

COVER SHEET

for

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

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COMPANY NAME

[illegible]

PRINCIPAL OFFICE (No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province)

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C	E	B	U		B	U	S	I	N	E	S	S		P	A	R	K	,		C	E	B	U		C	I	T	Y	

Form Type

A	A	F	S
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Department requiring the report

C	R	M	D
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Secondary License Type, If Applicable

	N	A	
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COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

fhrea.yabut@luminad.com

Company's Telephone Number

	N/A
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Mobile Number

09928508058

No. of Stockholders

Three (3)

Annual Meeting (Month / Day)

23-Jun

Calendar Year (Month / Day)December 31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person ***MUST*** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person

Fhrea Mylie Yabut

Email Address

fhrea.yabut@luminad.com

Telephone Number/s

N/A

Mobile Number

09928508058

CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

15th Floor, LV Locsin Bldg., 6752 Ayala corner Makati Avenue, Makati City

NOTE 1: In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

NOTE 2: All Boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies.

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.
CEBU CITY – PHILIPPINES

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2025 and 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The Management of **LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the stockholders.

UHY M. L. AGUIRRE & CO., CPAs, the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, has audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its reports to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.



DIVYA KUMAT
Chairman of the Board / President



FHREA MYLIE YABUT
Treasurer

Signed this 30th day of April 2025

Lumina Datamatics Corp.

Regd. Office 11th Floor, Appleone - Equicom Tower, Mindanao Avenue Corner, Biliran St,
Cebu Business Park, Cebu City 6000, Philippines.

Corporate Office: Unit No. 117-120, SDF IV, SEEPZ-SEZ, Andheri (East),
Mumbai - 400 096, Maharashtra, India.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Stockholders and Board of Directors
LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.
11th Floor, Apple One Equicom Tower
Mindanao Avenue Cor., Biliran Street, Central (Pob)
Cebu Business Park, Cebu City

1806 Cityland
Pasong Tamo Tower
2210 Chino Roces Ave.
Makati City
Metro Manila, 1231
Philippines

Phone +63 2 8892 2568
Email ask@mlaguirre.org
Web www.mlaguirreco.com

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.** (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of income, statements of changes in stockholders' equity and statements of cash flows for the fiscal years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.** as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the fiscal years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards for Small Entities – (PFRS for SEs).

Basis for Opinion

We concluded our audit in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with PFRS for SEs and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, 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 PSAs 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 reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Further descriptions of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements are indicated in the Appendix I of this auditor's report.

Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations 15-2010 and Revenue Regulations 34-2020 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the Management of **LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.** The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

UHY M.L. AGUIRRE & CO., CPAs

Tax Identification No. 006-533-775

BOA Accreditation No. 4511

June 27, 2024 valid until May 14, 2027

BIR Accreditation No.08-005582-000-2024

October 16, 2024 valid until October 15, 2027

BSP Accreditation No. 4511-BSP

Valid for Financial Audit Report For the Year 2024

NEA Accreditation No. 2023-10-00095

December 11, 2023 valid until December 10, 2026

IC Accreditation No. 4511-IC

Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements

CDA CEA No. 038-AF

Valid from June 14, 2024 to June 13, 2029

By:



RUEL R. FACUNDO

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 097806

PRC ID Expiry Date April 5, 2026

BOA Accreditation No. 4511/P-002

June 27, 2024 valid until May 14, 2027

BSP Accreditation No. 978060-BSP

Valid for Financial Audit Report For the Years 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026 and 2027

Tax Identification No. 157-796-581

BIR Accreditation No. 05-008023-001-2025

March 6, 2025, valid until March 5, 2028

PTR No. 10472000

Issued on January 7, 2025

Makati City

April 30, 2025

Makati City, Philippines

APPENDIX I

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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

March 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash	4	3,771,009	7,040,750
Other current assets	5	3,801,505	340,684
		7,572,514	7,381,434
Non-Current Assets			
Property and equipment - net	6	2,780,253	443,085
Deferred tax asset	13	865,089	444,241
		3,645,342	887,326
TOTAL ASSETS		11,217,856	8,268,760
LIABILITY AND CAPITAL DEFICIENCY			
LIABILITY			
Current Liability			
Other current liabilities	7	248,541	535,045
TOTAL LIABILITY		248,541	535,045
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Capital Stock	8	11,350,000	11,350,000
Deficit		(380,685)	(3,616,285)
NET STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		10,969,315	7,733,715
TOTAL LIABILITY AND STOCKHOLDERS'S EQUITY		11,217,856	8,268,760

(See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

For the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2025	2024
REVENUE	9	27,407,717	-
COST OF SALES	10	12,849,327	-
GROSS INCOME		14,558,390	-
OPERATING EXPENSES	11	11,743,638	4,060,526
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		2,814,752	(4,060,526)
BENEFIT FROM INCOME TAX	12	(420,848)	(444,241)
PROFIT (LOSS) AFTER INCOME TAX		3,235,600	(3,616,285)

(See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Philippine Peso)

	Note	Capital Stock	Deficit	Total
Balance at April 01, 2023	8	11,350,000	-	11,350,000
Total loss		-	(3,616,285)	(3,616,285)
Balance at March 31, 2024		11,350,000	(3,616,285)	7,733,715
Balance at March 31, 2024	8	11,350,000	(3,616,285)	7,733,715
Income		-	3,235,600	3,235,600
Balance at March 31, 2024		11,350,000	(380,685)	10,969,315

(See Accompanying Note to Financial Statements)

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

For the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit (Loss) before income tax		2,814,752	(4,060,526)
Adjustment for:			
Adjustment for Depreciation	6,11	642,018	14,874
Loss on theft of computer	6,11	40,363	-
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		3,497,133	(4,045,652)
Increase in other current assets		(3,460,821)	(340,684)
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities		(286,504)	535,045
<i>Net cash used in operating activities</i>		(250,192)	(3,851,291)
CASH FLOWS FROM AN INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Acquisition of property and equipment	6	(3,019,549)	(457,959)
<i>Cash used in an investing activity</i>		(3,019,549)	(457,959)
CASH FLOWS FROM A FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Initial issuance of capital stock	8	-	11,350,000
<i>Cash generated from financing activity</i>		-	11,350,000
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		(3,269,741)	7,040,750
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		7,040,750	-
CASH AT END OF YEAR		3,771,009	7,040,750

(See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Philippine Peso)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Lumina Datamatics Corp. (the “Company”), was organized under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines. The Company was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the 18th day of January 2023 with SEC Registration No. 2024010082394-01. Its purpose is to act as a business process outsourcing-related service.

The Company’s registered and principal office is located at 11th Floor, Apple One Equicom Tower Mindanao Avenue Cor., Biliran Street, Central (Pob) Cebu Business Park, Cebu City and is domiciled in the Philippines.

2. BASIS FOR THE PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards for Small Entities (PFRS for SEs).

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, except where a Financial Reporting Standard requires an alternative treatment (such as fair values) as disclosed where appropriate in these financial statements.

Presentation and Functional Currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using Philippine Peso, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates

(the “functional currency”). All presented financial information has been rounded to the nearest peso, except when otherwise indicated.

The Company chose to present its financial statements using its functional currency which is also the presentation currency.

Use of Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the Company’s financial statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Company’s financial statements and accompanying notes.

Judgments are made by Management in the development, selection and disclosure of the Company’s significant accounting policies and estimates and the application of these policies and estimates.

The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. These are based on Management’s evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances for the years ended the reporting date. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Philippine Peso)

Going Concern Assumption

The Company is not aware of any significant uncertainties that may cast doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. A financial instrument is recognized when the Company becomes a party to its contractual provisions. The Company classifies its financial instruments into the following categories: (a) basic financial instruments; and (b) complex financial instruments.

The Company's basic financial instruments consist of cash, security deposits and accounts payables. The Company does not have complex financial instruments.

Basic Financial Instruments

Initial measurement

On initial recognition, a debt financial instrument is measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement is in effect a financing transaction. In this case, it is measured at present value of the future payment discounted using a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Basic financial instruments normally pertains to:

For financial assets:

- Cash – recognized at the undiscounted amount, which is normally the face value.
- Security deposits – recognized at the undiscounted amount, which is the face value of the contract.

For financial liability:

- Accounts payables – recognized at the undiscounted amount owed to the supplier, which is normally the invoice price.

Subsequent measurement

The Company's debt financial instruments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and debt instruments that are classified as current assets or current liabilities are subsequently measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, unless the arrangement is in effect a financing transaction. In this case, it is measured at present value of the future payment discounted using a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the Company measures the debt instrument at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Philippine Peso)

Amortized cost and effective interest method

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability at each reporting date is the net of the following amounts:

- a) The amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition;
- b) Minus any repayments of the principal;
- c) Plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the amount at initial recognition and the maturity amount; and
- d) Minus, in the case of a financial asset, any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectibility.

Financial assets and financial liabilities that have no stated interest rate and are classified as current assets or current liabilities are initially measured at an undiscounted amount in accordance with paragraph 103(a). Therefore, (c) above does not apply to them.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or a group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The effective interest rate is determined on the basis of the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability at initial recognition.

When calculating the effective interest rate, an entity shall estimate cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment and other options) and known credit losses that have been incurred, but it shall not consider possible future credit losses not yet incurred.

Impairment of Financial Instruments Measured at Cost or Amortized Cost

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of any financial assets that are measured at cost or amortized cost. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the Company recognizes an impairment loss in profit or loss immediately.

Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets is impaired includes observable data that come to the attention of the Company about the following loss events:

- a breach of contract by the debtor, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- the Company, for economic or legal reasons relating to the debtor's financial difficulty, granting to the debtor a concession that the Company would not otherwise consider; or
- significant difficulty of the debtor or the issuer or it has become probable that the debtor or the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

The Company assesses financial assets that are individually significant for impairment separately. The Company assesses other financial assets for impairment either individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

For instruments measured at amortized cost, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If such a financial instrument has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Philippine Peso)

For instruments measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate (which will necessarily be an approximation) of the amount (which might be zero) that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company only derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets have expired or are settled, or the Company has transferred to another party substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership relating to the financial asset.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognized only when these are extinguished – that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

If an existing borrower and lender exchange financial instruments with substantially different terms, the Company shall account for the transaction as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a Company shall account for a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

The Company shall recognize in profit or loss any difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that any of its assets that are subject to depreciation or amortization may 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. Where 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. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense.

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Philippine Peso)

carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income.

Other Asset

Other asset account is the Company assets that are not considered to be major account and individually presented in the Company statements of financial position. These assets are classified in statements of financial position as current when they are reasonably expected to be consumed, sold or converted into cash within one year or the entity's normal operating cycle whichever is longer. Otherwise, these assets are classified as non-current.

Other current assets include input tax, prepaid tax, employee advances, and security deposit.

Input VAT refers to value-added tax due from or paid on local purchase of goods in the ordinary course of trade or business.

Prepayments represent expenses not yet incurred but already paid in cash. Prepayments are initially recorded as assets and measured at the amount of cash paid. Subsequently, these are expensed to profit or loss as they are consumed in the operations or expire with the passage of time.

Advances to employees pertains to the cash payment made by the Company for the business expenses that are anticipated to be incurred by employee or officer on behalf of the Company.

Security deposits pertains to sum of money held in trust to another party which will be used as a consideration in cases where in the Company committed a breach of contract. The Company security deposit comprises of rent and other deposits

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of property and equipment the cost of replacing parts of such an item when that cost is incurred if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the asset:

Office Equipment	3-5 years
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Philippine Peso)

Impairment of Assets other than Inventories

Assets such as property, and equipment are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. When an impairment indicator is identified, the carrying value of the asset is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount cannot be estimated for an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are independent of the cash flows from other assets within the Company.

If an impairment indicator no longer exists or the recoverable amount has increased subsequently, the Company will determine the amount of impairment loss that can be reversed to the extent that the reversal should not result in a carrying amount of the asset that is higher had no impairment loss was recognized in the prior years.

Other Liabilities

Other liabilities account is the Company's liabilities that are not considered to be major account and individually presented in the Company's statements of financial position. These are measured at transaction costs. These liabilities are classified in statements of financial position as current when they are reasonably expected to be paid within one year or the entity's normal operating cycle whichever is longer. Otherwise, these liabilities are classified as non-current.

Other current liabilities usually include government payables such as SSS premium and loan for Social Security System (SSS), HDMF premium and loan for Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF), Philhealth premium and loan and withholding tax for Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). These are measured at transaction cost.

Accruals are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied but not yet paid. The amount or timing of accruals includes estimation but the uncertainties are generally much less than the provisions.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when: the Company has an obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Equity

Capital Stock

Capital Stock is measured at par value for all shares issued. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from proceeds, net of tax.

Deficit

Deficit consists of accumulated losses.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, returns and value-added tax. The Company recognizes revenue to the extent that it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and that the amount of revenue can be

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Philippine Peso)

reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Rendering of Services

Revenue is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract by the Company from rendering services to their customers. Revenue from such is recognized when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Partnership;
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

Cost and expense Recognition

Cost and expenses encompass losses as well as those expenses that arise in the course of the ordinary activities of the Company.

The Company recognizes expenses in the statement of income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Income Tax Expense

The Company uses the deferred income tax method to account for income taxes.

Under deferred income taxes method, an entity shall recognize the current and future tax consequences of transactions and other events that have been recognized in the financial statements. These recognized tax amounts comprise current tax and deferred tax.

Value-Added Tax (VAT)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of value-added tax except:

- where the value-added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the VAT is recognized as part of the costs of acquisition of the assets or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of VAT included.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included as part of other current assets or payables in the statements of financial position.

Events after the Reporting Date

Post-year-end events up to the date of the auditor's report that provide additional information about the Company's financial position at the balance sheet date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post-year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to financial statements when material.

4. CASH

This account consists of cash in bank amounting to P3,771,009 and P7,040,750 as of March 31, 2025, and 2024. Cash consists of current account deposits in a reputable local bank that are non-interest bearing.

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Philippine Peso)

5. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

This account consists of:

		2025		2024
Security Deposit	P	2,733,547	P	233,547
Input VAT		987,958		95,999
Advances to employees & officers		80,000		693
Prepaid tax		-		10,445
	P	3,801,505	P	340,684

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT - NET

This account consists of:

		TOTAL
Cost:		
April 01, 2023	P	-
Additions		457,959
March 31, 2024		457,959
Additions		3,019,549
Derecognition		46,873
March 31, 2025	P	3,430,635
Accumulated depreciation		
April 01, 2023	P	-
Depreciation (Note 11)		14,874
March 31, 2024	P	14,874
Depreciation (Note 11)		642,018
Derecognition		6,510
March 31, 2025		650,382
Net Book Value - 2024		444,085
Net Book Value – 2025	P	2,780,253

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Philippine Peso)

7. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

This account consists of:

		2025		2024
SSS/PHIC/HDMF payable	P	132,318	P	4,395
Withholding tax payable – compensation		83,963		2,356
Salaries and wages payable		18,075		76,564
Withholding tax payable – expanded		14,185		32,201
Accrued expenses		-		419,529
	P	248,541	P	535,045

8. CAPITAL STOCK

The composition of the Company's capital stock is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Authorized 113,500 shares, P 100 par value	113,500	P 11,350,000	113,500	P 11,350,000
Subscribed 113,500 shares, P 100 par value	113,500	P 11,350,000	113,500	P 11,350,000
Paid-up Balance, March 31	113,500	P 11,350,000	113,500	P 11,350,000

Ordinary shares carry one vote per share and the right to dividends.

9. REVENUE

This account consists of revenue earned from e-publishing and e-retail services amounting to P27,407,717 and nil for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025, and 2024.

10. DIRECT COST

This account consists of salaries and wages amounting to P12,849,327 and nil for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025, and 2024.

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Philippine Peso)

11. OPERATING EXPENSES

This account consists of:

		2025		2024
Rent (Note 15)	P	6,582,702	P	471,607
Outside services		1,150,657		310,993
Professional fees		1,031,050		1,054,164
SSS, PHIC, and HDMF		861,748		27,610
Depreciation (Note 6)		642,018		14,874
Foreign exchange loss		366,956		132,593
Repairs and maintenance		322,617		-
Transportation and travel		283,879		126,206
Staff welfare		176,475		21,281
Stationery		92,934		-
Marketing and recruitment		81,886		28,875
Loss on theft of computer		40,363		-
Withholding tax expense		32,661		500
Bank Service Charge		29,418		35,463
Taxes and Licenses		23,992		308,868
Representation		14,811		948
Penalties and Fines		4,148		-
Communication		197		1,200
Salaries and wages		-		313,498
Pre-operating Expenses		-		1,205,314
Miscellaneous		5,126		6,532
	P	11,743,638	P	4,060,526

Foreign exchange losses are from foreign currency-denominated accounts.

12. INCOME TAXES

Components of benefit from income tax are as follows:

		2025		2024
Income tax benefit- deferred	P	(420,848)	P	(444,241)

A numerical reconciliation between tax benefit and the product of accounting loss multiplied by the tax rate in 2025 is as follows:

		2025		2024
Accounting loss	P	(2,275,324)	P	(2,221,953)
Tax benefit at 20%		(455,065)		(444,391)
Non-deductible expenses		34,217		150
	P	(420,848)	P	(444,241)

The CREATE Act, which seeks to reduce the Corporate Income Tax Rates and to rationalize the current fiscal incentives by making it timebound, targeted and performance-based, was passed

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Philippine Peso)

into law on March 26, 2021. The following are the key changes to the Philippine tax law pursuant to the CREATE Act, which have an impact on the Company:

- Effective July 1, 2020, regular corporate income tax (RCIT) rate is reduced from 30% to 25% for domestic and resident foreign corporations. For domestic corporations with net taxable income not exceeding P5 million and with total assets not exceeding P100 million (excluding
- land on which the business entity's office, plant and equipment are situated) during the taxable year, the RCIT rate is reduced to 20%.
- Minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) rate reduced from 2% to 1% of gross income effective July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2024.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue released Revenue Regulation Memorandum Circular No. 69-2024, which includes a directive to revert the MCIT rate to 2% starting July 1, 2024.

Details of NOLCO as follows:

Year Incurred	Amount	Applied Previous Year	Applied Current Year	Expired	Unapplied	Expiry Date
2023	P 2,221,953	P -	P -	P -	2,221,953	2026
2024	2,271,177	-	-	-	2,271,177	2027
	P 4,493,130	P -	P -	P -	4,493,130	

On September 30, 2020, the BIR issued Revenue Regulations No. 25-2020 implementing Section 4(bbbb) of "Bayanihan to Recover As One Act" which states that the NOLCO incurred for taxable years 2020 and 2021 can be carried over and claimed as a deduction from gross income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss.

13. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Details of Company's deferred tax assets which can be claimed as tax credits against regular income tax are as follows:

	At March 31, 2024	Charge (credit) to profit or loss for the year	At March 31, 2025
NOLCO	P 444,241	P 420,848	P 865,089

14. RECLASSIFICATIONS OF COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS

Certain amounts in the comparative financial statements and note disclosures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. The reclassifications include a comparative amount of P8,098,922, previously presented in the Company's financial statements as part of operating expenses, which has been reclassified to direct cost. Management believes that the above reclassifications resulted in a better presentation of accounts and did not have any impact on the prior year's profit or loss.

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Philippine Peso)

15. OPERATING LEASE AGREEMENT

The Company as Lessee

Operating leases pertain to leases of office space with terms lasting up to 6 months. Operating lease payments represent the office rentals payable by the Company for this space. Leases are typically negotiated for an average duration of 6 months. Rent expense amounted to P6,582,702 and P471,607 for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025, and 2024.

16. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 30, 2025.

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Philippine Peso)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION UNDER REVENUE REGULATION 15-2010

Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 21-2002 prescribing additional procedural and/or documentary requirements in connection with the preparation and submission of financial statements accompanying income tax returns was amended under RR 15-2010. The amendment that became effective on March 28, 2010 requires the inclusion in the notes to financial statements, information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the year in addition to what is required under the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards for SEs and such other standards and/or conventions.

Below are the additional information required by RR 15 – 2010. This information is presented for purposes of filing with the BIR and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Taxes and Licenses Paid or Accrued

The detail of the Company's taxes, duties and licenses fees paid or accrued in 2025 are as follows:

		2025
Business Permit	P	23,992

Output VAT

The company's revenue, totaling P14,266,705, is zero-rated. These services pertain to e-publishing services, which are paid in foreign currency.

Input VAT

An analysis of the Company's input VAT claimed during the year is as follows:

		2025
Balance, March 31	P	-
Current year's domestic purchases/payments for:		
Capital good exceeding 1M		232,353
Goods other than capital goods		26,136
Domestic Purchase of Services		682,179
Capital goods not exceeding 1M		47,290
Total available input tax		987,958
Claims for tax credit/refund and other adjustments		-
Balance, March 31	P	987,958

Withholding Taxes

An analysis of the withholding taxes paid or accrued in 2025 are as follows:

		2025
Withholding tax – expanded	P	424,044

LUMINA DATAMATICS CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Philippine Peso)

Disclosure Requirements for Taxpayers with Related Party Transactions under RR 34 – 2020

Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 34-2020 prescribes the Guidelines and Procedures for the Submission of BIR Form No. 1709, Transfer Pricing Documentation (TPD) and other Supporting Documents, Amending for this Purpose the Pertinent Provisions of Revenue Regulations (RR) Nos. 19-2020 and 21-2002, as amended by RR No. 15-2010.

The Company is not covered by the requirements and procedures for related party transactions provided under this RR.