



SBICAP (Singapore) Limited
Registration Number: 201026168R

Annual Report
Year ended 31 March 2020

Directors' statement

We are pleased to submit this annual report to the member of the Company together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial statements set out on pages FS1 to FS32 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards; 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.

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

Directors

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

M Rajaram
Dinesh Kumar Khara
Venkatasubramanian Raja
Umashanmukhi Sistla

Directors' interests

According to the register kept by the Company for the purposes of Section 164 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Act), particulars of interests of directors who held office at the end of the financial year (including those held by their spouses and infant children) in shares, debentures, warrants and share options in the Company and in related corporations are as follows:

Name of director and corporation in which interests are held	Holdings at beginning of the year	Holdings at end of the year
Dinesh Kumar Khara		
State Bank of India – Ultimate Holding Company		
- Ordinary shares INR 1.00 each	3,100	3,100
SBI Capital Markets Limited – Immediate Holding Company		
- Ordinary shares INR 10.00 each (held as nominee of State Bank of India)	1	1

Name of director and corporation in which interests are held	Holdings at beginning of the year	Holdings at end of the year
Dinesh Kumar Khara		
SBI Global Factors Ltd. – Related Corporation		
- Ordinary shares INR 10.00 each (held as nominee of State Bank of India)	1	1
SBI General Insurance Co. Ltd. – Related Corporation		
- Ordinary shares INR 10.00 each (held as nominee of State Bank of India)	10	10
Venkatasubramanian Raja		
State Bank of India – Ultimate Holding Company		
- Ordinary shares INR 1.00 each	800	800
SBI Life Insurance Company Limited – Related Corporation		
- Ordinary shares of INR 10.00 each		
- interest held	553	553
- beneficial interest (held by spouse)	273	273
SBI Credit Cards & Services Limited – Related Corporation		
- Ordinary shares of INR 10.00 each		
- interest held	–	107
- beneficial interest (held by spouse)	–	19
Umashanmukhi Sistla		
State Bank of India – Ultimate Holding Company		
- Ordinary shares INR 1.00 each		
- interest held	2,050	2,050
- beneficial interest (held by spouse)	–	1,000
SBI Capital Markets Limited – Immediate Holding Company		
- Ordinary shares INR 10.00 each (held as nominee of State Bank of India)	1	1
SBICAP Securities Limited – Related Corporation		
- Ordinary shares INR 10.00 each (held as nominee of SBI Capital Markets Limited)	1	1
SBICAP Trustee Company Limited – Related Corporation		
- Ordinary shares INR 10.00 each (held as nominee of SBI Capital Markets Limited)	20	20
SBICAP Ventures Limited – Related Corporation		
- Ordinary shares INR 10.00 each (held as nominee of SBI Capital Markets Limited)	1	1
SBI Credit Cards & Services Limited – Related Corporation		
- Ordinary shares INR 10.00 each		
- interest held	–	97
- beneficial interest (held by spouse)	–	88

Except as disclosed in this statement, no director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company or of related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year or at the end of the financial year.

Neither at the end of, nor at any time during 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 by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

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.


Auditors

The auditors, KPMG LLP, have indicated their willingness to accept appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Venkatasubramanian Raja
Director



M Rajaram
Director

23 April 2020



KPMG LLP
16 Raffles Quay #22-00
Hong Leong Building
Singapore 048581

Telephone +65 6213 3388
Fax +65 6225 0984
Internet www.kpmg.com.sg

Independent auditors' report

Member of the Company
SBICAP (Singapore) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SBICAP (Singapore) Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages FS1 to FS32.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 ('the Act') and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ('FRSs') so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020 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 ('SSAs'). 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 *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 contained in the annual report. Other information is defined as all information in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

We have obtained all other information prior to the date of this auditors' report.

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 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.

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 FRSs, 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs 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 SSAs, 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 controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 controls.



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 controls 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.

KPMG LLP

KPMG LLP

*Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants*

Singapore
23 April 2020

Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 S\$	2019 S\$
Assets			
Plant and equipment	4	2,498	3,146
Trade and other receivables	5	12,910	9,600
Right-of-use assets	13	136,100	–
Non-current assets		151,508	12,746
Trade and other receivables	5	374,535	164,200
Cash and cash equivalents	6	11,408,516	11,540,581
Current assets		11,783,051	11,704,781
Total assets		11,934,559	11,717,527
Equity			
Share capital	7	13,000,000	13,000,000
Accumulated losses		(1,302,658)	(1,391,838)
Total equity		11,697,342	11,608,162
Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	13	59,562	–
Non-current liabilities		59,562	–
Other payables	8	105,751	109,365
Lease liabilities	13	71,904	–
Current Liabilities		177,655	109,365
Total liabilities		237,217	109,365
Total equity and liabilities		11,934,559	11,717,527

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of comprehensive income
Year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		S\$	S\$
Revenue	9	575,825	111,761
Finance income	10	87,282	99,243
Other income		1,000	–
Depreciation of ROU Asset	13	(71,840)	–
Interest on lease liabilities	13	(4,206)	–
Net foreign exchange gain		241,183	301,067
Loss allowance on financial assets		(14,345)	(1,460)
Operating expenses	11	(725,719)	(831,146)
Profit/(Loss) before tax		89,180	(320,535)
Tax expense	12	–	–
Profit/(Loss) for the year		89,180	(320,535)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			–
Total comprehensive income for the year		89,180	(320,535)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
Year ended 31 March 2020

	Share capital S\$	Accumulated losses S\$	Total S\$
At 1 April 2018, as previous stated	13,000,000	(1,053,665)	11,946,335
Adjustment on initial application of FRS 109, net of tax	–	(17,638)	(17,638)
At 1 April 2018, as restated	13,000,000	(1,071,303)	11,928,697
Loss for the year	–	(320,535)	(320,535)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(320,535)	(320,535)
At 31 March 2019	13,000,000	(1,391,838)	11,608,162
At 1 April 2019	13,000,000	(1,391,838)	11,608,162
Profit for the year	–	89,180	89,180
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	89,180	89,180
At 31 March 2020	13,000,000	(1,302,658)	11,697,342

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows
Year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 S\$	2019 S\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) for the year		89,180	(320,535)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	4,584	3,286
Depreciation of ROU Asset	13	71,840	–
Interest on lease liabilities	13	4,206	–
Finance income	10	(87,282)	(99,243)
(Reversal)/Loss allowance on cash and cash equivalent		(211)	1,460
		82,317	(415,032)
Changes in:			
- Trade and other receivables	5	(191,608)	(97,349)
- Other payables	8	(12,694)	(23,268)
Net cash used in operating activities		(121,985)	(535,649)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		65,245	98,950
Acquisition of plant and equipment	4	(3,936)	(5,763)
Net cash from investing activities		61,309	93,187
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of interest expense		(4,206)	–
Payment of lease liabilities		(67,394)	–
Net cash used in financing activities		(71,600)	–
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(132,276)	(442,462)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	6	11,540,581	12,002,141
Loss allowance on cash and cash equivalents recognised under FRS 109		211	(19,098)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	6	11,408,516	11,540,581

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 April 2020.

1 Domicile and activities

SBICAP (Singapore) Limited (the “Company”) is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and has its registered office at 9 Raffles Place, Level 32, Republic Plaza, Singapore 048619.

The principal activities of the Company are providing services relating to securities dealing.

On 30 November 2012, the Company obtained the Capital Markets Services Licence (the “CMSL”) under the Securities and Futures Act (the “SFA”) issued by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (the “MAS”) to conduct the regulated activity of dealing in securities as defined in the Second Schedule to the SFA.

The immediate holding company is SBI Capital Markets Limited, which is incorporated in India. The ultimate holding company is the State Bank of India, which is also incorporated in India.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“SFRS”).

This is the first set of the Company’s annual financial statements in which FRS 116 *Leases* has been applied. The related changes to significant accounting policies are described in note 2.5.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as otherwise described in the notes below.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

2.5 Changes in accounting policies

New standards and amendments

The Company has applied a number of FRS, amendments to and interpretations of FRS for the first time for the annual period beginning on 1 April 2019.

Other than FRS 116, the application of these amendments to standards and interpretations does not have a material effect on the financial statements.

FRS 116 Leases

The Company applied FRS 116 using the modified retrospective approach. The right-of-use assets recognised is equal to the lease liabilities at 1 April 2019. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for 2018 is not restated – i.e. it is presented, as previously reported, under FRS 17 and related interpretations. The details of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed below. Additionally, the disclosure requirements in FRS 116 have not generally been applied to comparative information.

Definition of a lease

Previously, the Company determined at contract inception whether an arrangement was or contained a lease under INT FRS 104 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*. The Company now assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of a lease, as explained in FRS 116.

On transition to FRS 116, the Company elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. The Company applied FRS 116 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under FRS 17 and INT FRS 104 were not reassessed for whether there is a lease under FRS 116. Therefore, the definition of a lease under FRS 116 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 April 2019.

As a lessee

As a lessee, the Company leases office space and residential property. The Company previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Company. Under FRS 116, the Company recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most of these leases – i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet.

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone price. However, for leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

Leases classified as operating leases under FRS 17

Previously, the Company classified property leases as operating leases under FRS 17. On transition, for these leases, lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the respective lessee entities incremental borrowing rates applicable to the leases as at 1 April 2019. Right of use assets are measured at an amount equal to the lease liabilities as at 1 April 2019.

The Company has tested its right-of-use assets for impairment on the date of transition and has concluded that there is no indication that the right-of-use assets are impaired.

The Company used a number of practical expedients when applying FRS 116 to leases previously classified as operating leases under FRS 17. In particular, the Company:

- did not recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application;
- did not recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases of low value assets (e.g. IT equipment);
- excluded initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
- used hindsight when determining the lease term.

Impact on financial statements

Impact on transition*

On transition to FRS 116, the Company recognised additional right-of-use assets to be equal to the additional lease liabilities as at 1 April 2020. The impact on transition is summarised below.

	1 April 2019 S\$
Right-of-use assets	101,825
Lease liabilities	<u>101,825</u>

* For the impact of FRS 116 on profit or loss for the period, see Note 13.

When measuring lease liabilities for leases that were classified as operating leases, the Company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at 1 April 2019. The weighted-average rate applied is 2.7%.

	1 April 2019 S\$
Operating lease commitments at 31 March 2019 as disclosed under FRS 17 in the Company's financial statements	147,173
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 April 2019	144,122
- Recognition exemption for leases of low-value assets	(4,322)
- Recognition exemption for leases with less than 12 months of lease term at transition	(10,991)
- Leases commencing after 1 April 2019	(65,536)
- Extension options reasonably certain to be exercised	38,552
Lease liabilities recognised at 1 April 2019	101,825

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in these financial statements, except as explained in Note 2.5, which addresses changes in accounting policies.

3.1 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at cost in foreign currencies are translated using exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair values in foreign currencies are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rate at the date the fair values were determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss.

3.2 Plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the plant and equipment, and is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of plant and equipment, unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Depreciation is recognised from the date that the plant and equipment are installed and are ready for use, or in respect of internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative period are as follows:

Computer hardware	2 years
Furniture	3 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted, if appropriate.

3.3 Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised on the date when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Non-derivative financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost comprise cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables, excluding prepayment.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Non-derivative financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, ‘principal’ is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. ‘Interest’ is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company’s claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Non-derivative financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Non-derivative financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. These financial liabilities comprised loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, and trade and other payables.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(v) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and short-term deposits with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

(vi) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

3.4 Leases

The Company has applied FRS 116 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under FRS 17 and INT FRS 104. The details of accounting policies under FRS 17 and INT FRS 104 are disclosed separately.

Policy applicable from 1 April 2019

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in FRS 116.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, on or after 1 April 2019.

(i) As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in a rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases - Policy applicable before 1 April 2019

For contracts entered into before 1 April 2019, the Company determined whether the arrangement was or contained a lease based on the assessment of whether:

- fulfilment of the arrangement was dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets; and
- the arrangement had conveyed a right to use the asset. An arrangement conveyed the right to use the asset if one of the following was met:
 - the purchaser had the ability or right to operate the asset while obtaining or controlling more than an insignificant amount of the output;
 - the purchaser had the ability or right to control physical access to the asset while obtaining or controlling more than an insignificant amount of the output; or
 - facts and circumstances indicated that it was remote that other parties would take more than an insignificant amount of the output, and the price per unit was neither fixed per unit of output nor equal to the current market price per unit of output.

(i) As a lessee

In the comparative period, assets held under leases were classified as operating leases and were not recognised in the Company's statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases were recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received were recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

3.5 Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets and contract assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on financial assets measured at amortised costs.

Loss allowances of the Company are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or for a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months); or
- Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument or contract asset

Simplified approach

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for ECLs for all trade receivables and contract assets. The simplified approach requires the loss allowance to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

General approach

The Company applies the general approach to provide for ECLs on all other financial instruments and FGCs. Under the general approach, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs at initial recognition.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and includes forward-looking information.

If credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition or if the credit quality of the financial instruments improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a contract asset to be in default when the customer is unlikely to pay its contractual obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held).

The Company considers a FGC to be in default when the debtor of the loan is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the creditor and the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held). The Company only applies a discount rate if, and to the extent that, the risks are not taken into account by adjusting the expected cash shortfalls.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured at the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt investments at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of these assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than contract assets and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.6 Revenue

Revenue from sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of business is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation (PO) by transferring control of a promised good or service to the customer. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount of the transaction price allocated to the satisfied PO.

The transaction price is allocated to each PO in the contract on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling prices of the promised goods or services. The individual standalone selling price of a good or service that has not previously been sold on a stand-alone basis, or has a highly variable selling price, is determined based on the residual portion of the transaction price after allocating the transaction price to goods and/or services with observable stand-alone selling prices. A discount or variable consideration is allocated to one or more, but not all, of the performance obligations if it relates specifically to those performance obligations.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration in the contract to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services. The transaction price may be fixed or variable and is adjusted for time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Consideration payable to a customer is deducted from the transaction price if the Company does not receive a separate identifiable benefit from the customer. When consideration is variable, the estimated amount is included in the transaction price to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the cumulative revenue will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

Revenue may be recognised at a point in time or over time following the timing of satisfaction of the PO. If a PO is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised based on the percentage of completion reflecting the progress towards complete satisfaction of that PO.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration, received or receivable. Revenue is presented net of goods and services tax, rebates and discounts. Revenue comprises fee income from securities underwriting activities and brokerage income on the trades executed in secondary markets. Revenue is recognised when the services are rendered for the securities underwriting activities or when the trades are executed for the brokerage activities.

3.7 Finance income

Finance income comprises interest income on cash and cash equivalents. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

3.8 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3.9 Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under *FRS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary difference on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

The measurement of deferred taxes reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

3.10 New standards and interpretations not adopted

A number of new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2019 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the new or amended standards and interpretations in preparing these financial statements.

The following new FRSs, interpretations and amendments to FRSs are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

- *Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in FRS Standards*
- *Definition of a Business* (Amendments to FRS 103)
- *Definition of Material* (Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 8)

4 Plant and equipment

	Computer hardware S\$	Furniture S\$	Total S\$
Cost			
At 1 April 2018	46,542	16,702	63,244
Additions	4,173	1,590	5,763
At 31 March 2019	50,715	18,292	69,007
At 1 April 2019	50,715	18,292	69,007
Additions	3,936	–	3,936
At 31 March 2020	54,651	18,292	72,943
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 April 2018	45,873	16,702	62,575
Depreciation for the year	2,756	530	3,286
At 31 March 2019	48,629	17,232	65,861
At 1 April 2019	48,629	17,232	65,861
Depreciation for the year	4,054	530	4,584
At 31 March 2020	52,683	17,762	70,445
Carrying amounts			
At 1 April 2019	669	–	669
At 31 March 2019	2,086	1,060	3,146
At 31 March 2020	1,968	530	2,498

5 Trade and other receivables

	2020 S\$	2019 S\$
Trade receivables	356,175	112,541
Amount due from immediate holding company (non-trade)	–	2,168
Amount due from a related company (trade)	785	–
Other receivables	6,850	–
Deposits	12,910	42,824
Accrued interest	22,982	945
GST receivable	2,299	4,322
Prepayments	–	11,000
	402,001	173,800
Loss allowance on trade and other receivables recognised under FRS 109	(14,556)	–
Trade and other receivables as at 31 March	387,445	173,800
	2020 S\$	2019 S\$
Non-current	12,910	9,600
Current	374,535	164,200
	387,445	173,800

The non-trade amounts due from the immediate holding company are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Credit and market risks

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks are disclosed in note 15.

6 Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
	S\$	S\$
Bank balance	4,515,834	4,659,679
Short-term time deposits	6,911,569	6,900,000
	11,427,403	11,559,679
Loss allowance on cash and cash equivalents recognised under FRS 109	(18,887)	(19,098)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March	11,408,516	11,540,581

Cash at bank includes an amount of \$88,686 (2019: \$78,038) with a branch of the ultimate holding company.

Short-term time deposits are held with a branch of the ultimate holding company. The effective interest rate per annum ranged from 0.25% to 1.53% (2019: 0.30% to 2.25%) and the deposits have a maturity less than 3 months (2019: 3 months to 6 months).

7 Share capital

	2020	2019
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Fully paid ordinary shares, with no par value:		
In issue at 1 April and 31 March	13,000,000	13,000,000

The holder of ordinary shares is entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and is entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets. All rights attached to the Company's shares held by the Company are suspended until those shares are reissued.

Capital management

The Company defines "capital" as including all components of equity plus any loans from its immediate holding company with no fixed terms of repayment. Trading balances that arise as a result of trading transactions with other group companies are not regarded by the Company as capital.

The Company's capital management policies are to diversify its sources of capital, to allocate capital efficiently, guided by the need to maintain a prudent relationship between available capital and the risks of its underlying businesses and to meet the expectations of key constituencies, including investors and regulators.

The capital management process, which is centrally supervised by senior management, includes periodic reviews of both the demand for and supply of capital. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may take certain actions like adjusting the amount of dividend payment and issuing new shares.

In obtaining the CMSL, the Company is also required to provide to MAS a Banker's Guarantee of S\$100,000 which will remain in force as long as the Capital Markets Services License remains valid.

As a CMSL holder, the Company is required to comply with applicable risk based capital adequacy requirements.

The Company has complied with the above regulatory requirements during the year.

There were no significant changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

8 Other payables

	2020	2019
	S\$	S\$
Other payables	9,768	15,756
Accrued employee related expenses	11,118	20,309
Accrued operating expenses	75,785	73,300
Provision for restoration	9,080	—
	105,751	109,365

The non-trade amount due to immediate holding company is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Market and liquidity risks

The Company's exposures to currency risk and to liquidity risk related to other payables are disclosed in note 15.

9 Revenue

	2020	2019
	S\$	S\$
Revenue from underwriting services	575,825	111,761

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies:

Underwriting services

Nature of services	The Company will enter into a subscription agreement with the bond issuer, agreeing to undertake subscription and payment of, or to procure subscribers for the bond. This subscription letter contains all terms and conditions agreed upon by both the issuers and the underwriters, including the management and underwriting commission to be earned by the company. In certain cases, the fee may be agreed in a separate Fee Letter. This fee income may be agreed as a flat fee, or a percentage of the total value of bonds underwritten.
When revenue is recognised	Revenue is recognised on the date of execution as agreed in the Subscription Agreement.
Significant payment terms	Due date for payment is due within 30 days of the date of invoice. The Company will recover late payment charges in case the payment is made after due date.

10 Finance income

	2020	2019
	S\$	S\$
Interest income from banks	87,282	99,243

11 Operating expenses

The following items have been included in operating expenses:

	2020	2019
	S\$	S\$
Salaries and related costs	357,211	322,968
Contributions to defined contribution plans	18,612	13,645
Lease expenses	15,036	183,339
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4,584	3,286
Depreciation of ROU assets	71,840	—

12 Tax expense

Tax recognised in profit or loss

	2020	2019
	S\$	S\$
Current tax expense		
Current year	–	–
Adjustment for prior years	–	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Profit/(Loss) before tax	89,180	(320,535)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax calculated using Singapore tax rate of 17%	15,161	(54,491)
Non-deductible expenses	2,178	1,480
Income not subject to tax	–	(51,181)
Current-year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	–	104,192
Recognition of tax effect of previously unrecognised tax losses	(17,339)	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	–	–

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:

	2020	2019
	S\$	S\$
Unutilised tax losses	1,445,588	1,546,584
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Taxes losses carried forward

The unutilised tax losses are subject to compliance with the Singapore Income Tax Act, Chapter 134 and agreement of the Comptroller of Income Tax. The deductible temporary differences do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the Company can utilise the benefits therefrom.

13 Leases

Leases as lessee (FRS 116)

The Company leases its office space and a residential property. The leases typically run for a period of 2 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. For certain leases, the Company is restricted from entering into any sub-lease arrangements.

The Company leases office equipment with a contract term of 5 years. These leases are of low-value items. The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

Right-of-use assets

	Office space S\$	Residential property S\$	Total S\$
2020			
Balance at 1 April	–	101,825	101,825
Additions to right-of-use assets	106,115	–	106,115
Depreciation charge for the year	(32,424)	(39,416)	(71,840)
Balance at 31 March	<u>73,691</u>	<u>62,409</u>	<u>136,100</u>

Lease liabilities

	2020 S\$	2019 S\$
Current Liabilities		
Lease liabilities	71,904	–
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	<u>59,562</u>	–
Total	<u><u>131,466</u></u>	<u>–</u>

Terms and repayment schedule

Terms and conditions of lease liabilities are as follows

	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	Face value S\$	Carrying amount S\$
Lease liabilities	2.63%-2.78%	2020-2021	134,600	131,466
Total			<u>134,600</u>	<u>131,466</u>

Maturity profile of lease payments

	Carrying amount S\$	Contractual cash flows S\$	Within 1 year S\$	1 – 2 years S\$
Lease liabilities	<u>131,466</u>	<u>(134,600)</u>	<u>(74,400)</u>	<u>(60,200)</u>

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2020 S\$
2020 – Leases under FRS 116	
Interest on lease liabilities	4,206
Expenses relating to short-term leases	10,991
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	<u>4,045</u>

	2019 S\$
2019 – Operating leases under FRS 17	
Lease expense	<u>183,339</u>

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

	2020 S\$
Total cash outflow for leases	<u><u>71,600</u></u>

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	S\$
Lease liabilities	
Balance at 1 April	101,825
Changes from financing cash flows	
Payment of lease liabilities	(67,394)
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>(4,206)</u>
Total changes from financing cash flows	(71,600)
Other changes	
New lease	97,035
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>4,206</u>
Total other changes	101,241
Balance at 31 March	<u><u>131,466</u></u>

Extension options

Some leases contain extension options exercisable by the Company up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Company seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the lessors. The Company assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

14 Significant related party transactions

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel of the Company are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. The Company considers directors of the Company to be the key management personnel of the Company. Remuneration paid to key management personnel included in staff costs is as follows:

	2020	2019
	S\$	S\$
Directors' remuneration comprised:		
- Short-term employee benefits	176,906	174,072
- Post-employment benefits (including CPF)	1,525	1,547
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Other related party transactions

During the financial year, other than those disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, there were the following significant related party transactions carried out based on terms agreed between the parties:

	2020	2019
	S\$	S\$
Branch of the ultimate holding company		
Bank expense	(2,605)	(2,595)
Interest income	87,282	99,243
Immediate holding company		
Funds paid on behalf	–	2,168
Other related parties		
Funds paid on behalf	785	–
Professional fees paid to Straits Law Practice (the legal firm where Mr. M Rajaram, Secretary and Director of the Company, is a Partner)	(2,482)	(1,455)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

15 **Financial risk management**

Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk
- currency risk
- interest rate risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. Management is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. Management reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and debt investments.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, before taking into account any collateral held. The Company does not hold any collateral in respect of its financial assets.

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the demographics of the Company's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk.

Loss allowance on trade receivables has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its trade receivables have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of S\$11,408,516 at 31 March 2020 (2019: S\$11,540,581). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties which are rated AA to BBB-, based on *Standard & Poor* ratings.

Expected credit loss assessment

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (including but not limited to external ratings, audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections and available press information about customers) and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default.

Loss allowance on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

In addition, the Company maintains the following lines of credit:

- USD 10 million (2019: USD 25 million) facility that is unsecured and can be drawn down to meet short-term financing needs. Interest would be payable on the basis of drawdown letter.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements:

	Carrying amount S\$	Contractual cash flows	
		Total S\$	Within 1 year S\$
31 March 2020			
Non-derivative financial liabilities			
Other payables*	94,633	94,633	94,633
<hr/>			
31 March 2019			
Non-derivative financial liabilities			
Other payables*	89,056	89,056	89,056
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*Excludes accrued employee related expenses

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risks arising from the potential fluctuation in values of certain receivables due to changes in exchange rates as these are denominated in currencies other than Singapore dollars. The Company manages its currency risk by monitoring these assets to avoid undue exposure to such risk.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts in Singapore Dollar equivalent.

	EUR	USD
	S\$	S\$
31 March 2020		
Cash and cash equivalents	113,244	346,573
Trade and other receivables	–	356,175
Other payables	–	(9,768)
	113,244	692,980
31 March 2019		
Cash and cash equivalents	147,243	3,917,788
Trade and other receivables	–	112,541
Other payables	–	(9,296)
	147,243	4,021,033

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening of the Singapore dollar, as indicated below, against the above currencies at 31 March would have decreased profit and loss by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	2020	2019
	S\$	S\$
EUR	11,324	14,724
USD	69,298	402,103

A 10% weakening of Singapore dollar against the above currencies at 31 March would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Surplus funds are placed with reputable banks. The Company currently has no loans or borrowings and therefore is not exposed to interest rate risk resulting from loans or borrowings.

The table below summarises interest-bearing assets at the reporting date. There are no interest-bearing liabilities at the reporting date.

	Total S\$
31 March 2020	
Fixed rate financial asset	
Fixed deposit with financial institution	6,911,569
31 March 2019	
Fixed rate financial asset	
Fixed deposit with financial institution	6,900,000

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, in respect of the fixed rate financial assets, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss and equity.

16 Accounting classifications of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

		Financial assets at amortised cost S\$	Other financial liabilities S\$	Total carrying amount S\$
31 March 2020				
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Cash and cash equivalents	6	11,408,516	–	11,408,516
Trade and other receivables*	5	385,146	–	385,146
		11,793,662	–	11,793,662
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Other payables**	8	–	(94,633)	(94,633)

31 March 2019

**Financial assets not measured
at fair value**

Cash and cash equivalents	6	11,540,581	–	11,540,581
Trade and other receivables*	5	158,478	–	158,478
		<u>11,699,059</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>11,699,059</u>

**Financial liabilities measured
at fair value**

Other payables**	8	–	(89,056)	(89,056)
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* Excludes prepayment and GST receivable

** Excludes accrued employee related expenses

17 Subsequent events

COVID-19 Outbreak

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak to be a pandemic in recognition of its rapid spread across the globe, with over 150 countries now affected. Many governments are taking increasingly stringent steps to help contain or delay the spread of the virus. Currently, there is a significant increase in economic uncertainty which is, for example, evidenced by more volatile asset prices and currency exchange rates.

For the Company’s 31 March 2020 financial statements, the Coronavirus outbreak and the related impacts are considered non-adjusting events. Consequently, there is no impact on the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities. Due to the uncertainty of the outcome of the current events, the Company cannot reasonably estimate the impact these events will have on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows in the future.