

# B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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## Independent Auditors' Report

To Board of Directors  
Latent View Analytics Limited (formerly known as Latent View Analytics Private Limited)  
(Stockholders of LatentView Analytics Corporation)

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of LatentView Analytics Corporation (“the Company”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2019, the statements of income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in the basis of preparation as set out in Note 2(a) of the financial statements.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) generally accepted in India. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

#### Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Use and Distribution

We draw attention to Note 2(a) to the financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation. These financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of hosting the financial statements of the Company on the website of the Holding Company in compliance with Regulation 11(I)(A)(ii) of Securities and Exchange Board Of India (Issue Of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 (The Regulation) in connection with the Proposed Initial Public Offering of equity shares of the Holding Company. Our report is intended solely for the Company and Latent View Analytics Limited (“the holding company”) to meet with the aforesaid requirements and should not be used by or distributed to parties other than as aforesaid.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the basis of preparation set out in Note 2(a) of the financial statements, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

**B S R & Co. LLP**

**Independent Auditor's Report**

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We communicate with Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

*for B S R & Co. LLP*

*Chartered Accountants*

Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

- SD -

**Satish Vaidyanathan**

*Partner*

Membership No: 217042

ICAI UDIN: 21217042AAAACC6123

Place: Chennai

Date: August 12, 2021

**LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS CORPORATION**  
**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019**  
*(in million Indian Rupees (INR), except share data)*

	Note	As of March 31, 2019
<b><u>Assets</u></b>		
<i><b>Current assets:</b></i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	4	320.67
Accounts receivable, net of allowances for doubtful accounts	5	440.72
Other current assets	6	21.84
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>783.23</b>
Property and equipment, net	7	6.92
Deferred income taxes	16	24.10
Other assets	6	0.89
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>815.14</b>
<b><u>Liabilities and Stockholders' equity</u></b>		
<i><b>Current liabilities:</b></i>		
Accounts payable		5.61
Current tax liability		10.88
Contract liabilities	12	34.09
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	9a	76.95
Dues to affiliated companies	17	167.63
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>295.16</b>
<i><b>Non-current liabilities:</b></i>		
Other liabilities	9b	14.29
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>309.45</b>
<b>Stockholders' equity</b>		
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value 2,000 stock authorised		
2,000 stock issued and outstanding	10	0.00
Retained earnings		476.94
Accumulated other comprehensive income		28.75
<b>Total stockholders' equity</b>		<b>505.69</b>
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>		<b>815.14</b>

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements  
These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on August 12, 2021  
and signed on behalf by

- SD -

**A V Venkatraman**  
*Director*

- SD -

**Rajan Sethuraman**  
*Director*

**LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS CORPORATION**  
**Statements of income and comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2019**  
*(in million Indian Rupees (INR), except share data)*

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue	12	2,617.51
Other income	13	1.37
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>2,618.88</b>
Employees benefit expenses	14	1,154.54
Service expenses	17	1,003.11
Finance costs		0.02
Depreciation		2.40
Other expenses		266.87
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>2,426.94</b>
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>191.94</b>
Income tax expense	16	46.40
<b>Profit after income tax</b>		<b>145.54</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
Foreign exchange fluctuations income / (expense)		20.38
<b>Net comprehensive income attributable</b>		<b>165.92</b>

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*Director*

**LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS CORPORATION**  
**Statement of changes in stock holder's equity for the year ended March 31, 2019**  
*(in million Indian Rupees (INR), except share data)*

	<b>No of shares</b>	<b>Common stock amount (in INR)</b>	<b>Retained earnings amount</b>	<b>Foreign exchange fluctuations reserve</b>	<b>Total retained earnings</b>
Balance as of April 01, 2018	<b>2,000.00</b>	<b>897.00</b>	<b>331.40</b>	<b>8.37</b>	<b>339.77</b>
Net income / other comprehensive income	-	-	145.54	20.38	165.92
Balance as of March 31, 2019	<b>2,000.00</b>	<b>897.00</b>	<b>476.94</b>	<b>28.75</b>	<b>505.69</b>

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**LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS CORPORATION**  
**Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2019**  
*(in million Indian Rupees (INR), except share data)*

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2019</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>	
Net income for the year	145.54
<i>Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:</i>	
Depreciation and amortization	2.40
Deferred income tax benefit	(13.26)
Employee stock compensation expense	0.26
Allowances for doubtful accounts	56.30
Unrealised foreign exchange loss / (gain)	0.39
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</b>	
Decrease / (increase) in accounts receivable	(36.52)
Decrease / (increase) in other assets	31.57
Increase / (decrease) in accounts payable	2.47
Increase / (decrease) in income taxes payable	3.77
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	55.66
(Decrease) / Increase in dues to affiliated companies	(88.45)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>160.13</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>	
Purchase of property and equipment	(2.97)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(2.97)</b>
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the year</b>	<b>157.16</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	143.96
Effects of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	19.55
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<b>320.67</b>
Supplement disclosures of cash flow information:	
Cash paid during the year for income taxes, net of refunds	56.65
Cash paid during the year for interest	0.02

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**LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS CORPORATION**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**  
*(in million Indian Rupees (INR), except share data)*

**1. Overview**

***Description of business***

LatentView Analytics Corporation ("the Company") was incorporated on October 17, 2007 and is headquartered in Princeton, New Jersey. The Company is established with primary objective of helping clients develop and deploy result-oriented analytics solutions that enable them to make smarter decisions using their data, on an on-going basis. The solutions help clients improve marketing performance; efficiently trade-off risks against available opportunities, maximize customer value, and increase employee effectiveness.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Latent View Analytics Limited (formerly known as Latent View Analytics Private Limited) ("holding company"), which operates the global delivery center from India. The delivery center in India supports the Company's analytics and technology activities, developing models and applications for use by clients.

**2. Significant accounting policies**

(a) ***Basis of preparation of financial statements***

The Company has prepared special purpose financial statements for the twelve months ended March 31, 2021, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("US GAAP") in USD which is the functional currency of the Company. These financial statements have been converted to INR (Indian Rupee) as per the requirements of Ind AS (Indian Accounting Standard) 21 "The Effects of Changes In Foreign Exchange Rates", issued as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013. These financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of hosting the financial statements of the Company on the website of the Holding Company in compliance with Regulation 11 of Securities and Exchange Board Of India (Issue Of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 (The Regulation) in connection with the Proposed Initial Public Offering of equity shares of the Holding Company.

Accordingly, the Company has presented and disclosed only such financial information as considered relevant for the aforesaid purpose and the presentation of comparative figures for the year ended March 31, 2018 is not provided.

(b) ***Use of estimates***

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the useful lives of fixed assets, allowances for doubtful accounts, deferred tax assets and share based compensation; and reserves for employee benefit obligations, income tax uncertainties and other contingencies.

(c) ***Cash and cash equivalents***

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Cash & Cash Equivalents for the company include only cash held in hand and bank accounts.

(d) ***Trade accounts receivable***

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. Amounts collected on trade accounts receivable are included in net cash provided by operating activities in the statements of cash flows. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses inherent in its accounts receivable portfolio. In establishing the required allowance, management considers historical losses adjusted to take into account current market conditions and customers' financial condition, the amount of receivables in dispute, and the current receivables aging and current payment patterns. The Company reviews its allowance for doubtful accounts monthly. Past due balances over 90 days and over a specified amount are reviewed individually for collectability. Account balances are charged off against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. The Company does not have any off balance sheet credit exposure related to its customers.

(e) ***Revenue recognition***

*(Policy effective from April 1, 2018)*

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of rendering analytical services.

The Company only has revenue from customers. The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies performance obligations under the terms of its contracts, and control of its products is transferred to its customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive from its customers in exchange for those products. This process involves identifying the customer contract, determining the performance obligations in the contract, determining the contract price, allocating the contract price to the distinct performance obligations in the contract, and recognizing revenue when the performance obligations have been satisfied. A performance obligation is considered distinct from other obligations in a contract when it (a) provides a benefit to the customer either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer and (b) is separately identified in the contract. The Company considers a performance obligation satisfied once it has transferred control of a good or by transferring control over a product to a customer, meaning the customer has the ability to use and obtain the benefit of the product.



**LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS CORPORATION**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**  
*(in million Indian Rupees (INR), except share data)*

**2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)**

**(e) Revenue recognition (contd.)**

Taxes assessed by a government authority that are both imposed on and concurrent with a specific revenue-producing transaction, that are collected by

A performance obligation is satisfied over time if one of the following criteria are met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the entity performs;
- the entity's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- the entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity, and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

If control transfers over time, an entity selects a method to measure progress that is consistent with the objective of depicting its performance.

*Nature of goods and services*

The Company generally recognizes revenue for analytical services over time as the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls from fixed price contracts and the customers simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as and when the milestones are completed as per the terms of the contract. Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognised as the related services are performed.

The Company has adopted the 'as-invoiced' practical expedient for performance obligation satisfied over time with respect to certain fixed price contracts. It permits an entity to recognize revenue in the amount to which it has a right to invoice the customer if that amount corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

*Contract assets and liabilities*

Contract assets primarily represent revenue earnings over time that are not yet billable based on the terms of the contracts. The Company does not have impairment losses associated with contracts with customers for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Contract assets and contract liabilities are reported in a net position on an individual contract basis at the end of each reporting period. Contract assets are classified as current on the balance sheet when the Company expects to complete the related performance obligations and invoice the customers within one year of the balance sheet date, and as long-term when the Company expects to complete the related performance obligations and invoice the customers more than one year out from the balance sheet date. Contract liabilities are classified as current on the balance sheet when the revenue recognition associated with the related customer payments and invoicing is expected to occur within one year of the balance sheet date and as long-term when the revenue recognition associated with the related customer payments and invoicing is expected to occur in more than one year from the balance sheet date.

Contract acquisition/fulfilment costs are generally expensed as incurred except which meet the criteria for capitalisation. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered. Applying the practical expedient, the entity recognises the incremental costs of obtaining contracts as an expense when incurred if the amortisation period of the assets that the entity otherwise would have recognised is one year or less.

The Company records reimbursable out of pocket expenses in both revenue and respective expense head. The goods or services giving rise to the out-of-pocket costs do not transfer a good or service to the customer. Rather, the goods or services are used or consumed by the entity in fulfilling its performance obligation to the customer. Therefore, typical out-of-pocket costs (e.g. travel, meals, lodging) and the reimbursements of such costs from the customer are presented on a gross basis and are included as part of transaction price.

*Significant financing component*

The term between invoicing and when payment is due is not significant. As a practical expedient, the Company does not assess the existence of a significant financing component when the difference between payment and transfer of deliverables is one year or less.

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**LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS CORPORATION**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**  
*(in million Indian Rupees (INR), except share data)*

**2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)**

**(f) Property and equipment**

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The Company depreciates all property and equipment over the estimated useful lives of the assets on straight line method. The estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Years</b>
Computer equipment	3 - 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	7 years

**(g) Income taxes**

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. The measurement of deferred tax assets is reduced, if necessary, by a valuation allowance for any tax benefits of which future realization is not more likely than not. Changes in valuation allowance from period to period are reflected in the statement of income in the period of change.

The Company recognizes the effect of income tax positions only if those positions are more likely than not of being sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs.

**(h) Commitments and contingencies**

Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines, and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

**(i) Fair value of financial instruments**

The carrying amounts reflected in the balance sheet for cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, short term borrowings and other accrued liabilities approximate their respective fair values due to the short maturities of these instruments.

**(j) Employee benefits**

*Long-term employment benefits*

The Company has a policy under which un-availed leave of their employees is allowed to be accumulated within certain limits and allowed to be availed during the employment period or en-cashed at the time of the employees' separation on the basis of their last drawn salary. Liabilities with regard to the Compensated absences are determined at each balance sheet date as per the projected unit credit method as determined by an actuary based on the leave days accrued. These costs are charged to the statement of income in the period in which the services are provided by the employee.

*Retirement benefits*

The Group does not have any pension or post retirement plans for any of its employees other than 401(K) Plan.

The Group sponsors a 401(K) plan that covers substantially all employees beginning with their first day of employment. Only elective deferrals are offered through this plan. The Group makes no matching contributions.

**(k) Stock based compensation**

The Company recognizes all stock-based compensation as a cost in the financial statements. Equity-classified awards are measured at the grant date fair value of the award. The Company has recorded compensation expense based on estimated grant date fair value using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and estimates the number of forfeitures expected to occur.

Stock based compensation benefits have been issued by the holding company and are charged back to the Company.

**LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS CORPORATION**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**  
*(in million Indian Rupees (INR), except share data)*

**2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)**

**(l) *Significant risks and uncertainties including business and credit concentrations***

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. By their nature, all such financial instruments involve risk including the credit risk of non-performance by counter parties. In management's opinion, as of March 31, 2019 there was no significant risk of loss in the event of non-performance of the counterparties to these financial instruments, other than the amounts already provided for in the financial statements. Exposure to credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and monitoring procedures. The Company's cash resources are invested with banks with high investment grade credit rating.

**(m) *Recently issued accounting standards not yet adopted***

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which requires lessees to recognize leases on-balance sheet and disclose key information about leasing arrangements. ASC Topic 842 (ASC 842) establishes a ROU model that requires a lessee to recognize a ROU asset and lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with a term longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern and classification of expense recognition in the income statement. The new standard is effective from annual periods in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, ("Topic 326") Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments which significantly changes the way entities recognize impairment of many financial assets by requiring immediate recognition of estimated credit losses expected to occur over their remaining life, instead of when incurred. Additionally, in November 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-19, Codification Improvements to ("Topic 326"), Financial Instruments–Credit Losses, which amends Subtopic 326-20 (created by ASU No. 2016-13) to explicitly state that operating lease receivables are not in the scope of Subtopic 326-20 and to clarify the effective date of ASU No. 2016-13 for non-public entities. The changes (as amended) are effective for the Company for annual and interim periods in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021.

The Company is currently evaluating the effects of this new standard on its financial statements and related disclosures.

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**LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS CORPORATION**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**  
*(in million Indian Rupees (INR), except share data)*

**3. Leases**

Minimum rent payments under operating leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease including any periods of free rent. Rental expenses for operating leases amounted to INR 4.34 million for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases (with initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year) are :

Year ending	<b>March 31, 2019</b>
March 31, 2020	8.85
March 31, 2021	8.80
March 31, 2022	5.13
March 31, 2023	5.27
March 31, 2024	4.96
<b>Total minimum lease payments</b>	<b><u>33.01</u></b>

**4. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Cash and bank balances	232.55
Fixed deposits with banks	88.12
	<b><u>320.67</u></b>

**5. Accounts receivable, net of allowances for doubtful accounts**

The accounts receivable, net of allowances for doubtful accounts, amounted to INR 440.72 million as of March 31, 2019. Revenue from top five customers accounted for 57% in 2018-19. The amount due from these customers accounted for 47% of the account receivables as on March 31, 2019.

The company has recorded an expense amounting to INR 56.5 million (included as part of Other Expense) during the year ended March 31, 2019 pursuant to the bankruptcy filing by "Sears Holding Management Company" ("the Customer"). Of the total amount of INR 25.16 million pertains to the provision for receivables from the customer and the balance amount of INR 31.14 million is towards liability recorded as part of accrued expenses as the Customer has asserted a Preference demand seeking to avoid and recover payments previously received within 90 days before the Customer's bankruptcy filing.

**6. Other assets**

Other assets consist of the following:

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>
<b>Current</b>	
Advances to vendor	14.55
Advances to employees	1.18
Prepayments	6.11
	<b><u>21.84</u></b>
<b>Non-current</b>	
Security deposits	0.89
	<b><u>0.89</u></b>

**LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS CORPORATION**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**  
*(in million Indian Rupees (INR), except share data)*

**7. Property and equipment, net**

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>
Computer equipment	13.29
Furniture and fixtures	0.63
	<u>13.92</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(7.00)
	<u><u>6.92</u></u>

**8. Line of credit**

The Company has working capital limit of INR 402.38 million with Chase Bank for funding its requirements. The amount outstanding as at March 31,2019 was Nil.

**9a. Accrued expenses and other liabilities**

Accrued expenses and other liabilities consist of the following:

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>
Due to officers and employees	17.59
Provision for compensated absences (current)	26.23
Others accrued expenses	33.13
	<u>76.95</u>

**9b. Other non-current liabilities**

Other non-current liabilities represents non-current portion of provision for compensated absences amounting INR 14.29 million

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**LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS CORPORATION**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**  
*(in million Indian Rupees (INR), except share data)*

**10. Stockholder's equity**

**Common stock**

LatentView Analytics Corporation has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the company's residual assets. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the company.

Failure to pay any amount called up on share may lead to forfeiture of shares.

On winding up of LatentView Analytics Corporation, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportions to the number of equity shares held.

**11. Fair value measurements**

**Fair value of financial instruments**

The following table represents the carrying amounts and estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments at end of the period. Fair value is defined as the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

	<b>As at March 31, 2019</b>	
	<b>Carrying</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
<b>Financial assets:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	320.67	320.67
Trade accounts receivable	440.72	440.72
Other non current assets	31.91	31.91
Other current assets	21.84	21.84
	<b>815.14</b>	<b>815.14</b>
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>		
Trade accounts payable	5.61	5.61
Due to affiliated companies	167.63	167.63
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	76.95	76.95
	<b>250.19</b>	<b>250.19</b>

The fair values of the financial instruments shown in the above table as of year end periods represent the amounts that would be received to sell those assets or that would be paid to transfer those liabilities in an orderly transaction between market participants at that date. Those fair value measurements maximize the use of observable inputs. However, in situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date, the fair value measurement reflects the Company's own judgments about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

Those judgments are developed by the Company based on the best information available in the circumstances, including expected cash flows and appropriately risk adjusted discount rates, available observable and unobservable inputs.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, contract assets, other current and non current assets, trade accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities (excluding employee payables and provision for compensated absences), due to affiliated companies: The carrying amounts, at face value or cost plus accrued interest, approximate fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

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**LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS CORPORATION**  
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**12. Revenue from contracts with customers**

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>
Revenue from analytical services	2,617.51

**Major customers**

Revenue from top five customers is INR 1,419.61 million which constitutes 56% of the Company's total revenue and individually comprises 4 customers contributing more than 10% of the total revenue.

<b>Reconciliation of revenue recognised in statement of profit and loss with contracted price:</b>	2,636.42
Revenue as per contract price	(18.91)
Less: Adjustments to contract price	<u>2,617.51</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>2,617.51</u></u>

Adjustment to contract price includes consideration paid to customers and cash discount given to customers on prompt payment.

**Contract balances**

Contract assets primarily represent revenue earnings over time that are not yet billable based on the terms of the contracts. Contract liabilities consist of fees invoiced or paid by the Company's customers for which the associated performance obligations have not been satisfied and revenue has not been recognized based on the Company's revenue recognition criteria.

The company has no contract asset balances as at March 31, 2019.

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>
<b>Contract liabilities</b>	
Balance as at the beginning of the year	26.54
Amounts billed but not yet recognized as revenues	34.09
Revenues recognized related to the opening balance of deferred revenue	<u>(26.54)</u>
<b>Balance as at the end of the year</b>	<u><u>34.09</u></u>

**13. Other income**

The break up for other income is as follows

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>
Interest income	1.37
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>1.37</u></u>

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS CORPORATION**  
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**14. Employee benefit plans**

The Company has a qualified 401(k) Savings and Investment Plan (the Plan) whereby employees may contribute toward their pre-tax contribution, up to the Federal annual limits prescribed for the year. The Company matches 15 cents for every \$ 1 contributed to the Plan by participants up to 4% of base compensation (subject to statutory limits).

**15. Stock based compensation**

**i. Description of Employee Stock option plan**

Latent View Analytics India Private Limited ('Parent Company') has issued options on its own shares to specified employees of the Company. The cost of options has been charged to the Company based on the grant date fair value.

**2016 Employee stock option plan (hereinafter referred as "the Plan")**

This plan was approved by the Board of Directors and Shareholders of the Parent Company on April 1, 2016. The plan entitles senior employees to purchase shares in the Company at the stipulated exercise price, subject to compliance with vesting conditions; all exercised options shall be settled by issue of equity shares of the Parent Company. As per the plan, holders of vested options are entitled to purchase one equity share for every option.

Employee entitled	Number of options outstanding	Number of options that shall vest per year	Grant date	Vesting period ends on	Contractual life of the options as per the plan
Employees who have been in employment of the Company before October 31, 2013 and identified as such by the Compensation Committee in consultation with the Board.	509,625	Graded vesting	April 08, 2016 to November 20, 2020	April 08, 2017 to November 20, 2021	1-10 years

The general terms and conditions related to the grant of all the above share options are as follows.

- a) The scheme would be administered and supervised by a committee appointed by the board called "Compensation Committee".
- b) Right to exercise is only upon receipt of exercise notice from the Compensation Committee.
- c) Options are not transferable. On resignation, options already vested to the employee as at the date of resignation can be exercised in accordance with the plan.

**Measurement of fair values**

The options outstanding at March 31, 2019 have an exercise price and the range of weighted average contractual life as follows:

	<b>Grant Date</b>
Number of outstanding options	<b>08-Apr-16</b> 509,625
Range of exercise price	Rs 132
Weighted average remaining life (years)	1-7 years

The estimated grant-date fair value of stock options granted under 2016 plan is Rs. 22.47 to Rs. 30.34 for the grants made on April 08, 2016. The fair values are measured based on the Black-Scholes-Merton formula. No shares were granted in the current year.

**Reconciliation of outstanding share options**

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>	
	<b>Weighted average exercise price</b>	<b>Number of options</b>
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	132	534,375
Granted during the year	132	-
Exercised during the year	132	(2,500)
Forfeited during the year	132	(22,250)
Outstanding at the end of the year		509,625
Exercisable at the end of the year		509,625



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**16. Income taxes**

The income tax expense consists of the following:

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>
<i>Current taxes</i>	
Federal	43.78
State	15.30
	<b>59.08</b>
<i>Deferred taxes</i>	
Federal	(10.15)
State	(2.53)
	<b>(12.68)</b>
<b>Income tax expense, net</b>	<b>46.40</b>

The Company recognizes interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters as a component of income tax expense. As of March 31, 2019 there were no accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions.

In December 2017 the U.S. government enacted the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Act"), which revised the U.S. corporate income tax law by lowering the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%. The Company has accounted for the effects of the Act in its reporting period ended March 31, 2018

Deferred income taxes reflect the net effects of temporary differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

***Deferred tax assets***

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>
Compensated absences	10.59
Accrued bonus	0.43
Allowance for doubtful accounts	14.58
Property and equipment	(1.50)
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.10</b>

Management establishes a valuation allowance for deductible temporary differences when it is more likely than not that the benefit of such deferred tax assets will not be recognized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon management's assessment of the Company's ability to generate taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Based on the historical level of taxable income, carryback potential and projections of future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management has not established any valuation allowance for the deferred tax asset at March 31, 2019. Management's assessment in the near term is subject to change if estimates of future taxable income are reduced.

**Tax rate reconciliation**

The significant reconciling items from the expected income tax expense to the actual income tax expense includes state and local income taxes and change in tax rates in the US.

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>	
	<b>%</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Profit before tax		191.94
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	21.00%	40.31
Effect of:		
State Tax	4.80%	9.22
Penalty	0.03%	0.06
Entertainment	0.10%	0.20
ESOP	-0.85%	(1.64)
Others	-0.91%	(1.75)
<b>Income tax expense, net</b>	<b>24.17%</b>	<b>46.40</b>

**LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS CORPORATION**  
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**17. Related party transactions**

**(a) Key management personnel**

AV Venkatraman	Director
Gopinath Koteeswaran (upto March 31, 2019)	Director
Rajan Sethuraman (w.e.f April 01, 2019)	Director

**(b) Related parties where control exists**

Latent View Analytics Limited, India	Holding company
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**(c) Related parties where significant influence exists**

LatentView Analytics UK Limited, UK	Fellow subsidiary
LatentView Analytics Pte Limited, Singapore	Fellow subsidiary
LatentView Analytics B.V, Netherland	Fellow subsidiary
LatentView Analytics GmbH, Germany	Fellow subsidiary

**Transactions with related party during the year were:**

	<b>During the year ended March 31, 2019</b>
<b>Holding company</b>	
Service expenses	996.96
Reimbursement of expenses incurred	0.84
Stock compensation related liability paid	15.61
Stock Options issued to Company's Employees	0.26
<b>Fellow Subsidiary- LatentView Analytics Pte Limited, Singapore</b>	
Service expenses	6.16

**Balance payable to Related parties are as follows:**

<b>Name of the Party</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2019</b>
Latent View Analytics Limited	161.53
LatentView Analytics Pte Limited, Singapore	6.10

**18. Commitments and contingencies**

The Company is not involved in any disputes, lawsuits and claims, including commercial matters. The Company believes that there are no such pending matters that are expected to have any material adverse effect on its financial statements.

**19. Subsequent events**

The Board of Directors and shareholders of the Holding Company at their meeting held on August 3, 2021, have approved capitalization of the free reserves of the Holding Company for issuance of 20 bonus shares for every one fully paid equity shares, having face value of Re.1 per share.

Persuant to the bonus issue the number of employee stock options outstanding and the exercise price are adjusted in line with the approved Employee Stock Option Plan.