LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS PTE. LTD.

(Company Registration No. 201200667K)

Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

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

KNAV Natarajan & Swaminathan LLP
Chartered Accountants of Singapore
6 Raffles Quay
#11-05/06
Singapore 048580

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LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

Directors' Statement *For the financial year ended March 31, 2026*

The directors present this statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

1 Directors

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

Adugudi 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	
Name of director	At beginning of year	At end of year
Holding company *LatentView Analytics Limited* *Number of ordinary shares*		
Adugudi 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.

5 Auditors

The auditors, KNAV Natarajan & Swaminathan LLP, 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, 2026 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 14, 2026

PARTNERS BEYOND BOUNDARIES

KNAV NATARAJAN & SWAMINATHAN LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SINGAPORE
6 RAFFLES QUAY
#11-05/06
SINGAPORE 048580
TEL: +65 63372472/63372473
Email: admin@knavcpa.com
www.knavcpa.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LATENTVIEW ANALYTICS PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026
(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, 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other 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 material accounting policy information.

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, 2026 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, 2026
(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, 2026
(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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Srinivasan Priya**.

KNAV Natarajan & Swaminathan LLP
KNAV Natarajan & Swaminathan LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants Singapore

Date: May 14, 2026

UAC: 2026-88-SNG

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2026

	Note	2026	2025
		S$	S$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	3	1,424	6,564
Total non-current assets		1,424	6,564
Current assets			
Trade receivables	4	480,044	304,801
Other receivables	5	9,741	42,950
Prepayment		5,340	-
Cash at banks	6	3,557,716	3,486,943
Total current assets		4,052,841	3,834,694
Total assets		**4,054,265**	**3,841,258**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	7	20,000	20,000
Accumulated profits		3,188,062	3,012,405
Total equity		3,208,062	3,032,405
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	10	-	399
Total non-current liabilities		-	399
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and accruals	8	418,522	785,745
Contract liabilities	9	415,463	-
Lease liabilities	10	399	4,646
Income tax payable		11,819	18,063
Total current liabilities		846,203	808,454
Total liabilities		846,203	808,853
Total equity and liabilities		**4,054,265**	**3,841,258**

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

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended March 31, 2026

	Note	2026	2025
		S$	S$
Revenue	11	1,809,316	1,361,889
Other income	12	47,733	70,782
Consultants and subcontractors fees		-	(285,000)
Intercompany cost	13	(1,098,433)	(436,194)
Salaries and employee benefits	14	(524,958)	(446,194)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	3	(5,140)	(1,549)
Other operating expenses		(74,611)	(54,560)
Finance cost	15	(154)	(105)
Profit before income tax	16	153,753	209,069
Income tax	17	21,904	(15,422)
Profit after income tax		175,657	193,647
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**175,657**	**193,647**

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, 2026*

	Share capital	Accumulated profits	Total
	S$	S$	S$
Balance as at 01.04.2024	**20,000**	**2,818,758**	**2,838,758**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	193,647	193,647
Balance as at 31.03.2025	**20,000**	**3,012,405**	**3,032,405**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	175,657	175,657
Balance as at 31.03.2026	**20,000**	**3,188,062**	**3,208,062**

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, 2026*

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	153,753	209,069
Adjustment for:		
Interest income	(44,013)	(70,782)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	5,140	1,549
Interest expense	154	105
Operating profit before working capital changes	115,034	139,941
Trade receivables	(175,243)	(33,127)
Other receivables and prepayment	800	349,860
Trade payables and accruals	(367,223)	678,710
Deferred income	415,463	-
Prepayments	(5,340)	-
Cash generated from operations	(16,509)	1,135,384
Interest received	76,422	89,938
Income tax paid	15,660	(70,330)
Net cash from operating activities	75,573	1,154,992
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment	-	(1,573)
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(1,573)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of lease liabilities	(4,800)	(1,600)
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,800)	(1,600)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	70,773	1,151,819
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	3,486,943	2,335,124
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	**3,557,716**	**3,486,943**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:-		
Fixed deposit	2,650,000	3,300,000
Cash at banks	907,716	186,943
	3,557,716	**3,486,943**

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 **Latent View Analytics Limited**, a company incorporated in the Republic of India which is also the Company's ultimate holding company and listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange.

2 Material accounting policy information

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 accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial period beginning on April 1, 2025. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

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.

2 Material accounting policy information *(Cont'd)*

b) **Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies** *(Cont'd)*

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.

Depreciation

The Company depreciates the plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account their estimated residual values, if any, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful life reflects the directors' estimate of the years that the Company intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the Company's plant and equipment. The residual values reflect the directors' estimated amount that the Company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the assets were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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 and presentation 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.

2 Material accounting policy information *(Cont'd)*

c) **Foreign currency transactions** *(Cont'd)*

(ii) Transactions and balances (Cont'd)

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).

d) **Plant and equipment**

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Expenditure for additions, improvements and renewals are capitalised and expenditure for maintenance and repairs are charged to the profit or loss. When assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation and impairment loss are removed from the financial statements and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the profit or loss.

e) **Depreciation of plant and equipment**

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method to write off the cost of the plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives as follow: -

Computer equipment	-	3 years
Right-of-use assets	-	Over the lease period

f) **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.

2 Material accounting policy information *(Cont'd)*

f) **Impairment of non-financial assets** *(Cont'd)*

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.

g) **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.

Trade 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.

2 Material accounting policy information *(Cont'd)*

g) Financial instruments *(Cont'd)*

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

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 at banks.

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.

2 Material accounting policy information *(Cont'd)*

g) Financial instruments *(Cont'd)*

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

***Derecognition** (Cont'd)*

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.

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.

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.

2 Material accounting policy information *(Cont'd)*

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

(ii) Financial liabilities *(Cont'd)*

Initial recognition and measurement *(Cont'd)*

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 trade payables and accruals and lease liabilities.

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.

h) **Related company**

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

i) **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.

j) **Contract liabilities**

Contract liabilities relates to the Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

k) **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.

2 Material accounting policy information *(Cont'd)*

k) **Revenue recognition** *(Cont'd)*

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.

The Company had also earned its revenue 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.

l) **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.

m) **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.

n) **Leases**

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

2 Material accounting policy information *(Cont'd)*

n) **Leases** *(Cont'd)*

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in **Note 2(f)**.

The Company's right-of-use assets are presented within plant and equipment **(Note 3)**.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are presented within lease liabilities **(Note 10)**.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (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 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.

2 Material accounting policy information *(Cont'd)*

o) **Finance costs**

Interest expense and similar charges are expensed in the profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

p) **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.

q) **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.

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 Plant and equipment

2026	Computer equipment	Right of use assets	Total
	S$	S$	S$
Cost			
At April 1, 2025	1,573	6,540	8,113
Additions	-	-	-
At March 31, 2026	1,573	6,540	8,113
Depreciation			
At April 1, 2025	10	1,539	1,549
Charge for the year	524	4,616	5,140
At March 31, 2026	534	6,155	6,689
Net book value			
At March 31, 2026	**1,039**	**385**	**1,424**

2025	Computer equipment	Right of use assets	Total
	S$	S$	S$
Cost			
At April 1, 2024	-	-	-
Additions	1,573	6,540	8,113
At March 31, 2025	1,573	6,540	8,113
Depreciation			
At April 1, 2024	-	-	-
Charge for the year	10	1,539	1,549
At March 31, 2025	10	1,539	1,549
Net book value			
At March 31, 2025	**1,563**	**5,001**	**6,564**

4 Trade receivables

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Outside party	**480,044**	**304,801**

The average credit period is 45 days to 120 days. No interest is charged on the trade receivables.

4 Trade receivables *(Cont'd)*

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

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Not past due	**480,044**	**304,801**

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

The trade receivables that are not denominated in Singapore Dollar are as follows:

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
United States Dollar	480,044	304,801

5 Other receivables

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Accrued interest on fixed deposit	4,741	37,150
Deposits	5,000	5,800
	9,741	**42,950**

6 Cash at banks

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Fixed deposit	2,650,000	3,300,000
Cash at banks	907,716	186,943
	3,557,716	**3,486,943**

Fixed deposit has an original tenure of 6 months (2025: 6 months to 12 months 12 months). As of year-end the maturity period is 2 months to 6 months (2025: 1 month to 7 months).

Fixed deposits yield interest of 0.9% to 1% (2025: 2.1% to 2.6%) per annum.

7 Share capital

	2026 No. of shares issued	2026 S$	2025 No. of shares issued	2025 S$
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid				
Balance at beginning and end of year	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**

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.

8 Trade payables and accruals

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Related company	307,863	715,494
GST payables	49,296	32,215
Accrued expenses	61,363	38,036
	418,522	**785,745**

The average credit period on services received is 120 days. No interest is charged on the trade payables.

The trade payables and accruals that are not denominated in Singapore Dollar are as follows:

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
United States Dollar	307,863	499,500

9 Contract liabilities

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Advance for sales	**415,463**	-

10 Lease liabilities

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Unsecured:		
Non-current	399	5,045
Current	-	(399)
	399	**4,646**

Lease liabilities are amortised at an effective interest rate of 5.25%.

The Company has lease contract for office premises. The Company's obligation under this lease is secured by Company's right-of-use assets.

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from the financing activity is as follows:

	At beginning of year	Addition	Non-cash changes		At end of year
			Cash flows	Accretion of interest	
	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
2026					
Lease liabilities	**5,045**	-	**(4,800)**	**154**	**399**
2025					
Lease liabilities	-	**6,540**	**(1,600)**	**105**	**5,045**

11 Revenue

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Type of income:		
Service income	**1,809,316**	**1,361,889**
Timing of revenue recognition:		
Over time	**1,809,316**	**1,361,889**

There is no variable consideration recognised during the financial year.

12 Other income

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Cash grant received	2,000	-
Interest income:		
- Fixed deposits	44,013	66,395
- Loan to related company	-	4,387
Miscellaneous income	1,720	-
	47,733	**70,782**

13 Intercompany cost

Intercompany cost represents the amount recovered by the related company in accordance with the mutually agreed terms based on the global Transfer Pricing study conducted for the services rendered.

14 Salaries and employee benefits

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

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Salaries and bonus	515,009	440,263
CPF contributions (defined)	-	1,443
Insurance	4,206	2,550
Skill development levy	-	309
Staff welfare	5,743	1,629
	524,958	**446,194**

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

15 Finance cost

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Interest on lease liabilities	**154**	**105**

16 Profit 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):-

16 Profit before income tax *(Cont'd)*

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Foreign exchange loss	32,536	8,311
Office rent - short term lease	360	3,539

17 Income tax

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Current year	12,500	17,900
Prior year over provision	(34,404)	(2,478)
Income tax (credit)/expense for the financial year	**(21,904)**	**15,422**

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:

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Profit before income tax	**153,753**	**209,069**
Tax expense at tax rate of 17%	26,138	35,542
Non-taxable income	(292)	-
Deferred tax not provided for the year	492	(258)
Statutory stepped income exemption	(13,492)	(17,425)
Prior year over provision	(34,404)	(2,478)
Other items	(345)	41
Income tax (credit)/expense for the financial year	**(21,904)**	**15,422**

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

18 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:

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Holding company:		
Consultants and subcontractors fees	-	285,000
Related company:		
Interest income from related company	-	4,387
Intercompany cost	1,098,433	436,194

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

(a) Categories of financial instruments

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

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Financial assets		
Amortised cost:		
- Trade receivables	480,044	304,801
- Other receivables	9,741	42,950
- Cash at banks	3,557,716	3,486,943
Total financial assets	**4,047,501**	**3,834,694**
Financial liabilities		
Amortised cost:		
- Trade payables and accruals *(excluding GST)*	369,226	753,530
- Lease liabilities	399	5,045
Total financial liabilities	**369,625**	**758,575**

(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.

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

(i) ***Trade receivables and trade payables***

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

(ii) ***Other receivables and cash at banks***

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

(iii) ***Lease liabilities***

Lease liabilities approximate their fair values as they are subject to interest rates close to market rate of interests for similar arrangements with financial institutions.

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

(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.

		Cash flows		
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Less than 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years
	S$	S$	S$	S$
2026				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	480,044	480,044	480,044	-
Other receivables	9,741	9,741	9,741	-
Cash at banks	3,557,716	3,557,716	3,557,716	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	4,047,501	4,047,501	4,047,501	-
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables and accruals	(369,226)	(369,226)	(369,226)	-
Lease liabilities	(399)	(399)	(399)	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(369,625)	(369,625)	(369,625)	-
Total net undiscounted financial assets	**3,677,876**	**3,677,876**	**3,677,876**	**-**

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

(c) Financial risk management *(Cont'd)*

***Liquidity risk** (Cont'd)*

		Cash flows		
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Less than 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years
	S$	S$	S$	S$
2025				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	304,801	304,801	304,801	-
Other receivables	42,950	42,950	42,950	-
Cash at banks	3,486,943	3,486,943	3,486,943	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	3,834,694	3,834,694	3,834,694	-
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables and accruals	(753,530)	(753,530)	(753,530)	-
Lease liabilities	(5,045)	(5,356)	(4,954)	(402)
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(753,530)	(753,530)	(753,530)	(402)
Total net undiscounted financial assets	**3,081,164**	**3,081,164**	**3,081,164**	**(402)**

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.

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.

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

(c) Financial risk management *(Cont'd)*

***Credit risk** (Cont'd)*

As at statement of financial position date, the Company has a significant concentration of credit risk in relation to its receivables from an outside party (2025: from an outside party). The management does not foresee any risk of default by those parties as they are creditworthy customers. Further details of credit risks on trade receivables are disclosed in **Note 4** 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 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, 2026 would increase or decrease by S$13,250 (2025:S$16,500) respectively.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk due to some receivables denominated in foreign currencies. The management monitors closely the foreign currency receivables and recovers the receivable at the earliest in order to minimise the foreign exchange risk.

As at financial year end, the carrying of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than in Singapore Dollar are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

Any increase or decrease in the following foreign currencies will have an impact on the financial statements. Increase in the rate of the foreign currencies by 10% against Singapore Dollar will increase/(decrease) the profit before tax by the following amount:

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
United States Dollar	17,000	(19,000)

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

(c) **Financial risk management** *(Cont'd)*

***Foreign currency risk** (Cont'd)*

A corresponding decrease in the rate of foreign currency will have a vice-versa effect on the profit before tax of the Company.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk as the year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year.

Price risk

The Company has no significant exposure to price risk.

(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 2025.

20 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:

			Effective from annual periods beginning on or after
FRS 109, FRS 107	(Amendments)	: Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026
FRS 118		: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
Improvements to FRSs			
Annual Improvements to FRSs			January 1, 2026
FRS 7	(Amendments)	: Statement of Cash Flows	
FRS 101	(Amendments)	: First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards	
FRS 107	(Amendments)	: Financial Instruments: Disclosures	

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.

21 Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 14, 2026.

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

The Accompanying Supplementary Detailed Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income Has Been Prepared For Management Purposes Only And Does Not Form Part Of The Audited Financial Statements

LatentView Analytics Pte. Ltd.

Detailed Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended March 31, 2026

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Revenue		
Service income	1,809,316	1,361,889
Other income		
Cash grant received	2,000	-
Interest income:		
- Fixed deposits	44,013	66,395
- Loan to related company	-	4,387
Miscellaneous income	1,720	-
	47,733	70,782
Consultants and subcontractors fees	-	(285,000)
Intercompany cost	(1,098,433)	(436,194)
Salaries and employee benefits		
Salaries and bonus	(515,009)	(440,263)
CPF contributions (defined)	-	(1,443)
Insurance	(4,206)	(2,550)
Skill development levy	-	(309)
Staff welfare	(5,743)	(1,629)
	(524,958)	(446,194)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	(5,140)	(1,549)
Other operating expenses		
Bank charges	(4,154)	(1,357)
Foreign exchange loss	(32,536)	(8,311)
General expenses	(5,922)	(2,085)
Office rent - short term lease	(360)	(3,539)
Penalty	-	(3,640)
Professional fees	(29,860)	(35,542)
Travelling expenses	(1,779)	(86)
	(74,611)	(54,560)
Finance cost		
Interest on lease liabilities	(154)	(105)
Profit before income tax	153,753	209,069
Income tax		
- Current year	(12,500)	(17,900)
- Prior year over provision	34,404	2,478
Profit after income tax	175,657	193,647
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**175,657**	**193,647**

Not Part Of Audited Financial Statements