Lumina Datamatics UK Limited Independent auditor's report to the members of Lumina Datamatics UK Limited

We have audited the accounts of Lumina Datamatics UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2024 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the accounts, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102-1A 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out below, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the accounts does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the accounts or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the accounts themselves. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the accounts are prepared is consistent with the accounts; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Lumina Datamatics UK Limited Independent auditor's report to the members of Lumina Datamatics UK Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us: or
- the accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the accounts in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the accounts, the directors are 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the accounts 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 ISAs (UK) 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 accounts.

Irregularities include fraud and other Instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigations and claims;
- Enquiry of entity staff in compliance functions to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosure and testing to supporting documents to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business, and reviewing accounting estimates for bids.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements of non-compliance with regulations. This risk increases further when that compliance with law and regulations is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission, or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the accounts is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Lumina Datamatics UK Limited Independent auditor's report to the members of Lumina Datamatics UK Limited

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Opinder Singh Sawhney (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Sawhney Consulting

Accountants and Statutory Auditors

3 MAY 2024

Harrow Business Centre 429-433 Pinner Road Harrow England

HA1 4HN

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Registration number: 14149891

LUMINA DATAMATICS UK LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

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Company Information

Directors

Sameer Kanodia

Registered office

99 Milton Keynes Business Centre Foxhunter Drive,Linford Wood Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK14 6GD

Accountants

Arth Limited
99 Milton Keynes Business Centre Foxhunter Drive,Linford Wood
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK14 6GD

Auditors

Sawhney Consulting 429 433 Pinner Road, North Harrow, HA1 4HN

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

The Directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is publishing activities

Fair review of the business

The revenue from operations for the year ended was at £191k, compared to £104k last year. The gross profit of the company was at £37.4k compared to £22.6k in previous year. The net profit as a percentage to revenue was at 4.2%, compared to 5.2% in the last year. The directors consider the results for the year to be satisfactory and are confident that profits will be increased during the year to 31 March 2025.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Principal risks and uncertainties

The risks and uncertainties which company may face are:

(a) Uncertainties in key markets

(b) Risk of losing customers and revenue concentration with our few top clients

(c) Competition from peers

(d) Changes in legislations affecting the business

The group has risk management framework to identify, assess, address, mitigate and monitor the key risks

Approved by the Board on May 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Sameer Kanodia

Director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Directors of the Company

The director who held office during the year was as follows:

Sameer Kanodia - Director

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each Director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information. The Directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Approved by the Board on 3. May, 202.4 and signed on its behalf by:

Sameer Kanodia

Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards has been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2024 £	6 June 2022 to 31 March 2023 £
Turnover	3	191,032	103,885
Cost of sales		(153,637)	(81,230)
Gross profit		37,395	22,655
Distribution costs		(542)	(14)
Administrative expenses		(25,995)	(17,232)
Operating profit	4	10,858	5,409
Profit before tax		10,858	5,409
Taxation	6	(2,810)	<u> </u>
Profit for the financial year		8,048	5,409

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

(Registration number: 14149891) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

	Note	31 March 2024 £	31 March 2023 £
Non Current Assets			
Tangible assets	7	593	1,135
Investments in Subsidiary - Sunrise	8	260,000	260,000
		260,593	261,135
Current assets			
Debtors	10	78,197	43,325
Other financial assets	9	80,000	120,000
Cash at bank and in hand		39,565	14,226
		197,762	177,551
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	(24,898)	(13,277)
Net current assets	e.	172,864	164,274
Net assets		433,457	425,409
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	18,500	18,500
Share premium reserve		401,500	401,500
Profit and loss account		13,457	5,409
Total equity		433,457	425,409

Approved and authorised by the Board on 3. May, 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Sameer Kanodia

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

Profit for the year At 1 April 2023

Total comprehensive income New share capital subscribed

At 31 March 2024

Profit for the year

New share capital subscribed Total comprehensive income

At 31 March 2023

		Profit and loss	
Share capital £	Share premium £	account £	Total £
8	•	5,409	5,409
		8,048	8,048
,	,	8,048	8,048
18,500	401,500		420,000
18,500	401,500	13,457	433,457
		Profit and loss	
Share capital	Share premium	account	Total
+ +	+ ₹	4 1	ઋ
•	•	5,409	5,409
•	,	5,409	5,409
18,500	401,500		420,000
18,500	401,500	5,409	425,409

The notes on pages 11 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 10

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is:

99 Milton Keynes Business Centre Foxhunter Drive, Linford Wood

Milton Keynes

Buckinghamshire

MK14 6GD

United Kingdom

Authorised for issue date

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The Company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Computer equipments

Depreciation method and rate

Straight line @15%

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the Group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the Company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

3 Revenue		
The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing open	ations is as follows:	
	Year ended 31 March 2024 £	6 June 2022 to 31 March 2023 £
Rendering of services	185,728	103,885
Interest received	5,304	1 -
	191,032	2 103,885
4 Operating profit		
Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	Year ended 31 March 2024 £	6 June 2022 to 31 March 2023 £
Depreciation expense	542	
5 Auditors' remuneration		
	Year ended 31 March 2024 £	6 June 2022 to 31 March 2023 £
Audit of the financial statements	4,950	4,500
6 Taxation		
Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement		
	Year ended 31 March 2024 £	6 June 2022 to 31 March 2023 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	2,810	

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

7 Tangible assets		
	Furniture, fittir and equipmen £	
Cost or valuation		
Additions	1,1	1,149
At 31 March 2024	1,1	1,149
Depreciation Charge for the period	<u>"</u>	556 556
At 31 March 2024	5	556 556
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2024	5	593 593
At 31 March 2023	1,1	
8 Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates		
	31 March 2024 £	31 March 2023 £
Investments in subsidiaries	260,000	
Subsidiaries	- 200,000	£
Cost or valuation Additions		260,000
Provision	,	200,000
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2024		260,000
At 31 March 2023	•	260,000
	•	
9 Other financial assets (current and non-current)		
Current financial assets	31 March 2024 £	31 March 2023 £
Financial assets at cost less impairment	80,000	120,000
10 Debtors		120,000
	31 March 2024 £	31 March 2023
Trade debtors	-	17,885
Other debtors	78,197	25,440
Total current trade and other debtors	78,197	43,325

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

11 Cash and cash equivalents				
			31 March 2024 £	31 March 2023 £
Other cash and cash equivalents			39,565	14,226
12 Creditors				
		Note	31 March 2024 £	31 March 2023 £
Due within one year				
Trade creditors			14,622	5,434
Other payables			1,763	
Accrued expenses			6,450	7,843
Income tax liability		6	2,063	
			24,898	13,277
13 Share capital				
Allotted, called up and fully paid shares				
	31 March 2024		31 Mai	rch 2023
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	18,500	18,5	00 18,500	18,500

Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	Year ended 31 March 2024 £	6 June 2022 to 31 March 2023 £
Turnover		
Rendering of services, UK	185,728	103,885
Interest received	5,304	
	191,032	
Raw materials and consumables used		
Direct costs	153,637	81,230
Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of computers	542	14
Other expenses		
Rates	130	
Telephone and fax	1,157	
Printing, postage and stationery	28	
Travel and subsistence	9,600	5,715
Advertising	4,004	
Accountancy fees	3,516	
Auditor's remuneration - The audit of the company's annual accounts	4,950	
Subscriptions	2,610	S. comme
Legal fees	-,	1,300
	25,995	
Operating profit	10,858	5,409
Profit before tax	10,858	5,409