

**ADITYA BIRLA SUN LIFE ASSET  
MANAGEMENT COMPANY PTE. LTD.**

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)  
(Registration Number: 201001946G)

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2017**

# ADITYA BIRLA SUN LIFE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY PTE. LTD.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

---

## Directors

Anantha Subrahmanya Dhananjaya  
Asher Mukulchandra Govindji  
Balasubramanian Athmanathan  
Mark Christopher Rogers  
Vikas Gautam

## Secretary

Ang Yee Koon Daphne  
Kamille Teo Wei Wei (Resigned on 25 July 2016)  
Tan Zhe Lei (Appointed on 25 July 2016)

## Registered Office

1 Marina Boulevard  
#28-00  
One Marina Boulevard  
Singapore 018989

## Auditors

Rohan • Mah & Partners LLP

## Banker

Citibank N.A.

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Directors' Statement	1 - 2
Independent Auditor's Report	3 - 5
Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10 - 36

## **DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**

---

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Aditya Birla Sun Life Asset Management Company Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

### **1 OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS**

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debt as and when they fall due.

### **2 DIRECTORS**

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

Anantha Subrahmanya Dhananjaya  
Asher Mukulchandra Govindji  
Balasubramanian Athmanathan  
Mark Christopher Rogers  
Vikas Gautam

### **3 ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES**

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.

### **4 DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES**

According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act"), the directors of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations.

### **5 SHARE OPTIONS**

There were no options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**

---

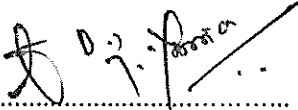
**6 AUDITORS**

The auditors Messrs Rohan • Mah & Partners LLP have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**



.....  
**Vikas Gautam**  
Director



.....  
**Balasubramanian Athmanathan**  
Director

Singapore,

**21 APR 2017**

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

### **ADITYA BIRLA SUN LIFE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY PTE. LTD.**

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

##### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Aditya Birla Sun Life Asset Management Company Pte. Ltd. ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017, and 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.

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 2017 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

##### **Other Information**

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

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

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



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF**

### **ADITYA BIRLA SUN LIFE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY PTE. LTD.**

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

#### **Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and 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.

#### **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 misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF**

**ADITYA BIRLA SUN LIFE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY PTE. LTD.**

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements - cont'd**

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

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

*Rohan. Mah & Partners LLP*

**ROHAN • MAH & PARTNERS LLP**  
**Public Accountants and**  
**Chartered Accountants**

Singapore  
21 April 2017  
(RK/MA./SR//KS/FC/ns)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

	Note	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
<b>ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-Current Asset</b>			
Plant and equipment	3	50,623	99,793
Available-for-sale investment	4	1	-
		<u>50,624</u>	<u>99,793</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	5	3,743,128	942,003
Cash and cash equivalents	8	681,199	1,243,546
		<u>4,424,327</u>	<u>2,185,549</u>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	9	1,477,648	1,327,500
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<u>2,946,679</u>	<u>858,049</u>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<u>2,997,303</u>	<u>957,842</u>
<b>Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company</b>			
Share capital	11	13,600,000	11,900,000
Accumulated losses		<u>(10,602,697)</u>	<u>(10,942,158)</u>
<b>Total Equity</b>		<u>2,997,303</u>	<u>957,842</u>

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



**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Note	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Revenue	12	<u>5,323,583</u>	<u>3,644,845</u>
<b>Less: Other items of expense</b>			
Depreciation of plant and equipment		53,172	36,559
Fund expenses		786,622	1,061,013
Office rental		110,732	110,732
Staff costs	13	2,611,697	2,332,563
Legal and professional fees		858,088	942,940
Travelling expenses		67,304	99,468
Other expenses	14	<u>496,507</u>	<u>477,570</u>
		<u>(4,984,122)</u>	<u>(5,060,845)</u>
<b>Profit/(Loss) before taxation</b>		339,461	(1,416,000)
Taxation	15	-	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the year</b>		<u>339,461</u>	<u>(1,416,000)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss)</b>		<u>339,461</u>	<u>(1,416,000)</u>
<b>Profit/(Loss) attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the Company		<u>339,461</u>	<u>(1,416,000)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the Company		<u>339,461</u>	<u>(1,416,000)</u>

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

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

---

	<b>Share Capital S\$</b>	<b>Accumulated Losses S\$</b>	<b>Total S\$</b>
As at 1 April 2015	10,200,000	(9,526,158)	673,842
Issuance of shares (Note 11)	1,700,000	-	1,700,000
Total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,416,000)</u>	<u>(1,416,000)</u>
As at 31 March 2016	11,900,000	(10,942,158)	957,842
Issuance of shares (Note 11)	1,700,000	-	1,700,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>339,461</u>	<u>339,461</u>
As at 31 March 2017	<u>13,600,000</u>	<u>(10,602,697)</u>	<u>2,997,303</u>

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

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	339,461	(1,416,000)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	53,172	36,559
Plant and equipment written off	-	436
Provisions for the year	927,685	855,156
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	1,320,318	(523,849)
Working capital changes, excluding changes related to cash:		
Trade and other receivables	(2,801,125)	326,052
Trade and other payables	(777,537)	(868,352)
Cash used in operations	(3,578,662)	(1,066,149)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,258,344)	(1,066,149)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Acquisition of plant and equipment	(4,002)	(64,605)
Addition of investment	(1)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,003)	(64,605)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY</b>		
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares	1,700,000	1,700,000
Net cash generated from financing activity	1,700,000	1,700,000
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	(562,347)	569,246
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>	1,243,546	674,300
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 8)</b>	681,199	1,243,546

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

---

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

**1 CORPORATE INFORMATION**

Aditya Birla Sun Life Asset Management Company Pte. Ltd. is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore with its registered office at 1 Marina Boulevard #28-00 One Marina Boulevard, Singapore 018989 and the principal place of business at 16 Raffles Quay #32-04, Hong Leong Building, Singapore 048581.

The principal activities of the Company are that of fund management and investment advisory. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The immediate holding company is Birla Sun Life Asset Management Company Limited, a company incorporated in Republic of India. Related corporations in the financial statements refer to companies within Birla Sun Life Asset Management Company Limited group.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2017 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 21 April 2017.

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**2.1 Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS"). The financial statements, expressed in Singapore Dollar (SGD or S\$) are prepared based on the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. There are no critical accounting estimates and assumptions used that are significant to the financial statements, and areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity except as disclosed in Note 19.

In the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2016. The adoption of these new/revised FRSs and INT FRSs does not result in changes to the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

The adoption of the above FRSs did not result in substantial changes to the Company's accounting policies.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

---

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd**

**2.1 Basis of Preparation - cont'd**

The Company has not applied any new standard or interpretation that has been issued but is not yet effective. The new standards that have been issued and not yet effective do not have any impact on the results of current or prior years or in the period of their initial adoption.

**2.2 Plant And Equipment**

**2.2.1 Measurement**

Items of plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

**2.2.2 Components of Costs**

The cost of an item of plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any cost 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.

**2.2.3 Depreciation**

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis so as to write off the cost of plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Office equipment	5
Computer	3
Furniture and fittings	5
Leasehold improvements	4

The useful lives of plant and equipment are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate at each statement of financial position date.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

**2.2.4 Subsequent Expenditure**

Subsequent expenditure relating to plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as repair and maintenance expense in the Statement of comprehensive income during the financial year in which it is incurred.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

---

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd**

**2.2 Plant And Equipment - cont'd**

**2.2.5 Disposal**

On disposal of an item of plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

**2.3 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

**2.3.1 Plant And Equipment**

Plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever there is any indication that these assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use) of the asset is estimated to determine the amount of impairment loss.

For the purpose of impairment testing of these assets, recoverable amount is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs to.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the assets' recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of an asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in the income statement, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

**2.4 Financial Assets**

**2.4.1 Initial Recognition and Measurement**

Financial assets are recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured as fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

---

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd**

**2.4 Financial Assets - cont'd**

**2.4.2 Subsequent Measurement**

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by FRS 39. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

The Company has not designated any financial assets upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in profit or loss. Net gains or net losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include exchange differences, interest and dividend income.

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

---

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd**

**2.4 Financial Assets - cont'd**

**2.4.2 Subsequent Measurement - cont'd**

(iii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets include equity and debts securities. Equity investments classified as available-for-sale are those, which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are those which are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial asset are recognised in other comprehensive income, except that impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary instruments and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is derecognised.

Investments in equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less impairment loss.

**2.4.3 Derecognition**

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

---

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd**

**2.5 Impairment of Financial Assets**

The Company assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

**2.5.1 *Financial Assets Carried at Amortised Cost***

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Company first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account, the amounts charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying value of the financial asset.

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has incurred, the Company considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

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 recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

---

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd**

**2.5 Impairment of Financial Assets - cont'd**

**2.5.2 *Financial Assets Carried at Cost***

If there is objective evidence (such as significant adverse changes in the business environment where the issuer operates, probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the issuer) that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed in subsequent periods.

**2.5.3 *Available-For-Sale Financial Assets***

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence of impairment include

- (i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor,
- (ii) information about significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates, and indicates that the cost of the investment in equity instrument may not be recovered; and
- (iii) a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its costs. 'Significant' is to be evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost.

If an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss, is transferred from other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses in respect of equity instruments are not recognised in profit or loss; increase in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortised cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in profit or loss. Future interest income continues to be accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as part of finance income. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increases can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed in profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

---

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd**

**2.6 Financial Liabilities**

**2.6.1 Initial Recognition and Measurement**

Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of other financial liabilities, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

**2.6.2 Subsequent Measurement**

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

The Company has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Other financial liabilities

After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortization process.

**2.6.3 Derecognition**

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

---

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd**

**2.7 Foreign Currency**

**2.7.1 Functional And Presentation Currency**

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

**2.7.2 Foreign Currencies Transactions**

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into recording currencies at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Singapore Dollar at the exchange rates ruling at the statement of financial position date. Exchange gains and losses are dealt with in the Statement of comprehensive income.

**2.8 Related Parties**

A related party is defined as follows:

**(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:**

- (i) Has control or joint control over the Company;
- (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or
- (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

**(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:**

- (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or and associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); and
- (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

---

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd**

**2.9 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and which form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

**2.10 Fair Value Estimation**

The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets held by the Company are the current bid prices; the appropriate quoted market prices for financial liabilities are the current ask prices.

The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each statement of financial position date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used where appropriate. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are also used to determine the fair values of the financial instruments.

The carrying amounts of current receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair values of non-current receivables for disclosure purposes are estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rates that are available to the Company for similar financial instruments.

**2.11 Share Capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

**2.12 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance costs.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

---

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd**

**2.12 Provisions - cont'd**

Provisions are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

**2.13 Leases**

**2.13.1 Operating Leases**

Leases of assets in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are taken to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

**2.14 Finance Costs**

Interest expense and similar charges are expensed in the profit and loss account in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are capitalised as being directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to be prepared for its intended use or sale. The interest component of finance lease payments is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method.

**2.15 Interest-Bearing Loans And Borrowings**

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

**2.16 Revenue Recognition**

Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive incomes as follows:

**2.16.1 Servicing Income**

Income from management of investments and provision of advisory services are recognised as revenue as the services are provided.

**2.16.2 Interest Income**

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

---

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd**

**2.17 Employee Benefits**

**2.17.1 Defined Contribution Pension Costs**

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund, and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if any of the funds do not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee services in the current and preceding financial years. The Company's contribution to defined contribution plans are recognised in the financial year to which they relate.

**2.17.2 Employee Leave Entitlement**

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

**2.17.3 Retirement Benefit Costs**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit schemes, such as the Singapore Central Fund, are dealt with as payments to defined contribution plans where the obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution plan.

**2.18 Income Taxes**

Current income tax liabilities (and assets) for the current and prior periods are recognised at the amounts expected to be paid to (or recovered from) the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred income tax assets/liabilities are recognised for all deductible taxable temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax assets/liabilities arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at:

- (i) the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date; and

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

---

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd**

**2.18 Income Taxes - cont'd**

- (ii) the tax consequence that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the statement of financial position date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expenses in the statement of comprehensive income for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from a business combination or a transaction which is recognised directly in equity. Deferred tax on temporary differences arising from the revaluation gains and losses on land and buildings, fair value gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets and cash flow hedges, and the liability component of convertible debts are charged or credited directly to equity in the same period the temporary differences arise. Deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

**2.19 Government Grants**

Grants from the government are recognised as a receivable at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all the attached conditions.

Government grants receivable are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants relating to expenses are shown separately as other income.

Government grants relating to assets are deducted against the carrying amount of the assets.

Jobs credit grants, which are government grants given to match staff and business costs, are recognised in the month of payment only as certain conditions have to be fulfilled before payment.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

**3 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

<b>2017</b>	<b>Office equipment</b>	<b>Computer</b>	<b>Furniture and fittings</b>	<b>Leasehold improvements</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cost</b>	<b>S\$</b>	<b>S\$</b>	<b>S\$</b>	<b>S\$</b>	<b>S\$</b>
At beginning of year	20,871	86,235	32,455	111,117	250,678
Additions	407	3,595	-	-	4,002
At end of year	<u>21,278</u>	<u>89,830</u>	<u>32,455</u>	<u>111,117</u>	<u>254,680</u>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>					
At beginning of year	14,979	78,791	8,488	48,627	150,885
Depreciation	1,525	4,261	5,686	41,700	53,172
At end of year	<u>16,504</u>	<u>83,052</u>	<u>14,174</u>	<u>90,327</u>	<u>204,057</u>
<b>Carrying Amount</b>					
At end of year	<u>4,774</u>	<u>6,778</u>	<u>18,281</u>	<u>20,790</u>	<u>50,623</u>
<b>2016</b>					
<b>Cost</b>					
At beginning of year	15,105	79,617	5,509	89,018	189,249
Additions	3,960	9,186	18,802	32,657	64,605
Reclassification	2,214	-	8,344	(10,558)	-
Disposals	(408)	(2,568)	(200)	-	(3,176)
At end of year	<u>20,871</u>	<u>86,235</u>	<u>32,455</u>	<u>111,117</u>	<u>250,678</u>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>					
At beginning of year	14,003	78,986	5,336	18,741	117,066
Depreciation	1,091	2,373	3,209	29,886	36,559
Disposals	(115)	(2,568)	(57)	-	(2,740)
At end of year	<u>14,979</u>	<u>78,791</u>	<u>8,488</u>	<u>48,627</u>	<u>150,885</u>
<b>Carrying Amount</b>					
At end of year	<u>5,892</u>	<u>7,444</u>	<u>23,967</u>	<u>62,490</u>	<u>99,793</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

**4 AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENT**

The Company has 2 Available-For-Sale (AFS) investment Portfolios.

**A - International Opportunities Fund SPC (IOF)**

This relates to an Investment of US\$0.01 in International Opportunities Fund SPC (IOF) made by the Company in November 2013. IOF is a Segregated Portfolio Company set up as a fund in Cayman Islands. In terms of constitution and private placement memorandum, IOF has various segregated portfolio which issue redeemable participating shares. Each Segregated Portfolio of participating shares has its own statement of financial position and Profit and Loss account. There is an additional investment of US\$1.00 in Global Clean Energy Fund SPC in April 2016.

**B - Global Green Energy Fund (GGEF)**

During the financial year, Company made Investment of US\$1.0 in Global Green Energy Fund (GGEF) in April 2016. GGEF is a Segregated Portfolio Company set up as a fund in Cayman Islands. In terms of constitution and private placement memorandum, GGEF has the Fund is permitted to create one or more segregated portfolios in order to segregate the assets and liabilities of the Fund held in respect of one segregated portfolio from the assets and liabilities of the Fund held in respect of any other segregated portfolio and/or the general assets and liabilities of the Fund.

The Profit / Loss of each such Portfolio belongs to the participating shareholders of that segregated portfolio. The Company and Aditya Birla Sun Life Asset Management Company Limited (ABSLAMC) owns 100% of the management share and management shareholder is not entitled to any beneficial interest in the profit / loss of various segregated portfolios nor is required to make good any shortfall. In substance there are no direct or indirect economic benefits received by the management shareholders. The substance over form must prevail. Accordingly, the Company has not consolidated these investments in the financial statement.

**5 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>S\$</b>	<b>S\$</b>
Trade receivables (Note 6)	2,592,699	-
Unbilled revenue	850,583	772,410
Other receivables (Note 7)	299,846	169,593
	<u>3,743,128</u>	<u>942,003</u>

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>S\$</b>	<b>S\$</b>
Indian Rupee	1,183	3,412
Singapore Dollar	3,519,333	814,220
United States Dollar	222,612	124,371
	<u>3,743,128</u>	<u>942,003</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

**6 TRADE RECEIVABLES**

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Trade receivables from:		
Ultimate holding company	138,350	-
Outside parties	2,454,349	-
	<u>2,592,699</u>	<u>-</u>

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 days' terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

The maximum exposure of credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date is S\$2,592,699 (2016: S\$NIL).

The aging of trade receivables at the reporting date is:

	Gross 2017 S\$	Impairment losses 2017 S\$	Gross 2016 S\$	Impairment losses 2016 S\$
Past due 0 - 30 days	2,203,833	-	-	-
Past due 31 - 120 days	388,866	-	-	-
	<u>2,592,699</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Based on historical default rates, the Company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of trade receivables past due up to 120 days. These receivables are mainly arising by customers that have good record with the Company.

**7 OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Deposits	26,732	26,732
Prepayments	185,149	142,861
Recoverable expenses	87,965	-
	<u>299,846</u>	<u>169,593</u>

Deposits comprise mainly rental deposits for office premise and accommodation for the directors of the Company.

**8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Cash and cash equivalents	678,832	1,239,776
Cash on hand	2,367	3,770
	<u>681,199</u>	<u>1,243,546</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

**8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - cont'd**

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Singapore Dollar	680,451	1,242,725
Others*	748	821
	<u>681,199</u>	<u>1,243,546</u>

\*Others consist of cash denominated in the following: Hong Kong Dollar, Indonesian Rupiah, Indian Rupee, Japanese Yen, Malaysian Ringgit, Philippine Peso, South Korean Won and United Arab Emirates, Dirham,

**9 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Ultimate holding company		
Accrued operating expense - trade	<u>89,511</u>	<u>93,692</u>
Related party		
Accrued operating expense - trade	<u>69,309</u>	<u>81,118</u>
Outside Parties		
Accrued operating expenses - others	182,966	188,710
Provisions (Note 10)	931,968	866,922
Other payables	<u>203,894</u>	<u>97,058</u>
	<u>1,477,648</u>	<u>1,327,500</u>

These amounts are non-interest bearing. Trade payables due to ultimate holding company and related party are repayable on demand while other payables are unsecured and have a credit terms of 30 days (2016: 30 days).

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Euro	-	23,663
Indian Rupee	16,578	7,913
Singapore Dollar	1,271,175	1,222,529
United States Dollar	<u>189,895</u>	<u>73,395</u>
	<u>1,477,648</u>	<u>1,327,500</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

**10 PROVISIONS**

	Provision for bonus	Provision for restoration costs	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$
<b>2017</b>			
At beginning of year	853,372	13,550	866,922
Provision made during the year	918,652	9,033	927,685
Provision utilised during the year	(862,639)	-	(862,639)
At end of year	<u>909,385</u>	<u>22,583</u>	<u>931,968</u>
<b>2016</b>			
At beginning of year	902,945	4,517	907,462
Provision made during the year	861,744	9,033	870,777
Provision utilised during the year	(895,696)	-	(895,696)
Provision written back during the year	(15,621)	-	(15,621)
At end of year	<u>853,372</u>	<u>13,550</u>	<u>866,922</u>

The provision for bonus represents the management's best estimate of the bonus to be paid to the employees based on the Company's and individual's performance during the current financial year.

The provision for restoration costs are the estimated costs of dismantlement, removal or restoration of plant and equipment arising from the acquisition or use of assets, which are capitalised and included in the cost of plant and equipment.

**11 SHARE CAPITAL**

	2017		2016	
	No. of shares	S\$	No. of shares	S\$
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid:				
At beginning of year	11,900,000	11,900,000	10,200,000	10,200,000
Issued during the year	<u>1,700,000</u>	<u>1,700,000</u>	<u>1,700,000</u>	<u>1,700,000</u>
At end of year	<u>13,600,000</u>	<u>13,600,000</u>	<u>11,900,000</u>	<u>11,900,000</u>

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carries no right of fixed income. The holder of ordinary shares is entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time by the Company. All ordinary shares have no par value and carry one vote per share without restriction.

On 15 September 2016 and 28 December 2016 the Company issued 700,000 and 1,000,000 ordinary shares to its holding company for cash at S\$700,000 and S\$1,000,000 for working capital purposes respectively.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

**12 REVENUE**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>S\$</b>	<b>S\$</b>
Advisory fee income	12,716	31,796
Management fee income	4,114,626	2,962,529
Marketing fee income	859,667	442,393
Other service income	3,590	4,879
Sub-management fee income	332,984	203,248
	<u>5,323,583</u>	<u>3,644,845</u>

**13 STAFF COSTS**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>S\$</b>	<b>S\$</b>
Salaries, bonus and other related costs	2,366,812	2,123,484
Defined contribution pension costs	77,169	51,807
Other benefits*	167,716	157,272
	<u>2,611,697</u>	<u>2,332,563</u>

The above includes key management personnel remuneration as disclosed in Note 17.

\* Includes housing allowance amounting to S\$84,000 (2016: S\$70,500) for the directors.

**14 OTHER EXPENSES**

Other expenses include:

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>S\$</b>	<b>S\$</b>
Database research expenses	169,120	152,253
Insurance expenses	112,432	77,290
Telecommunication expenses	52,847	56,478
	<u>334,399</u>	<u>386,021</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

**15 TAXATION**

Major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Current year taxation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

A reconciliation between the tax expense and the product of accounting profit and loss multiplied by the applicable tax rate are as follows:

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	<u>339,461</u>	<u>(1,416,000)</u>
Income tax on profit/(loss) before tax at 17%	57,708	(240,720)
Adjustments:		
Non-deductible expenses	8,359	185,278
Unutilised tax losses	-	55,442
Utilisation of unrecognised tax losses	<u>(66,067)</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**Unrecognised deferred tax assets:**

Deferred tax assets in respect of the following items have not been recognised in the financial statements as the probability of future taxable profits being available to utilise such benefits cannot be reliably established:

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Differences in tax written down value and net book value of plant and equipment	(8,606)	87,606
Unutilised tax losses	1,051,561	1,117,628
Unabsorbed capital allowances	14,425	16,783
	<u>1,057,380</u>	<u>1,222,017</u>

The Company's unutilised capital allowances and tax losses are available for offset against future taxable profits subject to the agreement of the tax authorities and compliance with certain provisions of the Singapore Income Tax Act, Cap.134.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

**16 OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS**

Rental expenses (principally for offices) for the year ended 31 March 2017 are S\$110,732 (2016: S\$110,732). Future minimum rental under non-cancellable leases as at 31 March are as follows:

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Within 1 year	108,228	110,732
After 1 year but within 5 years	158,587	55,366
	<u>266,815</u>	<u>166,098</u>

The current office leases would be renewed for another 2 years from October 2017 to September 2019.

**17 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS**

Significant related parties transactions on terms agreed between the Company and its related parties are as follows:

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
<b>Ultimate Holding Company</b>		
Advisory fee	356,922	414,412
Marketing fee receivable from ultimate holding company	<u>(138,350)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Related party</b>		
Referral fee	<u>282,318</u>	<u>326,231</u>

Balances with related parties at the statement of financial position date are set out in Note 6 and 9.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. The Company's key management personnel are mainly the Directors of the Company.

Key management personnel compensation for the financial year is as follows:

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Directors		
Fees	20,801	20,795
Remunerations	<u>831,620</u>	<u>880,522</u>
	<u>852,421</u>	<u>901,317</u>



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

**18 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

**Categories of Financial Instruments**

The carrying amounts presented in the statement of financial position relate to the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities:

	2017	2016
	S\$	S\$
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Loans and receivables:		
Trade and other receivables	2,707,396	26,732
Cash and cash equivalents	681,199	1,243,546
	<u>3,388,595</u>	<u>1,270,278</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Trade and other payables	545,680	460,578
	<u>545,680</u>	<u>460,578</u>

**Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies**

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit, foreign currency, interest rate and liquidity risks. The policies of managing each of these risks are summarised below:

**Credit Risk**

The credit risk refers to the risk that counter parties may default on their contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. The Company's customer portfolio is diversified and there is no reliance on any customer. These exposures are monitored and provision for potential credit losses is adjusted when necessary. The aggregate amount of its trade and other receivables and bank balance represents the Company maximum exposure to credit risk.

Cash and bank balances are placed with reputable local financial institutions. Therefore, credit risk arises mainly from the inability of the Company's customers to make payments when due. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for impairment of trade receivables, estimated by management based on prior experience and the current economic environment.

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 6 (Trade Receivables).

**Foreign Currency Risk**

Foreign currency risk arises from change in foreign exchange rates that may have an adverse effect on the Company in the current reporting period and in the future years. The Company relies on natural hedges of matching foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. Consistent effort has also been employed by the company to keep track of exchange rate fluctuations such that funds are converted at favourable exchange rates.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

**18 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - cont'd**

**Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies - cont'd**

**Foreign Currency Risk - cont'd**

The Company's exposure to foreign currency is as follows:

	United States Dollar S\$	Indian Rupee S\$	Euro S\$	Others S\$
<b>2017</b>				
Cash and cash equivalent	-	32	-	716
Trade and other receivables	222,612	1,183	-	-
Trade and other payables	(189,895)	(16,578)	-	-
	<u>32,717</u>	<u>(15,363)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>716</u>
<b>2016</b>				
Cash and cash equivalent	-	33	-	788
Trade and other receivables	124,371	3,412	-	-
Trade and other payables	(73,395)	(7,913)	(23,663)	-
	<u>50,976</u>	<u>(4,468)</u>	<u>(23,663)</u>	<u>788</u>

*Sensitivity analysis*

A 5% strengthening of Singapore Dollar against the following currencies at the reporting date would increase/(decrease) equity and profit or loss (before tax) by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	<b>Statement of Comprehensive Income S\$</b>
<b>2017</b>	
Indian Rupee	768
Others	(36)
United States Dollar	(1,636)
	<u>(904)</u>
<b>2016</b>	
Euro	1,183
Indian Rupee	223
Others	(39)
United States Dollar	(2,549)
	<u>(1,182)</u>

A 5% weakening of Singapore Dollar against the above currencies 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

**18 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - cont'd**

**Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies - cont'd**

**Interest Rate Risk**

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

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. As the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets, the Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

*Sensitivity analysis*

An increase or decrease in 100 basis point ("bp") (1%) in interest rate at the reporting date would have no significant effect on equity and profit or loss (before tax). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

**Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities.

To manage liquidity risk, the Company monitors its net operating cash flow and maintains an adequate level of cash and cash equivalent.

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

<b>2017</b>	<b>Within 1 year S\$</b>	<b>Within 2 to 5 years S\$</b>	<b>More than 5 years S\$</b>	<b>Total S\$</b>
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Trade and other receivables	2,707,396	-	-	2,707,396
Cash and cash equivalents	681,199	-	-	681,199
Total undiscounted financial assets	<u>3,388,595</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,388,595</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Trade and other payables	545,680	-	-	545,680
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	<u>545,680</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>545,680</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u>2,842,915</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,842,915</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

**18 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - cont'd**

**Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies - cont'd**

**Liquidity Risk - cont'd**

2016	Within 1 year S\$	Within 2 to 5 years S\$	More than 5 years S\$	Total S\$
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Trade and other receivables	26,732	-	-	26,732
Cash and cash equivalents	1,243,546	-	-	1,243,546
Total undiscounted financial assets	<u>1,270,278</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,270,278</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Trade and other payables	460,578	-	-	460,578
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	<u>460,578</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>460,578</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u>809,700</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>809,700</u>

**Fair Value of Financial Instruments**

As at the end of the financial year, the Company has no financial assets or financial liabilities that are carried at fair value measurements.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values due to their short term nature.

**19 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT**

Estimates and judgement are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

---

**19 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT - cont'd**

**Allowance for Doubtful Debts**

Allowance for bad and doubtful debts are based on an assessment of the recoverability of trade and other receivables. Allowances are applied to trade and other receivables where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be collectible. The indication of bad and doubtful debts requires the use of judgement and estimates. Where the expected outcome is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of the trade and other receivables and doubtful debts expenses in the period in which such estimates has been changed.

**Estimated Useful Life for Plant and Equipment**

Estimated useful life for plant and equipment is based on the Company's assessment of the expected usage of the asset and expect wear and tear of the asset. The depreciation is charged against the fixed assets to show utilisation of the assets. The estimation of depreciation and useful life requires use of judgement and estimates. Where the expected outcome is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact carrying value of plant and equipment and depreciation expenses in the period in which such estimates has been changed.

**Depreciation of Plant and Equipment**

Plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of plant and equipment to be within 3 to 5 years. The carrying amount of the Company's plant and equipment as at 31 March 2017 is S\$50,623 (2016: S\$99,793). Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual lives of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

**Impairment of Investment and Financial Assets**

The Company follows the guidance of FRS 36 and FRS 39 in determining when an investment or financial assets is other-than-temporary impaired. This assessment requires significant judgement. The Company evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment or financial asset is less than its cost; and the financial health of and near-term business outlook for the investment or financial asset, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow.

**Provision for Income Taxes**

The Company has exposure to income taxes of which a portion of this tax arose from certain transactions and computations for which ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities of expected tax issues based on their best estimates of the likely taxes due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognized, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax positions in the period in which such determination is made. The carrying amounts of current income tax payable and deferred tax liabilities as at 31 March 2017 were NIL (2016: NIL). The Company has unrecognized deferred tax assets as at 31 March 2017 of S\$1,057,380 (2016: S\$1,222,017).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2017**

**19 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT - cont'd**

**Provisions**

The Company recognizes provisions when it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the financial year, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. The carrying amount of provisions as at 31 March 2017 was S\$931,968 (2016: S\$866,922)

**20 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize shareholder's value.

The Company manages its capital structure and make adjustments to it, in light of changes in the working capital requirements, business performance and economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

The Company will continue to be guided by prudent financial policies of which gearing is an important aspects. The gearing ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as borrowings plus trade and other payables less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity plus net debt.

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>S\$</b>	<b>S\$</b>
Net debts	796,449	83,954
Total equity	2,997,303	957,842
Total capital	<u>3,793,752</u>	<u>1,041,796</u>
Gearing ratio	<u>0.21</u>	<u>0.08</u>

The Company is required to maintain a minimum net worth of S\$ 250,000 under the securities and Futures (Financial and Margin Requirements for Holders of Capital Market Services Licenses) Regulations issued by the Monetary Authority of Singapore. In addition, the Company is required, at all times, to maintain a base capital of not less than 120% of its total risk requirement (Operational Risk Requirement). The company is in compliance with these requirements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

Other than the above, the Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.