IRIS BUSINESS SERVICES (ASIA) PTE. LTD.

(Company Registration No. 201001057Z)

Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2019

Iris Business Services (Asia) Pte. Ltd.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Directors

Padmanabhan Anand
Shailesh Brijmohan Gupta
Subramaniam Swaminathan

Secretary

Vangal Ranganathan Rangarajan

Registered Office

19 Keppel Road
#07-08 Jit Poh Building
Singapore 089058

Auditors

Natarajan & Swaminathan
Chartered Accountants of Singapore
1 North Bridge Road
#19-04/05 High Street Centre
Singapore 179094

Index

The directors present this statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019.

1 Directors

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

Padmanabhan Anand

Shailesh Brijmohan Gupta

Subramaniam Swaminathan

2 Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

Neither during nor at the end of the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits through the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

3 Directors' interest in shares and debentures

The directors holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholding kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, except as follows:

	Shareholdings registered in the name of directors		Shareholdings in which directors are deemed to have an interest	
Name of directors and companies in which interests are held	At beginning of year	At end of year	At beginning of year	At end of year
Company *Iris Business Services (Asia) Pte. Ltd.* *Number of ordinary shares*				
Padmanabhan Anand	5,000	5,000	-	-
Subramaniam Swaminathan	-	-	299,900	299,900

4 Share options

During the financial year, there were:

(i) no options granted by the Company to any person to take up unissued shares of the Company; and

(ii) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Company.

As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company under option.

5 Auditors

The auditors, Natarajan & Swaminathan, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

6 Directors' opinion

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50 and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore; and

(b) at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the board of directors

Padmanabhan Anand

Shailesh Brijmohan Gupta

Date: May 15, 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF IRIS BUSINESS SERVICES (ASIA) PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of IRIS BUSINESS SERVICES (ASIA) PTE. LTD. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRS) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements. The Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by S$37,016 (2018:S$64,293) and the total liabilities exceeded its total assets by S$37,013 (2018:S$64,022). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that financial support from its holding company will continue to be available. In the event that there is no continued financial support, the going concern basis would be invalid and provision would have to be made for any loss on realisation on of the Company's assets and further costs, which might arise.

Other Information

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

Other Information *(Cont'd)*

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRS, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSA, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

1 NORTH BRIDGE ROAD, #19-04/05,
HIGH STREET CENTRE,
SINGAPORE 179094
TEL : 63372472, 63372473
FAX : 63382844, 63374070
E-MAIL : ns@nsca.pro
URL : www.nscpa.com.sg

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements *(Cont'd)*

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

Natarajan & Swaminathan
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants Singapore

Date: May 15, 2019

Iris Business Services (Asia) Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		S$	S$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	3	271
Total non-current assets		3	271
Current assets			
Other receivables	5	143,593	145,732
Prepayments		-	3,801
Cash at bank		3,200	1,704
Total current assets		146,793	151,237
Total assets		146,796	151,508
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	6	304,900	304,900
Accumulated losses		(341,913)	(368,922)
Capital deficiency		(37,013)	(64,022)
Current liabilities			
Other payables and accruals	7	183,809	215,530
Total current liabilities		183,809	215,530
Total liabilities		183,809	215,530
Total equity and liabilities		146,796	151,508

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

Iris Business Services (Asia) Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Comprehensive Income *For the financial year ended March 31, 2019*

	Note	2019	2018
		S$	S$
Revenue	8	304,629	594,898
Other income	9	22,750	45,406
Salaries and employee benefits	10	(176,492)	(320,701)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	(268)	(850)
Other operating expenses		(123,610)	(242,144)
Profit before income tax	11	27,009	76,609
Income tax expense	12	-	-
Profit after income tax		27,009	76,609
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		27,009	76,609

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

	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Total
	S$	S$	S$
Balance as at 01.01.2017	304,900	(445,531)	(140,631)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	76,609	76,609
Balance as at 31.03.2018	304,900	(368,922)	(64,022)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	27,009	27,009
Balance as at 31.03.2019	304,900	(341,913)	(37,013)

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

	2019	2018
	S$	S$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	27,009	76,609
Adjustments for:-		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	268	850
Operating profit before working capital changes	27,277	77,459
Other receivables	2,139	(22,872)
Prepayments	3,801	(3,350)
Other payables and accruals	(28,738)	(38,750)
Net cash from operating activities	4,479	12,487
Cash flows from financing activities		
Other payables - holding company, related party and director	(2,983)	(16,200)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,983)	(16,200)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,496	(3,713)
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	1,704	5,417
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	3,200	1,704
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:-		
Cash at bank	3,200	1,704
	3,200	1,704

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

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

1 Corporate information

The Company (Registration No. 201001057Z) is a private limited Company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore.

The registered office and principal place of business are at 19 Keppel Road, #07-08 Jit Poh Building, Singapore 089058.

The principal activities of the Company are to carry on the business of software development and implementation and providing training and consulting services.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

Holding company

The Company is a subsidiary of 'Iris Business Services Limited', a company incorporated in India, which is also the Company's ultimate holding company.

2 Going concern

As at statement of financial position date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by S$37,016 (2018:S$64,293) and the total liabilities exceeded its total assets by S$37,013 (2018:S$64,022). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that financial support from its holding company will continue to be available. In the event that there is no continued financial support, the going concern basis would be invalid and provision would have to be made for any loss on realisation on of the Company's assets and further costs, which might arise. The directors are satisfied that financial support from its holding company will be available as and when required.

3 Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRS") as required by the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50. The financial statements are expressed in Singapore Dollar (S$) and are prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. These estimates and assumptions are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances (refer Note 3(b) to the financial statements).

3 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

a) Basis of preparation *(Cont'd)*

The Company adopted the new or revised FRS that is mandatory for application on that date. This includes the following FRS, which are relevant to the Company as a single entity:

FRS 40	(Amendments)	:	Transfers of Investment Property
FRS 102	(Amendments)	:	Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions
FRS 109		:	Financial Instruments
FRS 115	(Amendments)	:	Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Improvements to FRSs			
FRS 101	(Amendments)	:	First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards

Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

FRS 115 supersedes FRS 11 Construction Contracts, FRS 18 Revenue and related interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. FRS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflect the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

FRS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Company adopted FRS 115 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 April 2018. Under this method, the standard can be applied either to all contracts at the date of initial application or only to contracts that are not completed at this date. The Company elected to apply the standard to all contracts as at 1 April 2018 and there is no material effect or adjustments that arises from the adoption of FRS 115. Consequently no comparative for the 2018 financial year have been impacted or restated.

FRS 109 Financial Instruments

FRS 109 replaces FRS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

3 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

a) Basis of preparation *(Cont'd)*

FRS 109 Financial Instruments *(Cont'd)*

The Company applied FRS 109 retrospectively, with an initial application date of 1 April 2018. The Company has not restated comparative information which continues to be reported under FRS 39 and the disclosure requirements of FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures relating to items within the scope of FRS 39.

The adoption of these does not result in any significant changes to the Company's accounting policies or have any significant impact on the financial statements.

The nature of the adjustments are described below:

(i) Classification and measurement

Under FRS 109, debt instruments are subsequently measured either at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The classification is based on two criteria: the Company's business model for managing the assets; and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding.

The assessment of the Company's business model was made as of the date of initial application, 1 April 2018. The assessment of whether contractual cash flows on debt instruments solely comprised of principal and interest was made based on the facts and circumstances as at the initial recognition of the assets.

The classification and measurement requirements of FRS 109 did not have a significant impact to the Company. The Company continued measuring at fair value all financial assets previously held at fair value under FRS 39. The following are the changes in the classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets:

- Other receivables classified as loans and receivables as at 31 March 2018 are held to collect contractual cash flows and give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. These were classified and measured as debt instruments at amortised cost beginning 1 April 2018.

  There is no effect as a result of the change in classification.

The Company has not designated any financial liabilities at FVPL. There are no changes in classification and measurement for the Company's financial liabilities.

3 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

a) Basis of preparation *(Cont'd)*

(i) Classification and measurement *(Cont'd)*

In summary, upon the adoption of FRS 109, the Company had the following required or elected reclassifications as at 1 April 2018:

		FRS 109 measurement category
		Amortised cost
FRS 39 measurement category	S$	S$
Loans and receivables		
Other receivables	145,732	145,732

(ii) Impairment

The adoption of FRS 109 has fundamentally changed the Company's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing FRS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. FRS 109 requires the Company to recognise an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at FVPL.

Specifically, FRS 109 requires the Company to recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses on i) debt investments subsequently measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI, ii) lease receivables, iii) contract assets and iv) loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts to which the impairment requirements of FRS 109 apply.

Upon adoption of FRS 109, the Company has assessed there is no material expected credit losses that needs to be provided for.

b) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, management is of opinion that there are no critical judgements (other than those involving estimates) that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date, that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Depreciation

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

3 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

c) Foreign currency transactions

(i) Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is Singapore Dollar, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are recognised in the profit or loss.

Currency translation differences on non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items are measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

d) Plant and equipment

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

e) Depreciation of plant and equipment

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

Furniture & fittings	-	33%
Office equipment	-	33%
Computers	-	33.33%

Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

3 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each statement of financial position date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the greater of net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

g) Financial instruments

<u>These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 109, 1 April 2018:</u>

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

3 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

g) Financial instruments *(Cont'd)*

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

Initial recognition and measurement (Cont'd)

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined per the Company's revenue recognition policy.

Financial assets that are classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, are financial assets that give rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)" on the principal amount outstanding. The assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:-

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses ("FVOCI")
- Financial assets elected at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Company's relevant financial assets category are financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:-

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

3 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

g) Financial instruments *(Cont'd)*

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

Financial assets at amortised cost *(Cont'd)*

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. For short-term receivables the nominal cost approximates the fair value.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes other receivables and cash at bank.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has entered into a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

3 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

g) Financial instruments *(Cont'd)*

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

Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade and other receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Company makes judgmental assessment for financial asset in default when contractual payments are past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. For short term payables the nominal costs approximate the fair value.

The Company's financial liabilities include other payables and accruals.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

3 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

g) Financial instruments *(Cont'd)*

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

Derecognition

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

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 109, 1 April 2018:

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and liabilities and they are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial instruments "at fair value through profit or loss".

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as one of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate.

Recognition

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition, and where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year end.

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 year generally established by regulation or convention in the market place concerned.

3 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

g) Financial instruments *(Cont'd)*

Recognition *(Cont'd)*

As of year end the Company has the following classes of financial assets:-

- *Loans and receivables*

  Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as "trade and other receivables" and "cash and cash at bank" on the statement of financial position. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturities later than 12 months, after the financial position date which are presented as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. For short term receivables the nominal cost would approximate the fair value.

Impairment

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each statement of financial position date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been impacted.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

With the exception of available-for-sale equity instruments, if any, 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 loss was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

In respect of available-for-sale equity instruments, any subsequent increase in fair value after an impairment loss is recognised directly in equity.

3 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

g) Financial instruments *(Cont'd)*

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred assets, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include trade payables on normal trade terms, other payables and interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis. For short term payables the cost approximates the fair value.

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdraft are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for finance costs.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expire.

h) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank.

i) Related party

The 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 its holding company.

3 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

i) Related party *(Cont'd)*

(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, classified as related company);

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an 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 the third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third party;

(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);

(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); and

(viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or its holding company.

j) Revenue recognition

<u>These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 115, 1 April 2018:</u>

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties and based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers, if any.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

The Company's main business activity is to provide business support and management services to its holding company. The management service income is recognised upon completion of the services rendered, and it is invoiced at an agreed percentage of mark up on the related expenses incurred by the Company.

The Company also undertakes software development advisory service (consultancy income). Revenue is recognised in accordance with the terms of the contracts with the customers. Revenue with respect of time and material contracts is recognised as related services are performed.

3 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

j) Revenue recognition *(Cont'd)*

Revenue from fixed - price contracts is recognised in accordance with the percentage of completion method measured by input method. Provision for estimated losses on incomplete contracts are recorded in the year in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates.

The amount of revenue recognised is based on the transaction price, which comprises the contractual price and adjusted for expected returns. The Company does not provide any volume discount nor has any other variable consideration.

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 115, 1 April 2018:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is presented net of value added tax, rebates, discounts and sales returns.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured, it is probable that the collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured and when the specific criteria for each of the Company's activities are met. The criteria for the revenue recognition is as per para 3(j) as disclosed in the preceding section on accounting policies applied after the initial application date of FRS 115, 1 April 2018.

k) Other income

Other income is recognised on the following basis:

Rental income

Rental income was recognised on a monthly basis for the occupancy of the premises during the month. Rental income from properties were recognised on a straight-line monthly basis over the lease term.

l) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs

As required by law, the Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund (CPF), a defined contribution plan regulated and managed by the Government of Singapore. CPF contributions are recognised as expense in the same year to which the contribution relates.

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

A liability for bonuses is recognised where the entity is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

Key management personnel

Directors and certain managers that have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company are considered key management personnel.

3 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

m) Operating lease

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases of plant and equipment where significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Rentals and other lease payments under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

n) Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using statutory tax rate at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset, realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt, within equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on net basis.

4 Plant and equipment

2019	Furniture & fittings	Office equipment	Computers	Total
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Cost				
At April 1, 2018	13,070	7,649	13,936	34,655
Additions	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2019	13,070	7,649	13,936	34,655
Depreciation				
At April 1, 2018	12,992	7,564	13,828	34,384
Charge for the year	77	85	106	268
At March 31, 2019	13,069	7,649	13,934	34,652
Net book value				
At March 31, 2019	1	-	2	3

2018	Furniture & fittings	Office equipment	Computers	Total
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Cost				
At April 1, 2017	13,070	7,649	13,936	34,655
Additions	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2018	13,070	7,649	13,936	34,655
Depreciation				
At April 1, 2017	12,900	7,201	13,433	33,534
Charge for the year	92	363	395	850
At March 31, 2018	12,992	7,564	13,828	34,384
Net book value				
At March 31, 2018	78	85	108	271

5 Other receivables

	2019	2018
	S$	S$
Sundry receivables	5,344	14,725
Holding company	95,837	98,925
Related party	-	383
Director	41,832	31,119
Deposits	580	580
	143,593	145,732

The amount due from holding company, related party and director are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

6 Share capital

	2019	2019	2018	2018
	No. of shares issued	S$	No. of shares issued	S$
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid				
Balance at beginning and end of year	304,900	304,900	304,900	304,900

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction and have no par value.

7 Other payables and accruals

	2019	2018
	S$	S$
Sundry payables	385	-
Holding company:		
- Rental deposit refundable	50,569	50,569
- Other payables	87,117	87,117
Related party	7,919	10,902
Accrued expenses	37,819	66,942
	183,809	215,530

The amounts due to holding company and related party are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

8 Revenue

	2019	2018
	S$	S$
Consultancy income	-	45,480
Management service income	22,565	40,698
Reimbursement of expenses	282,064	508,720
	304,629	594,898
Timing of revenue recognition:		
Over time	304,629	594,898

There is no variable consideration recognised during the financial year.

9 Other income

	2019	2018
	S$	S$
Rental income	-	1,600
Accruals written back:		
- trade	22,750	-
- non-trade	-	43,806
	22,750	45,406

10 Salaries and employee benefits

Salaries and employee benefits for the year ended March 31;

	2019	2018
	S$	S$
Salaries and allowances	174,900	157,648
Director's remuneration	-	162,000
Skill development levy	594	-
Staff welfare	998	1,053
	176,492	320,701

Compensation of directors and key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year were as follows:

	2019	2018
	S$	S$
Salaries and other employee benefits	-	162,000

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

11 Profit before income tax

In addition to the charges and credits disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the income statement, this item includes the following charges/(credits):-

	2019	2018
	S$	S$
Consultancy fee	7,826	33,572
Membership fees	17,063	-
Rental expenses	9,600	15,722

12 Income tax expense

	2019	2018
	S$	S$
Current year	-	-

12 Income tax expense *(Cont'd)*

The income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17% to profit before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	2019	2018
	S$	S$
Profit before income tax	27,009	76,609
Tax expense at tax rate of 17%	4,592	13,023
Non-deductible items	17	1,733
Deferred tax arising in the year not recognised	(4,609)	(14,756)
Income tax expense for the financial year	-	-

As of end of the financial year, the Company has unutilised tax losses of approximately S$76,000 (2018:S$103,000) which are available for set off against future taxable profits, subject to compliance with Section 37 of the Income Tax Act, Cap.134 and agreement by the Comptroller of Income Tax.

The following deferred tax assets have not been recognised as the future taxable profits to utilise the timing differences cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty.

	2019	2018
	S$	S$
Difference in depreciation	3,200	3,000
Unutilised tax losses	13,000	17,000
	16,200	20,000

13 Holding company and related party and transactions

Some of the Company's transactions and arrangement are with the holding company and related party and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties is reflected in these financial statements. The balances with these parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated.

During the year, the Company entered into the following transactions:

	2019	2018
	S$	S$
Holding company:		
Consultancy income	-	45,480
Management service income	22,565	40,698
Reimbursement of expenses	282,064	508,720
Related party:		
Rental income	-	1,600
Rental expense	9,600	8,000

14 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management

(a) Categories of financial instruments

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

	2019	2018
	S$	S$
Financial assets		
Amortised cost:		
- Other receivables	143,593	145,732
- Cash at bank	3,200	1,704
Total financial assets	146,793	147,436
Financial liabilities		
Amortised cost:		
- Other payables and accruals	183,809	215,530
Total financial liabilities	183,809	215,530

(b) Fair value measurements

Fair value hierarchy

The assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified by the following level of fair value measurement hierarchy:

(i) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);

(ii) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and

(iii) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

There are no financial assets measured at fair value.

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

Other receivables, cash at bank, other payables and accruals

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

(c) Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk (including interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and price risk).

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

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

The directors review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the abovementioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

As of year end, the current liabilities exceed the current assets. The Company does not anticipate any problems in obtaining additional funding from its holding company if the need arises. As at the date of this report, its holding company has undertaken to provide adequate financial support to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

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

		Cash flows		
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Less than 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years
	S$	S$	S$	S$
2019				
Financial assets				
Other receivables	143,593	143,593	143,593	-
Cash at bank	3,200	3,200	3,200	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	146,793	146,793	146,793	-
Financial liabilities				
Other payables and accruals	(183,809)	(183,809)	(183,809)	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(183,809)	(183,809)	(183,809)	-
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	(37,016)	(37,016)	(37,016)	-

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

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

Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

	Carrying amount	Cash flows: Contractual cash flow	Less than 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years
	S$	S$	S$	S$
2018				
Financial assets				
Other receivables	145,732	145,732	145,732	-
Cash at bank	1,704	1,704	1,704	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	147,436	147,436	147,436	-
Financial liabilities				
Other payables and accruals	(215,530)	(215,530)	(215,530)	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(215,530)	(215,530)	(215,530)	-
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	(68,094)	(68,094)	(68,094)	-

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash at bank), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral. The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 30 days past the credit due dates or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

Cash at bank is placed with credit worthy financial institutions.

Expected credit loss ("ECL") assessment

- Other receivables

  The other receivables comprises its receivables from holding company and director. The Company assessed the nature of receivables, the financial position of the counterparties and the economic conditions and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Company does not consider allowance for ECL as necessary.

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

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

Credit risk (Cont'd)

As at statement of financial position date, the Company has no significant concentration of credit risk in relation to any single external party. The Company mainly provide services to its holding company.

Interest rate risk

The Company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates because it has no interest bearing borrowings with variable interest rates from any external sources.

Foreign currency risk

The Company has no significant exposure to foreign currency risk.

Price risk

The Company has no significant exposure to price risk.

(d) Capital risk management

The management considers the capital of the Company to mainly consist of cash and cash equivalents and shareholders' equity.

The management manages the capital to ensure the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through optimisation of the capital.

The management's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2018.

16 New accounting standards and FRS interpretations

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRS and INT FRS that are relevant to the Company were issued and not effective:

				Effective from annual periods beginning on or after
FRS 28	(Amendments)	:	Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures	January 1, 2019
FRS 109	(Amendments)	:	Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	January 1, 2019
FRS 116		:	Leases	January 1, 2019
Improvements to FRSs				
Annual Improvements to FRS (March 2018)				January 1, 2019
FRS 12	(Amendments)	:	Income Taxes	January 1, 2019

16 New accounting standards and FRS interpretations *(Cont'd)*

				Effective from annual periods beginning on or after
Improvements to FRSs				
FRS 23	(Amendments)	:	Borrowing Costs	January 1, 2019
FRS 103	(Amendments)	:	Business Combinations	January 1, 2019
FRS 111	(Amendments)	:	Joint Arrangements	January 1, 2019
FRS 123		:	Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments	January 1, 2019

The management anticipates that the adoption of the above FRS and INT FRS does not result in any significant changes to the Company's accounting policies or have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

17 Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 15, 2019.