# GLOSSARY (CONT'D.)



- Non-Core EBITDA: The Company's consolidated EBITDA, including margin associated with both Core and Non-Core revenue, as well as the Company's operating expenses
- Non-Core Revenue: Incremental revenue associated with Construction Revenue, Power Pass Through Revenue, and Resale Revenue
- OTT: "Over-the-top" providers, which offer streaming video content directly to viewers over the internet, bypassing traditional cable or satellite services.
- Pass-Through Revenue: Revenue gained through Power Distribution, Facility Management, and Related Services at little to no margin
- PUE: Power Usage Effectiveness Measure of data center energy efficiency: total power used over IT energy
- Ready Reckoner Rate: The minimum valuation sets by the state government for properties in a particular area, serving as a benchmark for calculating various taxes, charges and fees related to property transactions, including stamp duty and registration fees
- SLA: Service Level Agreement with customers which covers all key infrastructure elements of data center products
- Stack: The collection of tools and applications used to build a particular technological solution
- UPI: Unified Payments Interface, a digital payments system operational in India

## RISK FACTORS



Certain factors may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently believe are not material, may also become important factors that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If any of the following risks actually materialize, they could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In that event, you could lose part or all of your investment. All references in this section to "we," "our" or "us" refer to both the business of Nidar Infrastructure Limited and its subsidiaries (collectively, "Nidar") prior to the consummation of the proposed business combination (the "Proposed Business Combination") with Cartica Acquisition Corp ("Cartica") and to the business of the post-business combination public company and its subsidiaries.

The list below is not exhaustive. It has been prepared solely for purposes of the private placement transaction and solely for potential private placement investors. It has not been prepared for any other purpose. You should carefully consider these risks and uncertainties, together with any other information provided to you, and you should carry out your own diligence and consult with your own financial and legal advisors concerning the risks and suitability of an investment in this offering before making an investment decision. Risks relating to the business and securities of Nidar and Cartica as well as the Proposed Business Combination will be disclosed in future documents filed or furnished by Nidar or Cartica with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including the documents filed or furnished in connection with the Proposed Business Combination. The risks and uncertainties presented in such filings will be consistent with those that would be required for a public company in its filings with the SEC, including with respect to the business and securities of Nidar and Cartica as well as the Proposed Business Combination. Accordingly, such risks and uncertainties may differ significantly from, and be more exhaustive than, those presented below.

The risks described herein are not the only ones Nidar and Cartica face. Additional risks that are not currently known or that are currently believed to be immaterial may also impact our business, financial condition or results of operations. You should review the investor presentation and perform your own due diligence prior to making an investment in Nidar.

# RISK FACTORS (CONT'D.)



#### Risks Related to Yotta

- Yotta's business depends upon the demand for data centers.
- Yotta faces significant competition, which may adversely affect the occupancy and rental rates of its data centers.
- Any failure of Yotta's physical or information technology or operational technology infrastructure or services could lead to significant costs and disruptions.
- Failure to attract, grow and retain a diverse and balanced customer base, including key magnet customers, could harm Yotta's business and operating results.
- Yotta's contracts with its customers could subject it to significant liability.
- Yotta's data centers may not be suitable for re-leasing without significant expenditures or renovations.
- Yotta's portfolio depends upon local economic conditions and is geographically concentrated in certain locations.
- Yotta's business and operations, and its customers, suppliers and business partners may be adversely affected by epidemics, pandemics or other outbreaks.
- Yotta and its customers may experience supply chain or procurement disruptions, or increased supply chain costs, which may lead to delays. For instance: NVIDIA, the leading provider of AI chips (H100 GPUs), faces backlogs of 52+ weeks and TSMC, the main foundry supplying leading edge semiconductors for GPUs, expects its supply constraint to last at least until 2026.
- Yotta may not be able to adapt to changing technologies and customer requirements, and Yotta's data center infrastructure may become obsolete.
- Many of Yotta's costs, such as operating and general and administrative expenses, interest expense and real estate acquisition and construction costs, could be adversely impacted by periods of heightened inflation.
- Yotta may have difficulty managing its growth.
- Potential losses may not be covered by insurance.
- Yotta could incur significant costs related to environmental matters, including from government regulation, private litigation, and existing conditions at some of its properties.
- Yotta's business could be adversely impacted if there are deficiencies in its disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting.
- Yotta is currently operating in a period of economic uncertainty and capital markets disruption, which could negatively affect its business and financial condition.
- Yotta's business could be harmed by increased costs to procure power, prolonged power outages, shortages or capacity constraints as well as restrictions on access to power.
- Yotta experienced an information technology security breach in the past and may be vulnerable to future security breaches, which could disrupt its operations and have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operation and financial condition.
- Any failure of Yotta's physical infrastructure or negative impact on its ability to meet its obligations to its customers, or damage to customer infrastructure within its data centers, could lead to significant costs and disruptions that could reduce its revenue and harm its business reputation and financial condition.
- If Yotta is unable to recruit or retain key executives and qualified personnel, including Yotta's Chairman, Darshan Hiranandani, its business could be harmed.
- Yotta depends on a number of third parties to provide internet connectivity to its data centers; if connectivity is interrupted or terminated, its results of operations and cash flow could be materially and adversely affected.
- Because Yotta depends on the development and growth of a balanced customer base, including key magnet customers, failure to attract, grow and retain this base of customers could harm its business and results of operations.
- Yotta may incur goodwill and other intangible asset impairment charges, or impairment charges to its property, plant and equipment, which could result in a significant reduction to its earnings.
- Yotta's construction of new data centers or data center expansions could involve significant risks to its business.
- Yotta continues to invest in its expansion efforts but may not have sufficient customer demand in the future to realize expected returns on these investments.
- If Yotta is not able to generate sufficient operating cash flows or obtain external financing, its ability to fund incremental expansion plans may be limited.
- Environmental regulations may impose upon Yotta new or unexpected costs.
- Yotta's business may be adversely affected by physical risks related to climate change and responses to it.
- Changes in U.S. or foreign tax laws, regulations, or interpretations thereof, including changes to tax rates, may adversely affect Yotta's financial statements and cash taxes.
- Government regulation or failure to comply with laws and regulations may adversely affect Yotta's business.
- Inadequate or inaccurate external and internal information, including budget and planning data, could lead to inaccurate financial forecasts and inappropriate financial decisions.
- Yotta may not be able to protect its intellectual property rights.
- Yotta's failure to detect and deter criminal or fraudulent activities or other misconduct by its employees could result in loss of trust from its customers and negative publicity, which would have an adverse effect on its business and results of
- Yotta is subject to laws and regulations in the United States and other countries in which it operates, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other anti-corruption laws, as well as export control laws, import and customs laws, trade and economic sanctions laws. Compliance with these laws requires significant resources and non-compliance may result in civil or criminal penalties and other remedial measures.

## RISK FACTORS (CONT'D.)



#### Risks Related to Yotta (Cont'd)

- It may be difficult for you to enforce any judgment obtained in the United States against Yotta, its directors or executive officers or its affiliates.
- Others could claim that Yotta infringes, violates, or misappropriates their intellectual property rights, which may result in substantial costs, diversion of resources and management attention and harm to its reputation.
- If Yotta fails to adequately protect its intellectual property rights and proprietary information in the United States and abroad, its competitive position could be impaired and it may lose valuable assets, experience reduced revenues and incur costly litigation to protect its rights.
- Yotta's failure to maintain long-term relationships with customers, particularly customers from which Yotta derives significant revenue, could have a material adverse effect on Yotta's business, growth prospects and results of operations.
- Yotta has a history of operating losses and may not achieve or sustain profitability in the future.
- Yotta has a limited operating history, which makes it difficult to forecast its future results of operations.
- Delays in customer payments and receivables may materially and adversely affect Yotta's profits and affect its cash flows.
- Yotta has entered into various agreements with its technology partners to collaborate on design and innovation of products and solutions. Any breach by Yotta of its obligations under such agreements could result in the imposition of financial penalties under such agreements, subject Yotta to litigation and adversely affect Yotta's reputation, any of which could have a material adverse effect on its business, growth prospects, financial condition and results of operations.
- Yotta incurs significant expenditures on components and it relies heavily on a limited number of third-party vendors to supply the components necessary to operate its data centers. Any adverse change in Yotta's relationships with such third-party vendors or a significant increase in Yotta's overall component costs could materially and adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Yotta's current order book value is not necessarily indicative of future growth. Further, some of the orders that constitute its current order book could be cancelled, put in abeyance, delayed, or not paid for by its customers, which could adversely affect Yotta's financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.
- Conditions and restrictions imposed on Yotta by the agreements governing its existing and any future indebtedness could materially and adversely affect its ability to operate its business.
- Yotta may be unable to enforce its rights under some of the agreements executed by it on account of insufficient stamping, as required by applicable Indian law.
- A substantial portion of Yotta's assets is hypothecated or mortgaged in favor of lenders as security for some of its borrowings, which exposes Yotta to the risk that lenders may foreclose on the assets securing such borrowings in the event that Yotta fails to service its debt obligations, which may materially and adversely affect its business, financial condition, and results of operations.
- Exchange rate fluctuations may adversely affect Yotta's results of operations, as some portions of its revenues and expenditures are denominated in foreign currencies.
- Unfavorable media coverage or negative publicity of companies with which Yotta has partnered could harm its brand, business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.
- As Yotta has a limited operating history and has no history of profitable operations, there is a limited historical basis on which investors can make judgments regarding its ability to operate its business or its future results of operations, including its ability to achieve profitability on a sustained basis.

#### Risks Related to Doing Business in India

- Increases in the price of developable land or shortages of land available for future expansion of data centers would make it more costly to develop new data centers and could materially and adversely affect Yotta's growth prospects and results of operations.
- Yotta may not be able to successfully identify and acquire suitable land to develop new data centers or expand existing data centers, which may materially and adversely affect its business and growth prospects.
- While acquiring land parcels or other properties for development purposes, Yotta's diligence in connection therewith may not uncover all legal uncertainties and defects, which may have an adverse impact on its ability to develop and market projects on such lands and could result in unforeseen costs that may be material.
- Some of Yotta's data centers are on leave and license basis. Failure to comply with the conditions of the use of such property could result in an adverse impact on Yotta's business and operations. Further, there can be no assurances that these leave and license agreements will be renewed upon termination or that Yotta will be able to obtain other premises on lease on the same or similar commercial terms.
- Yotta operates primarily in India and is subject to a legal and regulatory environment that may differ in certain respects from that of other countries.
- Any failure to obtain, renew and maintain requisite statutory and regulatory permits, licenses and approvals for Yotta's operations from time to time may adversely affect its business.
- A slowdown in economic growth in India could adversely affect Yotta's business.
- Increasing employee compensation in India may erode some of Yotta's competitive advantage and may reduce its profit margins, which may have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.
- Adverse geopolitical conditions, such as an increased tension between India and its neighboring countries, the Russia-Ukraine conflict and conflicts in the Middle East, could adversely affect Yotta's business, results of operations and financial condition. Terrorist activity, or other acts of violence, including violence stemming from the current climate of political and economic uncertainty, could adversely impact Yotta's business.
- Political, economic or other factors that are beyond Yotta's control may have an adverse effect on its business and results of operations.
- Governmental actions and changes in policy could adversely affect Yotta's business.
- Yotta may be affected by competition law in India and any adverse application or interpretation of the Competition Act, which could adversely affect its business.
- A downgrade in the credit ratings of India may affect the value of Yotta's securities.
- Yotta's ability to raise foreign capital may be constrained by Indian law.
- Any delays or unexpected costs in the development of Yotta's existing space and developable land and new properties acquired for development may delay and harm its growth prospects, future operating results and financial condition.
- Declining real estate valuations, impairment charges and illiquidity of real estate investments could adversely affect Yotta's earnings and financial condition.

# RISK FACTORS (CONT'D.)



#### Risks Relating to Ownership of Yotta's Securities

- Yotta's management team has limited experience managing a public company.
- Yotta may be subject to securities class action and other litigation, which may harm its business and results of operations.
- If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or reports about Yotta's business, or publish negative reports about its business, its share price and trading volume could decline.
- Yotta may not pay dividends and, as a result, your ability to achieve a return on your investment will depend on appreciation in the price of its ordinary shares.
- There has been no prior market for Yotta's ordinary shares and an active trading market for such securities may never develop or be sustained, which may cause its shares to trade at a discount and make it difficult to sell the shares.
- The market price of Yotta's ordinary shares may be volatile or may decline regardless of its operating performance, which could cause the value of your investment to decline.
- Yotta is expected to be an "emerging growth company" within the meaning of SEC rules, and it cannot be certain if the reduced reporting and disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies will make its ordinary shares less attractive to investors.
- Following the Business Combination, Yotta is expected to be a "controlled company" within the meaning of Nasdaq listing rules and, as a result, will qualify for exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements. Yotta's shareholders may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to such requirements.
- As a result of becoming a public company, Yotta will incur increased costs and become subject to additional regulations and requirements, which could lower its profits, make it more difficult to run its business or divert management's attention from its business.
- Yotta's internal controls over financial reporting currently do not meet all of the standards contemplated by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 could have a material adverse effect on its business and the market price of its ordinary shares.
- You may be diluted by the future issuance of additional ordinary shares in connection with Yotta's incentive plans, acquisitions or otherwise.
- Cartica Acquisition Partners, LLC ("the Sponsor"), Yotta, certain employees and certain founder shareholders may have interests that conflict with other shareholders and the employees may sell additional shares, or the market perception of such sale may cause the market price of Yotta's ordinary shares to decline.
- Yotta has substantial debt and face risks associated with the use of debt to fund its business activities, including refinancing and interest rate risks.
- Yotta's growth depends on external sources of capital which are outside of its control and failure to generate or raise sufficient funds for working capital could materially and adversely affect its business and growth prospects.

#### Risks Related to the Proposed Business Combination

- Events, changes or other circumstances, many of which are beyond the control of Nidar and Cartica, could give rise to the termination of negotiations and any subsequent definitive agreements with respect to the Proposed Business Combination.
- The Proposed Business Combination may disrupt current plans and operations of Nidar.
- If the Proposed Business Combination's benefits do not meet expectations of investor or securities analysts, the market price of Cartica's securities, or following the consummation of the Proposed Business Combination, the combined company's securities, may decline.
- The valuation ascribed to the combined company may not be indicative of the price that will prevail in the trading market following the Proposed Business Combination. If an active market for the combined company's securities develops and continues, the trading price of the combined company's securities following the Proposed Business Combination could be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors, which could contribute to the loss of all or part of your investment.
- Both Nidar and Cartica will incur significant transaction costs in connection with the Proposed Business Combination.
- Cartica and Nidar may not successfully or timely consummate the Proposed Business Combination, including due to a failure to satisfy the minimum cash condition, any required regulatory approvals not being obtained, being delayed or subject to unanticipated conditions that could adversely affect the combined company or the expected benefits of the Proposed Business Combination, or the approval of the shareholders of Nidar or Cartica not being obtained.
- The consummation of the Proposed Business Combination is subject to a number of conditions, and if those conditions are not satisfied or waived, the Business Combination Agreement may be terminated in accordance with its terms and the Proposed Business Combination may not be consummated.
- Since the Sponsor has interests that are different, or in addition to (and which may conflict with), the interests of the public shareholders of Cartica, a conflict of interest may exist in determining whether the Proposed Business Combination is an appropriate business combination. Such interests include that the Sponsor will lose its entire investment in Cartica if a business combination is not completed by January 7, 2026 or such later date approved by Cartica's board of directors and its shareholders.
- Legal proceedings in connection with the Proposed Business Combination, the outcomes of which are uncertain, could delay or prevent the completion of the Proposed Business Combination.
- Following the consummation of the Proposed Business Combination, the combined company will incur significant increased expenses and administrative burdens as a public company, which could have an adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operation.
- Changes in laws or regulations, or a failure to comply with any laws and regulations, may adversely affect Nidar's or the combined company's business, including the ability of the parties to consummate the Proposed Business Combination, and the financial condition and operational results of Nidar or the combined company.