
LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS PTE. LTD.

(Company Registration No. 201200667K)

Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2023

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Directors

Adugudi Viswanathan Venkatraman

Tan Chwee Hwa

Pramadwathi Jandhyala

Secretary

Fazilah Binte Abdul Rahman

Registered Office

16 Raffles Quay

#33-03 Hong Leong Building

Singapore 048581

Auditors

Natarajan & Swaminathan

Chartered Accountants of Singapore

1 North Bridge Road

#19-04/05 High Street Centre

Singapore 179094

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LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended March 31, 2023

The directors present this statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

1 Directors

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

Adujudi Viswanathan Venkatraman

Tan Chwee Hwa

Pramadwathi Jandhyala

2 Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

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

3 Directors' interest in shares and debentures

The directors holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholding kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, except as follows:

*Shareholdings in which director is deemed
to have an interest*

<u>Name of director</u>	<u>At beginning of year</u>	<u>At end of year</u>
<i>Holding company</i>		
<i>LatentView Analytics Limited</i>		
<i>Number of ordinary shares</i>		
Adujudi Viswanathan Venkatraman	20,000	20,000
Pramadwathi Jandhyala	20,000	20,000

4 Share options

During the financial year, there were:

- (i) no options granted by the Company to any person to take up unissued shares of the Company; and
- (ii) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Company.

As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company under option.

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.
Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended March 31, 2023

5 Auditors

The auditors, Natarajan & Swaminathan, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

6 Directors' opinion

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act 1967 and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore; and
- (b) at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the board of directors



Adugudi Viswanathan Venkatraman



Pramadwathi Jandhyala

Date: May 9, 2023

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS PTE. LTD.** (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act 1967 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRS) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSA 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 SSA, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements *(Cont'd)*

- 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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

Natarajan & Swaminathan

Natarajan & Swaminathan
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants Singapore

Date: May 9, 2023

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.
Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2023

	Note	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		S\$	S\$
Assets			
Current assets			
Trade receivables	3	278,398	-
Other receivables	4	363,384	407,620
Prepayment		660	660
Cash and bank balances	5	<u>1,757,555</u>	<u>1,918,909</u>
Total current assets		<u>2,399,997</u>	<u>2,327,189</u>
Total assets		<u>2,399,997</u>	<u>2,327,189</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	6	20,000	20,000
Accumulated profits		<u>2,360,870</u>	<u>2,302,557</u>
Total equity		<u>2,380,870</u>	<u>2,322,557</u>
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses		14,100	4,605
Income tax payable		<u>5,027</u>	<u>27</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>19,127</u>	<u>4,632</u>
Total liabilities		<u>19,127</u>	<u>4,632</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>2,399,997</u>	<u>2,327,189</u>

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended March 31, 2023

	Note	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		S\$	S\$
Revenue	7	412,372	-
Other income	8	22,687	11,781
Salaries and employee benefits	9	(329,540)	-
Other operating expenses		(42,206)	(17,227)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	10	<u>63,313</u>	<u>(5,446)</u>
Income tax expense	11	(5,000)	-
Profit/(Loss) after income tax		<u>58,313</u>	<u>(5,446)</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		<u><u>58,313</u></u>	<u><u>(5,446)</u></u>

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the financial year ended March 31, 2023

	Share capital	Accumulated profits	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$
Balance as at 01.04.2021	20,000	2,308,003	2,328,003
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(5,446)	(5,446)
Balance as at 31.03.2022	20,000	2,302,557	2,322,557
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	58,313	58,313
Balance as at 31.03.2023	20,000	2,360,870	2,380,870

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended March 31, 2023

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	63,313	(5,446)
Adjustment for:		
Interest income	<u>(22,687)</u>	<u>(11,781)</u>
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	40,626	(17,227)
Trade receivables	(278,398)	-
Other receivables and prepayments	49,975	97,879
Accrued expenses	<u>9,495</u>	<u>(521)</u>
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	(178,302)	80,131
Interest received	<u>16,948</u>	<u>11,781</u>
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	<u>(161,354)</u>	<u>91,912</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(161,354)	91,912
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	1,918,909	1,826,997
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	<u><u>1,757,555</u></u>	<u><u>1,918,909</u></u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:-		
Fixed deposit	800,000	-
Cash at banks	<u>957,555</u>	<u>1,918,909</u>
	<u><u>1,757,555</u></u>	<u><u>1,918,909</u></u>

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

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

1 Corporate information

The Company (Registration No. 201200667K) is a private limited Company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore.

The registered office and principal place of business are at 16 Raffles Quay, #33-03 Hong Leong Building, Singapore 048581.

The principal activities of the Company are to provide analytic services, business consulting and market research services.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

Holding company

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of **LatentView Analytics Limited**, a company incorporated in the Republic of India and listed on the Stock Exchange, Mumbai, which is also the Company's ultimate holding company.

2 Significant accounting policies

a) **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRS") as required by the Singapore Companies Act 1967. The financial statements are expressed in Singapore Dollar (S\$) and are prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting 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 financial year. These estimates and assumptions are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances (refer **Note 2(b)** to the financial statements).

The Company adopted the new or revised FRS that is mandatory for application on that date. This includes the following FRS, which are relevant to the Company as a single entity:

FRS 16	(Amendments)	: Proceeds before intended to use
FRS 37	(Amendments)	: Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
FRS 103	(Amendments)	: Reference to the Conceptual Framework
FRS 116	(Amendments)	: Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond June 30, 2021

Improvements to FRSs

Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018 - 2020

FRS 101	(Amendments)	: First-Time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards
FRS 109	(Amendments)	: Financial Instruments
FRS 116	(Amendments)	: Leases

The adoption of these does not result in any significant changes to the Company's accounting policies or have any significant impact on the financial statements.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

b) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, management is of opinion that there are no critical judgements (other than those involving estimates) that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date, that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period, are discussed below.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for trade and other receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

c) Foreign currency transactions

(i) Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is Singapore Dollar, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the respective functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the respective functional currencies at the exchange rates prevailing at the statements of financial position date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are recognised in the profit or loss.

Currency translation differences on non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items are measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

d) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each statement of financial position date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the greater of net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

e) Financial instruments

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

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of other receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

e) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(i) Financial assets (Cont'd)

Initial recognition and measurement (Cont'd)

Other receivables do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined per the Company's revenue recognition policy

Financial assets that are classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, are financial assets that give rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)" on the principal amount outstanding. The assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

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

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:-

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses ("FVOCI")
- Financial assets elected at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Company's relevant financial assets category are financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. For short-term receivables the nominal cost approximates the fair value.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, other receivables and cash and bank balances.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

e) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(i) Financial assets (Cont'd)

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has entered into a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

e) **Financial instruments (Cont'd)**

(i) **Financial assets (Cont'd)**

Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

The Company makes judgmental assessment for financial asset in default when contractual payments are past due. The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(ii) **Financial liabilities**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. For short term payables the nominal costs approximate the fair value.

The Company's financial liabilities include accrued expenses.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires when an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

f) **Related company**

Related company refers to members of the holding company's group of companies.

g) **Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of unpledged fixed deposits and cash at banks.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

h) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties and based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers, if any.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

The Company's main business activity is to provide analytic services, business consulting and market research activities. Revenue is recognised upon completion of the services rendered.

During the financial year, the Company has earned its revenue only from providing services to its related company. Revenue is computed based on cost plus a percentage of markup as stipulated in the service agreement, net of goods and service tax, rebates and discounts. The Company does not provide any volume discount, right of return nor has any other variable consideration.

i) Other income

Other income is recognised on the following basis:

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

j) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs

As required by law, the Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund (CPF), a defined contribution plan regulated and managed by the Government of Singapore. CPF contributions are recognised as expense in the same year to which the contribution relates.

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to the employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by the employees up to the financial position date.

A liability for bonuses is recognised where the entity is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

Key management personnel

Directors and certain managers that have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company are considered key management personnel.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

k) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office premises (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office premises that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

l) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

- Where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

m) Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using statutory tax rate at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset, realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt, within equity.

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2023

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

m) Income tax (Cont'd)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on net basis.

3 Trade receivables

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Related company	<u>278,398</u>	-

The average credit period is 120 days. No interest is charged on the trade receivables.

The table below is an analysis of trade receivables aging as at March 31:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Not past due	<u>278,398</u>	-

The Company has not made any allowance on all these receivables as the directors are of the view that all the receivables are recoverable.

4 Other receivables

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
GST receivable	179	154
Related company		
- Loan	350,000	400,000
- Accrued interest	-	2,466
Accrued interest on fixed deposit	8,205	-
Deposits	5,000	5,000
	<u>363,384</u>	<u>407,620</u>

The amount due from related company is unsecured and repayable on demand. The loan bears interest at 2.5% (2022:2.5%) per annum.

5 Cash and bank balances

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Fixed deposit	800,000	-
Cash at banks	957,555	1,918,909
	<u>1,757,555</u>	<u>1,918,909</u>

Fixed deposit has an original tenure of 12 months. As of year-end the maturity period is 3 months.

Fixed deposits yield interest of 1.3% per annum.

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2023

6 Share capital

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
	No. of shares issued	S\$	No. of shares issued	S\$
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid				
Balance at beginning and end of year	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>

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

7 Revenue

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Type of income:		
Service income	<u>412,372</u>	-
Timing of revenue recognition:		
Over time	<u>412,372</u>	-

There is no variable consideration recognised during the financial year.

8 Other income

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Interest income:		
- Fixed deposits	12,318	-
- Related company	10,369	11,781
	<u>22,687</u>	<u>11,781</u>

9 Salaries and employee benefits

Salaries and employee benefits for the financial year ended March 31:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Salaries and bonus	328,679	-
Staff training	13	-
Staff welfare	848	-
	<u>329,540</u>	-

The key management personnel comprises directors who do not receive any short-term employee benefits during the financial year.

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2023

10 Profit/(Loss) before income tax

In addition to the charges and credits disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the income statement, this item includes the following charges/(credits):-

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Foreign exchange loss	6,509	4
Operating lease - office rent	4,090	4,380
	<u>4,090</u>	<u>4,380</u>

11 Income tax expense

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Current year	<u>5,000</u>	-

In 2023, the income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17% to profit before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	<u>2023</u>
	S\$
Profit before income tax	<u>63,313</u>
Tax expense at tax rate of 17%	10,763
Statutory stepped income exemption	(5,807)
Other items	44
Income tax expense for the financial year	<u>5,000</u>

No provision for income tax in 2022 in view of the losses incurred.

Deferred tax arising in the year is not recognised in the financial statements as there are no significant temporary differences.

12 Operating lease commitments - as lessee

The Company leases premises under non-cancellable operating lease agreement. This lease has a tenure of 1 year.

The future minimum rental payable under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
<i>Rental expense:</i>		
Within one year	3,850	1,320
Within 2 to 5 years	350	-
	<u>4,200</u>	<u>1,320</u>

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2023

13 Related company transactions

Some of the Company's transactions and arrangements are with related company and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The balances with these parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated.

During the year, the Company entered into the following transactions:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Service income	412,372	-
Interest income from related company	10,369	11,781
	<u>422,741</u>	<u>11,781</u>

14 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management

(a) Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the statement of financial position date:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Financial assets		
Amortised cost:		
- Trade receivables	278,398	-
- Other receivables (<i>excluding GST</i>)	363,205	407,466
- Cash and bank balances	1,757,555	1,918,909
Total financial assets	<u>2,399,158</u>	<u>2,326,375</u>
Financial liabilities		
Amortised cost:		
Accrued expenses	14,100	4,605
Total financial liabilities	<u>14,100</u>	<u>4,605</u>

(b) Fair value measurements

Fair value hierarchy

The assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified by the following level of fair value measurement hierarchy:

- (i) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- (ii) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- (iii) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

There are no financial assets measured at fair value.

14 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management (Cont'd)

(b) Fair value measurements (Cont'd)

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

(i) Trade receivables

The carrying amounts of these receivables (including trade balances due from related company) approximate their fair values as they are subject to normal trade credit terms.

(ii) Other receivables and cash and bank balances

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

(c) Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk (including interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and price risk).

The directors review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the abovementioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

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

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents that is sufficient for working capital purposes.

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

	Carrying amount	Cash flows		
		Contractual cash flow	Less than 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<u>2023</u>				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	278,398	278,398	278,398	-
Other receivables	363,205	363,205	363,205	-
Cash and bank balances	1,757,555	1,757,555	1,757,555	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	2,399,158	2,399,158	2,399,158	-

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2023

14 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management (Cont'd)

(c) Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

	Carrying amount	Cash flows		
		Contractual cash flow	Less than 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<u>2023</u>				
Financial liabilities				
Accrued expenses	(14,100)	(14,100)	(14,100)	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(14,100)	(14,100)	(14,100)	-
Total net undiscounted financial assets	2,385,058	2,385,058	2,385,058	-
<u>2022</u>				
Financial assets				
Other receivables	407,466	407,466	407,466	-
Cash and bank balances	1,918,909	1,918,909	1,918,909	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	2,326,375	2,326,375	2,326,375	-
Financial liabilities				
Accrued expenses	(4,605)	(4,605)	(4,605)	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(4,605)	(4,605)	(4,605)	-
Total net undiscounted financial assets	2,321,770	2,321,770	2,321,770	-

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade receivables. For other financial assets (including other receivables and cash at banks), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral. The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 60 days past the credit due dates, default of interest due for more than 30 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

Cash at banks are placed with credit worthy financial institutions.

14 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management (Cont'd)

(c) Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Trade and other receivables

The Company assessed the historical credit loss expense based on past due status, default in payments, trend of transactions, information of counterparties in the industry, the future outlook of the industry in which the counterparties operate in, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Company measured the impairment loss allowance using lifetime ECL for trade receivable and 12-month ECL for other receivables and has determined that the ECL is insignificant.

As at statement of financial position date, the Company's trade receivable comprise only from a certain related company. The Company also have non-trade interest bearing receivables due from a related company (refer **Note 4** to the financial statements). As the related company is in good financial position, no provision for ECL is considered and the receivable is guaranteed by the holding company. Further details of credit risks on trade receivables are disclosed in **Note 3** to the financial statements.

The carrying amounts of the Company's trade receivables , other receivables and cash at banks represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

Interest rate risk

The Company has exposure to market risk for changes in interest rate in relation to its short term loan receivable from its related company with fixed interest rate as disclosed in **Note 4** to the financial statements.

The Company also has interest bearing fixed deposits. The interest bearing fixed deposits are short term in nature and with the current interest rate level, any variation in the interest rates will not have a material impact on the net income of the Company.

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for financial instruments at statement of financial position date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and had been constant throughout the reporting period in the case of instruments that have floating rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables been constant, the Company's profit before tax for the year ended March 31, 2023 would increase or decrease by S\$5,800 (2022:loss before tax would decrease or increase by S\$2,000) respectively.

Foreign currency risk

The Company has no significant exposure to foreign currency risk.

Price risk

The Company has no significant exposure to price risk.

14 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management *(Cont'd)*

(d) Capital risk management

The management considers the capital of the Company to mainly consist of cash and cash equivalents and shareholders' equity.

The management manages the capital to ensure the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through optimization of the capital.

The management's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2022.

15 New accounting standards and FRS interpretations

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRS and INT FRS that are relevant to the Company were issued and not effective:

		<u>Effective from annual periods beginning on or after</u>
FRS 1/ FRS Practice Statement 2	(Amendments) : Disclosure of Accounting Policies	January 1, 2023
FRS 1	(Amendments) : Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	January 1, 2024
FRS 1	(Amendments) : Non-current liabilities with Covenants	January 1, 2024
FRS 8	(Amendments) : Definition of Accounting Estimates	January 1, 2023
FRS 12/FRS 101	(Amendments) : Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	January 1, 2023
FRS 116	(Amendments) : Lease liability in a sale and leaseback	January 1, 2024

The management anticipates that the adoption of the above FRS and INT FRS does not result in any significant changes to the Company's accounting policies or have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

16 Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 9, 2023.

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

The Accompanying Supplementary Detailed Income Statement

Has Been Prepared For Management Purposes Only

And Does Not Form Part Of The Audited Financial Statements

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

Detailed Income Statement

For the financial year ended March 31, 2023

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Revenue		
Service income	412,372	-
Other income		
Interest income:		
- Fixed deposits	12,318	-
- Related company	10,369	11,781
	<u>22,687</u>	<u>11,781</u>
Salaries and employee benefits		
Salaries and bonus	(328,679)	-
Staff training	(13)	-
Staff welfare	(848)	-
	<u>(329,540)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other operating expenses		
Bank charges	(310)	(150)
Foreign exchange loss	(6,509)	(4)
General expenses	(10,560)	(525)
Operating lease:		
- Office rent	(4,090)	(4,380)
Professional fees	(11,874)	(12,168)
Travelling expenses	(8,863)	-
	<u>(42,206)</u>	<u>(17,227)</u>
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	63,313	(5,446)
Income tax expense		
- Current year	(5,000)	-
Profit/(Loss) after income tax	<u>58,313</u>	<u>(5,446)</u>
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	<u><u>58,313</u></u>	<u><u>(5,446)</u></u>

Not Part Of Audited Financial Statements