

HT OVERSEAS PTE. LTD.
[UEN. 201017570W]
[Incorporated in Republic of Singapore]

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

CORPORATE INFORMATION

(at date of this report)

Shareholder	: HT Media Limited
Directors	: Shobhana Bhartia : Dinesh Mittal : Seet May Lian Jasmine : Ang Yeow Lin
Secretary	: Seet May Lian Jasmine
Auditor	: J K Medora & Co LLP
Registered Office and place of business	: 30 Cecil Street 23-03/04 Prudential Tower Singapore 049712

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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their statement to the shareholder together with the audited financial statements of HT Overseas Pte. Ltd. (the Company) for the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

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 2021 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 debts as and when they fall due

1) DIRECTORS

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

SHOBHANA BHARTIA
DINESH MITTAL
SEET MAY LIAN JASMINE
ANG YEOW LIN

2) 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.

3) 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 interest in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations except as detailed below:

	Holdings registered in name of director or nominee	
	Number of ordinary shares	
	At 01.04.2020	At 31.03.2021
Immediate holding company – HT Media Limited, India		
Shobhana Bhartia	1 Equity share of Rs. 2/- each	1 Equity share of Rs. 2/- each
Dinesh Mittal	1 Equity share of Rs. 2 each	1 Equity share of Rs. 2 each

3) DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES (continued)

	Holdings registered in name of director or nominee	
	Number of ordinary shares	
	At 01.04.2020	At 31.03.2021
Other related companies		
Shobhana Bhartia		
Firefly e-Ventures Limited, India	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each
HT Education Limited, India (as nominee of HT Media Limited)	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each
HT Music and Entertainment Company Limited, India (as nominee of HT Media Limited)	1 Equity share of Re.1 each	1 Equity share of Re.1 each
HT Mobile Solutions Limited, India	1 Equity shares of Rs.10 each	1 Equity shares of Rs.10 each
HT Digital Media Holdings Limited, India (as nominee of HT Media Limited)	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each
India Education Services Private Limited, India (as nominee of HT Media Limited)	1 Equity share of Rs. 10 each	1 Equity share of Rs. 10 each
HT Learning Centers Limited, India (as nominee of HT Education Limited)	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each
Shine HR Tech Limited, India (Company under process of Strike-off)	Nil	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each
Digicontent Limited# (as nominee of Go4i.com (Mauritius) Limited)	5 Equity share of Rs. 10 each	Nil

Since Go4i.com (Mauritius) Limited (Go4i) is under process of liquidation, its entire holding has been transferred to The Hindustan Times Limited w.e.f. 24th February, 2021. Post receipt of regulatory approvals, Go4i will get liquidated and hence, will cease to be the Promoter of Digicontent Limited.

Dinesh Mittal

Firefly e-Ventures Limited, India	1 Equity shares of Rs.10 each	1 Equity shares of Rs.10 each
Hindustan Media Ventures Limited	10 Equity shares of Rs.10 each	10 Equity shares of Rs.10 each

3) DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES (continued)

Other related companies (continued)

Dinesh Mittal (continued)

	Holdings registered in name of director or nominee	
	Number of ordinary shares	
	At 01.04.2020	At 31.03.2021
HT Education Limited, India (as nominee of HT Media Limited)	1 Equity shares of Rs.10 each	1 Equity shares of Rs.10 each
HT Learning Centers Limited, India (as nominee of HT Education Limited)	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each
HT Mobile Solutions, Limited, India (1 Share held as nominee of HT Digital Media Holdings Limited and 1 Equity share held in individual capacity)	2 Equity shares of Rs.10 each	2 Equity shares of Rs.10 each
HT Music and Entertainment Company Limited (as nominee of HT Media Limited)	1 Equity share of Re.1 each	1 Equity share of Re.1 each
Topmovies Entertainment Limited, India (as nominee of HT Media Limited)	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each
HT Digital Streams Limited, India* (as nominee of Digicontent Limited)	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each
Digicontent Limited, India@	Nil	5 Equity share of Rs. 2 each
Shine HR Tech Limited, India (Company under process of Strike-off)	Nil	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each
HT Noida (Company) Limited, India (as nominee of Hindustan Media Ventures Limited)	Nil	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each
Next Media Works Limited	Nil	5 Equity share of Rs. 10 each
Next Radio Limited (as nominee of HT Media Limited)	1 Equity share of Rs. 10 each	1 Equity share of Rs. 10 each
India Education Services Private Limited (as nominee of HT Media Limited)	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each
Mosaic Media Ventures Limited (as nominee of HT Media Limited)	Nil	1 Equity share of Rs.10 each

3) DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES (continued)

Other related companies (continued)

** Earlier 1 equity share was held as nominee of HT Media Limited.*

@ Pursuant to scheme of arrangement between Digicontent Ltd. and HT Media Ltd. sanctioned by NCLT, New Delhi Bench vide order dated 7th March, 2019 which was effective from the appointed date i.e. 31st March, 2018, the entire existing share capital of Digicontent Limited

Note:

1. The Scheme of Amalgamation ('the Scheme') u/s 230-232 read with Section 66 of the Companies Act, 2013 between Firefly e-Ventures Limited (FEVL), HT Digital Media Holdings Limited (HTDMH), HT Education Limited (HTEL), HT Learning Centers Limited (HTLC), India Education Services Private Limited (IESPL) and Topmovies Entertainment Limited (TMEL) ("Transferor Companies") with HT Mobile Solutions Limited (HTMSL) ("Resulting Company"), has been sanctioned by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), New Delhi Bench vide order dated May 11, 2021 (certified copy awaited) ("the order"). In terms of the Scheme, consequent upon filing of the NCLT order with the Registrar of Companies, NCT of Delhi, the Scheme will become effective from the Appointed Date i.e. April 1, 2020 and accordingly the business of the Transferor Companies along with its related assets and liabilities will be transferred to the Resulting Company.

2. A Composite Scheme of Amalgamation u/s 230-232 of the Companies Act, 2013 which provides for merger of Next Mediaworks Limited (NMWL), Digicontent Limited (DCL) and HT Mobile Solutions Limited (HTMSL) with HT Media Limited (HTML) ("Scheme"), has been approved by the respective Board of Directors of companies at their meetings held on February 11, 2021, subject to requisite approval(s). The application under Regulation 37 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 has been filed with both, NSE and BSE and their approval is awaited.

3. A Scheme of Amalgamation u/s 230-232 of the Companies Act, 2013 which provides for amalgamation of Syngience Broadcast Ahmedabad Limited (SBAL) with Next Radio Limited (NRL) ("Scheme"), has been approved by the respective Board of Directors of companies at their meetings held on March 31, 2021, subject to requisite approval(s).

4) SHARE OPTIONS

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

There were no shares 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.

5) AUDITOR

J K Medora & Co LLP has expressed its willingness to accept appointment as auditor

On behalf of the Board of Directors

SEET MAY LIAN JASMINE
(DIRECTOR)

DINESH MITTAL
(DIRECTOR)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF HT OVERSEAS PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HT Overseas Pte. Ltd. (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021 and the statement of profit or loss and other 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 Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (SFRS) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2021 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.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 22 to the financial statements that describes the uncertainty related to the outbreak of COVID-19 around the world.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2020 was audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on the financial statements on 12 June 2020.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 5.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF HT OVERSEAS PTE. LTD.
(continued)

Other Information (continued)

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

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

- i) 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.
- ii) 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF HT OVERSEAS PTE. LTD.
(continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

iv) 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.

v) 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.

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	Note	2021 S\$	2020 S\$
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	4	812,757	2,151,234
Other income	5	1,888,322	8,015
Foreign exchange gain		49,196	0
Total revenue		2,750,275	2,159,249
Expenses			
Purchase of newsprint		413,549	0
Administrative expenses	6	356,840	571,170
Amoritsation of Intangible assets		2,771	0
Reversal of Impairment loss on trade receivables	10	0	-155
Content charges		1,305	3,033
Cost of advertisement and media management		264,308	1,456,688
Employee benefits	7	332,179	647,412
Fair value of equity instruments through profit or loss	11	0	7,450,075
Foreign exchange loss		0	89,388
Printing and distribution charges		183,510	201,362
Total expenses		1,554,462	10,418,973
Profit / (Loss) before tax		1,195,813	-8,259,724
Income tax expense	8	0	0
Profit / (Loss) for the year, representing total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		1,195,813	-8,259,724

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2021 S\$	2020 S\$
I ASSETS			
1) Current assets			
(a) Financial assets:			
(i) Financial assets, at FVTPL	11	2,271,754	2,166,318
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,083,670	113,499
(iii) Trade receivables	10	36,423	117,050
(iv) Other financial assets	10	379,708	11,100
(b) Other current assets	10	13,852	13,889
Total current assets		4,785,407	2,421,856
2) Non-current assets			
(a) Financial assets, at FVPL	11	0	53,407
(b) Interests in joint venture	12	0	0
(c) Intangible asset	13	15,848	0
(d) Intangible asset under development	13A	0	21,384
(e) Plant and equipment	13B	0	0
Total non-current assets		15,848	74,791
TOTAL ASSETS		4,801,255	2,496,647
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1) Equity			
(a) Share capital	15	16,866,900	15,452,500
(b) Accumulated losses		-13,738,034	-14,933,847
Total equity		3,128,866	518,653
2) Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities:			
(i) Trade payables	14	503,891	962,090
(ii) Other financial liabilities	14	966,806	799,400
(b) Other current liabilities	14	2	3,235
(c) Provisions	14	201,690	213,269
Total liabilities		1,672,389	1,977,994
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		4,801,255	2,496,647

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	Share capital S\$	Accumulated losses S\$	Total S\$
Balance at 1 April 2019	15,452,500	-6,674,123	8,778,377
(Loss) for the year	0	-8,259,724	-8,259,724
Other comprehensive income for the year	0	0	0
Total comprehensive loss for the year	0	-8,259,724	-8,259,724
Balance at 31 March 2020	15,452,500	-14,933,847	518,653
Profit for the year	0	1,195,813	1,195,813
Issuance of equity shares	1,414,400	0	1,414,400
Other comprehensive income for the year	0	0	0
Total comprehensive profit for the year	1,414,400	1,195,813	2,610,213
Balance as at 31 March 2021	16,866,900	-13,738,034	3,128,866

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

Particulars	2021 S\$	2020 S\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) before income tax	1,195,813	-8,259,724
<u>Adjustments for:</u>		
a) Reversal of Impairment loss on trade receivables	0	-155
b) Depreciation and amortization expense	2,771	0
c) Intangible asset written off	2,765	0
d) Fair value loss/(gain) on financial assts, at FVTPL	-1,495,760	7,450,075
e) Profit on sale of equity instruments	-94,913	0
f) Interest income	0	-5,746
g) Unrealised foreign exchange loss/(gain)	-66,800	44,214
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	-456,124	-771,336
<u>Changes in operating assets and liabilities</u>		
a) Increase in trade and other receivables	-262,210	-18,368
b) Decrease in other current assets	37	0
c) Decrease trade and other payables	-270,736	-1,019,967
Cash used in operations before tax	-989,033	-1,809,671
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	0	0
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	-989,033	-1,809,671
Cash flows from investing activities:-		
a) Proceeds from sale of equity instruments	1,538,643	116,731
b) Payment for purchase of intangible assets	0	-21,384
c) Interest received	0	7,141
Net cash from investing activities (B)	1,538,643	102,488
Cash flows from financing activities:-		
Proceeds from issuance of shares	1,414,400	0
Net cash flows from financing activities (C)	1,414,400	0
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (D)= (A+B+C)	1,964,010	-1,707,183
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (E)	113,499	1,805,028
Unrealized foreign exchange gain (net) (*)	6,161	15,654
Cash and cash equivalents at year end (F) = (D+E)	2,083,670	113,499

(*) In relation to bank account which is maintained in USD

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 DOMICILE AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company (Company Registration No: 201017570W) is a private company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore with its registered office and place of business at 30 Cecil Street, 23-03/04 Prudential Tower, Singapore 049712.

The principal activity of the Company are business and management consultancy services, radio programme production and broadcasting, purchasing and negotiation sale of third-party advertisement, digital marketing, sourcing newsprint and publishing of newspaper including printing thereof and distribution of third party newspaper.

There has been no significant change in the nature of this activity during the financial year

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (SFRS). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2020. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has not adopted the following standards applicable to the Company that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendment to FRS 116 Leases: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions	1 June 2020
Amendments to FRS 109 Financial Instruments, FRS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, FRS 104 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021
Amendments to FRS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

The directors expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

2.3 Revenue recognition

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.

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.

Contract asset represents the Company's right to consideration in exchange for services that the Company has transferred to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time. When there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required to do invoicing, the same is presented as unbilled receivable.

Advertisements

Revenue is recognized as and when advertisement is published/ displayed and when it is "probable" that the Company will collect the consideration it is entitled to in exchange for the services it transfers to the customer.

Revenue from advertisement is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Sale of newsprint

Revenue from sale of stock-in-trade is recognised when delivery has occurred. Product is considered delivered to the customer once it has been shipped and title, risk of loss and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer by endorsement of bill of lading.

Sale of newspaper and publications

Revenue is recognised when the sales of these goods is recognised when the goods are delivered to the customers (i.e. at a point in time).

Revenue from sale of music and non-music content

Revenue from services is recognized at any point of time basis payment received for music and non-music content through e-commerce website.

Agency commission

Agency commission income relates to the provision of agency services with regard to support services for newsprint procurement of newsprint to the customers. Revenue is recognised on completion of services (i.e. at a point in time).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue from sourcing of newsprint

Revenue is recognized when the significant risks & rewards of ownership of the goods have passed by endorsement of bill of lading to the customer (at a point in time) and its collection/ receipt is reasonably certain.

Interest income

Interest income are recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Other income

Other income is recognised when earned.

2.4 Immediate and ultimate holding company

The immediate holding company is HT Media Limited and the ultimate holding company is The Hindustan Times Limited. Both companies are public listed companies incorporated in India.

2.5 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 apply:
 - (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 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 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).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Related parties (continued)

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

2.6 Plant and equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs 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. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Number of years
Office equipment	2 - 3
Furniture and fittings	2 - 3

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each balance sheet date, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the first-in first-out method and comprises all costs of purchases, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When necessary, allowance is provided for damaged, obsolete and slow-moving items to adjust the carrying value of inventories to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

2.8 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, 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 are measured at the amount of 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 party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, FVOCI and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

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 for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

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, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 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.

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 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 considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider 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.

2.10 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.10 Trade and other payables (continued)

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised costs, using the effective interest method.

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, (or, where applicable, when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required), the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency is the Singapore Dollar, which reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances of the Company.

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 of the Company are presented in Singapore Dollar, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency exchange differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the reporting date are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the income statement within "finance cost". All other foreign exchange gains and losses impacting profit or loss are presented in the income statement within "other gains / losses - net".

Non-monetary items measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair values are determined.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdrafts that form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.14 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.15 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Reassessment is only required when the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

As lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.15 Leases (continued)

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

2.16 Employee benefits

Employee benefits are recognised as an expense, unless the cost qualifies to be capitalised as an asset.

(i) Short-term employee benefits

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

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

(iii) Employment leave entitlement

The Company's policy is to forfeit any unutilised annual leave if the current period's entitlement is not used in full and do not entitle employees to a cash payment for unused entitlement on leaving the Company.

(iv) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are those benefits which are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of FRS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the reporting date are discounted to their present value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.17 Income taxes

(a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(c) **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- o where the GST incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- o receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

2.18 Share capital

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.19 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured initially at cost. Following initial acquisition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful life of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised over the estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if the events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangible assets are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether the useful life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

E-commerce Website

The intangible asset is amortised over 6 years.

2.20 Joint venture

A joint venture is an entity over which the Company has joint control in the investee. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Company has not accounted for its investment in joint venture using equity method as it is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of HT Media Limited, which prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use. This exemption is allowed under FRS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures. Accordingly, the Company has accounted for its investment in joint venture at cost less any impairment loss.

2.21 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.21 Provisions (continued)

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. 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. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time

2.22 Government grants

Government grants are recognised as a receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred income on the statement of financial position and is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

2.23 Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their carrying amounts

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

3.1 Judgements made in applying accounting policies

There were no significant areas which requires critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies, other than those already disclosed in these financial statements.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

3.2.1 Expected credit losses ("ECLs") on trade and other receivables

The Company has used relevant historical information and loss experience to determine the probability of default of the instruments and incorporated forward looking information, including significant changes in external market indicators which involved significant estimates and judgements. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

3.2.2 Impairment of non-financial assets

Management performs impairment test on non-financial assets on an annual basis and whenever there is objective evidence or indication that they are impaired. The process of evaluating the potential impairment of non-financial assets is subjective and requires significant judgement. Management estimates the recoverable amount based on the expected future cash flows from the cash generating units to which the intangible assets belong. The carrying values of the cash generating units are then compared against the recoverable amounts. Any excess of the carrying values over the discounted future cash flows are recognised as impairment loss in profit or loss.

4 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customer

	2021	2020
	S\$	S\$
Sale of product:-		
Sale of Newsprint ^(*)	423,863	0
Sale of newspaper and publications ^(*)	164	1,440
	<u>424,027</u>	<u>1,440</u>
Sale of service:-		
Advertisement revenue ^(**)	6,782	13,308
Revenue from advertisement and media management ^(**)	304,739	1,713,118
Commission income ^(*)	65,497	423,368
Revenue music content ^(*)	11,712	0
	<u>812,757</u>	<u>2,151,234</u>
Timing of transfer of services:-		
At a point in time ^(*)	501,236	424,808
Over time ^(**)	311,521	1,726,426
	<u>812,757</u>	<u>2,151,234</u>

5 OTHER INCOME

	2021	2020
	S\$	S\$
Government grant ^(*)	35,880	0
Interest income	0	5,746
Forfeiture of security deposits	261,720	0
Profit on sale of equity instruments	94,913	0
Fair value of equity instruments through profit or loss	1,495,760	0
Miscellaneous income	49	2,269
	<u>1,888,322</u>	<u>8,015</u>

^(*) Grant income of S\$ 35,880 (2020: Nil) was recognised during the financial year under the Jobs Support Scheme (the "JSS"). The JSS is a temporary scheme introduced in the Singapore Budget 2020 to help enterprises retain local employees. Under the JSS, employers will receive cash grants in relation to the gross monthly wages of eligible employees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

6 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

	Note	2021 S\$	2020 S\$
Courier charges		114	3,097
Directors' fee		25,608	31,868
Donation to university		234,176	226,151
Bank charges		7,781	5,467
Legal and other professional fees		30,595	246,243
Marketing and sales promotion		1,622	-3,989
MM commission charges		0	224
Software development charges		23,354	0
Intangible assets written off	13A	2,765	0
Office rental on operating lease ^(*)		13,200	11,553
Other expenses		2,809	474
Statutory auditors' remuneration		11,200	12,435
Transport charges		1,498	35,967
Telecommunication charges		2,118	1,680
		356,840	571,170

^(*) This refers to short-term rental charges.

7 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	2021 S\$	2020 S\$
Salaries and bonuses	314,634	623,922
Central Provident Fund contributions	17,545	23,490
	332,179	647,412

The remuneration of key management personnel are disclose under Note 16 to the financial statements.

8 INCOME TAX EXPENSES

The Company is not subjected to any taxation in respect of the current and previous financial year as it has no chargeable income.

The tax expense on profit or loss differs from the amount that would arise using the Singapore standard rate of income tax as explained below:

	2021 S\$	2020 S\$
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	1,195,813	-8,259,724
Tax calculated at statutory tax rate of 17%	203,288	-1,404,153
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	43,394	1,343,819
- Income not subject to tax	(277,561)	-1,202
- Deferred tax asset not recognised	30,879	61,536
Tax charge	0	0

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

8 INCOME TAX EXPENSES (continued)

Deferred income tax assets carried forward to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefits through future taxable profits is probable. The Company has unrecognised tax losses of S\$ 2,143,617 (2020: S\$1,961,977) at the reporting date which can be carried forward and used to offset against future taxable income subject to meeting certain statutory requirements. The tax losses have no expiry date.

Movements in current income tax payable

There were no balances or movements on this account.

9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2021	2020
	S\$	S\$
Cash at banks	207,809	113,498
Cash on hand	1	1
Fixed deposit	1,875,860	0
	2,083,670	113,499

Fixed deposit has maturity of 1 month and has interest rate of 0.027% per annum for current year.

10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2021	2020
	S\$	S\$
Financial assets:		
Trade receivables		
Third parties	74,479	135,126
Immediate holding Company	0	24,412
Related parties	10,077	5,645
	84,556	165,183
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	-48,133	-48,133
Total trade receivables	36,423	117,050
Security deposits	11,100	11,100
Other financial assets	368,608	0
Total financial assets	379,708	11,100
Total trade payables & other financial assets	416,131	128,150
Other current assets:-		
Prepayments	7,230	7,296
Withholding tax recoverable from IRAS	4,470	4,487
GST Recoverable from IRAS	1,152	1,106
Advances given	1000	1000
Total other current assets	13,852	13,889
Total trade and other receivables	429,983	142,039

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

The table below is an analysis of the trade receivables:-

	2021	2020
	S\$	S\$
Not past due and nor impaired	10,677	57,484
Past due but not impaired	25,746	59,566
	36,423	117,050

The age analysis of trade receivables past due but not impaired is as follows:

	2021	2020
	S\$	S\$
Past due less than 30 days	600	17,561
Past due 31 to 60 days	600	32,701
Past due more than 61 days	24,546	9,304
	25,746	59,566

The movement in allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables was as follows:

	2021	2020
	S\$	S\$
At beginning of the year	48,133	48,288
Allowance written off	0	0
Reversal of provision for doubtful debts	0	-155
At the end of the year	48,133	48,133

Trade receivables - third parties:-

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 60 (2020: 60 to 90 days terms). They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair value on initial recognition.

Trade receivables - related parties:-

Amount due from related companies are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable upon 30 to 60 days and to be settled in cash.

Other receivables - related parties:

Other receivables are non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

At the reporting date, the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables approximated their fair values.

There is no other class of financial assets that is past due and/or impaired except for trade receivables.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

11 FINANCIAL ASSETS, AT FVTPL

	2021	2021
	S\$	S\$
Currents:		
Quoted equity instruments	2,271,754	2,166,318
Unquoted equity instruments	0	0
	2,271,754	2,166,318
Non-currents:		
Quoted equity instruments	0	0
Unquoted equity instruments	0	53,407
	0	53,407
Total	2,271,754	2,219,725

As at 31 March 2021, quoted equity amount to S\$ 2,271,754 (2020: S\$2,166,318) are being held for trading and there is no restriction on the sale of investment.

	Quoted equity S\$	Unquoted equity S\$	Total S\$
As at 31 March 2019	5,666,757	4,119,774	9,786,531
Transfer	3,411,886	-3,411,886	0
Disposal	0	-116,731	-116,731
Fair value loss	-6,912,325	-537,750	-7,450,075
As at 31 March 2020	2,166,318	53,407	2,219,725
Disposal	-1,443,731	0	-1,443,731
Fair value loss	1,549,167	-53,407	1,495,760
As at 31 March 2021	2,271,754	0	2,271,754

Transfer

On 10 May 2019, unquoted equity amounting to S\$3,411,886 has been transferred to quoted equity as the investment has officially listed on a stock exchange for public trading.

The fair value of total quoted equity to be S\$ 2,271,754 (2020: S\$2,166,318) is based on the quoted closing market price on the last market day of the financial year and is classified as level 1 fair value in the fair value hierarchy (refer note 20).

Unquoted equity

At the reporting date, the Company estimated the fair value of the unquoted equity to be S\$ Nil (2020: S\$53,407).

During previous year, the valuation of financial investment in unquoted equity instruments is based on comparable market transaction price that consider the purchases or sale of such equity shares that have been transacted in the market. During current year, the management has assessed the fair value of the investment as Nil considering the significant decline in the performance of the investee company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

12 INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURE

	2021 S\$	2020 S\$
Loan to Joint venture	408,754	408,754
Less: Impairment of loan to joint venture	(408,754)	(408,754)
	0	0

In prior year, the Company committed to invest S\$50,500 (or 50.5%) in and to provide loan up to US\$786,154 at interest at 10% per annum to Sports Asia Pte. Ltd ("Joint Venture"). At the date of financial statements, only a loan of S\$408,754 had been dispatched. The outstanding loan to Joint Venture had been fully impaired as the Joint Venture had been suffering from significant financial difficulty.

A Joint Venture was incorporated on 1 June 2016 by HT Overseas Pte. Ltd., NBM Capital L.P. and Sportority Limited. The Joint Venture entered into a "License agreement" with Sportority Limited to render services to the Joint Venture in consideration fees to be paid on quarterly basis. The Joint Venture has not yet issued any shares to its shareholders and has never been capitalised. However, Sportority Limited has questioned over the payment of its service fee and served the legal notice to HT Overseas Pte. Ltd. to fund the Joint Venture in order to pay the fee. Presently, the correspondences are being done and no legal suit has been filed. At the reporting date, the parties are trying to reach an amicable settlement. The Company has been advised by its legal counsel that, based on the discussion on collaboration between both parties, in all likelihood the matter will be settled in the range of US\$100,000 to US\$150,000.

Accordingly, on a conservative basis, in previous year, the Company has recorded a provision of US\$150,000 (approximately to S\$202,000) In the financial statements in respect of the matter (refer note 14).

Details of the joint venture as at 31 March 2021 are as follows:

Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Principal activities	Cost		Percentage of equity held by the Company	
			2021 S\$	2021 S\$	2021	2020
Sports Asia Pte. Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	Singapore	Operating a website, mobile web platform application, social media and messaging application and tablet application, on IOS and Android platforms containing football content and targeting users	0	0	50.5	50.5

⁽¹⁾ Joint Venture was incorporated on 1 June 2016.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

13 INTANGIBLE ASSETS ^(*)

E-Commerce website	S\$
<u>Cost</u>	
As at 1 April 2019	0
Add: Addition	0
As at 31 March 2020	0
Add: Additions	0
Add: Transfer from Intangible Assets under development	18,619
As at 31 March 2021	18,619
<u>Amortisation/Impairment</u>	
As at March 31, 2019	0
Add: Additions	0
As at March 31, 2020	0
Less: Charge for the year	2,771
As at March 31, 2021	2,771
Net Block March 2020	0
Net Block March 2021	15,848

13A INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT ^(*)

E-Commerce website	S\$
<u>Cost</u>	
As at 1 April 2019	0
Add: Addition	21,384
As at 31 March 2020	21,384
Less: Intangible assets under development written off	-2,765
Less: Transfer to Intangible assets	-18,619
As at 31 March 2021	0
<u>Net carrying amount</u>	
As at 31 March 2020	21,384
As at 31 March 2021	0

During the year, the Company has completed the development of the e-commerce website which is a B2B e-commerce portal that will provide a platform to sell the Company's productized and packaged music, non-music radio content, audio services and news to international radio stations round the world. The website was operationalized for generating revenue and accordingly the company started charging depreciation

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

13B PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2021

The Company does not have any plant and equipment

2020

	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$
Cost			
Balance brought forward	13,650	5,625	19,275
Written off	-13,650	-5,625	-19,275
Balance carried forward	0	0	0
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance brought forward	13,650	5,625	19,275
Written off	-13,650	-5,625	-19,275
Balance carried forward	0	0	0
Carrying amount			
Balance brought forward	0	0	0

14 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2021 S\$	2020 S\$
<u>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:</u>		
Trade payables:		
Third parties	232,745	42,020
Immediate holding company	42,709	562,322
Related companies	309	334,356
	275,763	938,698
Accruals	228,128	23,392
Total trade payables	503,891	962,090
Other financial liabilities:-		
Deposits from customers	966,806	799,400
	966,806	799,400
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	1,470,697	1,761,490
Other current liabilities:-		
Advance from subscribers	2	0
CPF & SDL Payable	0	3,235
	2	3,235
Provisions:-		
Provisions for litigation fee (refer note 12)	201,690	213,269
	201,690	213,269
Total trade and other payables	1,672,389	1,977,994

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

14 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (continued)

Trade payables - third parties

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and normally settled on 60 days (2020: 60 days).

Trade payables - related parties

Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on 90 days and to be settled in cash.

15 SHARE CAPITAL

	2021 No. of shares issued and fully paid	2021 S\$	2020 No. of shares issued and fully paid	2020 S\$
Ordinary shares				
Balance at beginning of financial year	15,452,500	15,452,500	15,452,500	15,452,500
Issuance of shares	1,414,400	1,414,400	0	0
Balance at end of financial year	16,866,900	16,866,900	15,452,500	15,452,500

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 restrictions. The ordinary shares have no par value.

In the current financial year, the Company received S\$ 1,414,400 from the immediate holding company, HT Media Limited for allotment of 1414400 new ordinary shares.

16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION BALANCES

Following are the related parties and transactions entered with related parties for the relevant financial year :

i) List of related parties and relationships:

Parties having direct or indirect control over the Company (Holding Company)	HT Media Limited, India
Fellow subsidiary (with whom transactions have occurred during the year)	Hindustan Media Ventures Limited, India HT Digital Streams Limited, India

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION BALANCES (continued)

ii) Transactions with related parties:

The transactions took place between the Company and related parties during the financial year at terms agreed between the parties and balances with related parties at the reporting date are as follow:

Particulars	2021 S\$	2020 S\$
<u>(A) Rendering of services</u>		
<u>Sale of advertisement</u>		
HT Media Limited - immediate holding company	2,756	6,191
<u>Newsprint procurement commission</u>		
HT Media Limited - immediate holding company	-2,479	417,723
Hindustan Media Ventures Limited - fellow subsidiary	67,976	5,645
<u>(B) Receiving of services</u>		
<u>Cost of advertisement and media management</u>		
HT Media Limited - immediate holding company	154,313	1,051,451
Hindustan Media Ventures Limited - fellow subsidiary	0	-79,355
HT Digital Streams Limited - fellow subsidiary	139,519	325,881
<u>Content fee</u>		
HT Digital Streams Limited - fellow subsidiary	-1,305	-3,033
<u>(C) Others</u>		
<u>Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Company</u>		
HT Media Limited - immediate holding company	-189	-537
<u>Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Company</u>		
HT Media Limited - immediate holding company	0	9,136
HT Digital Streams Limited - fellow subsidiary	0	79,075
<u>(D) Issue of shares</u>		
HT Media Limited - immediate holding company	1,414,400	0

Key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel during the financial year was as follows:

	2021 S\$	2020 S\$
Salaries and bonuses	220,140	538,624
Central Provident Fund contributions	4,860	9,180
Directors' fee	25,608	31,868
	250,608	579,672

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

17 COMMITMENTS

(A) Other commitment

The Company has a commitment to pay to Columbia University in New York for the benefit of its Graduate School of Journalism to be paid in the future.

	2021	2020
	S\$	S\$
Not later than one year	0	221,245
Later than one year but not later than five years	0	0
	<u>0</u>	<u>221,245</u>

(B) Capital commitment

At the reporting date, the Company had commitment of S\$ Nil (2020: S\$221,245)

18 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost

The aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost are as follows:

	2021	2020
	S\$	S\$
Financial assets, at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,083,670	113,499
Trade receivables and other financial asset	416,131	128,150
	<u>2,499,801</u>	<u>241,649</u>
Financial liabilities, at amortised cost		
Trade payable and other financial liabilities	1,470,697	1,761,490

19 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign currency risk). The directors review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the above-mentioned 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

19 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(a) Foreign Currency Risk

The Company incurs foreign currency risk on income and expense transactions and cash and cash equivalents that are denominated in currencies other than Singapore Dollars. The currencies giving rise to this risk are United States Dollar ("USD"), Canadian Dollar ("CAD") and British Pound ("GBP"). The Company presently does not have any specific policy to hedge its foreign currency risk. Those exposures are managed using natural hedges that arises from offsetting assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies.

	USD S\$	CAD S\$	GBP S\$
2021			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,035,639	0	0
Trade and other receivables	368,608	0	23,946
Financial assts, at FVPL Investments	2,271,754	0	0
	4,676,001	0	23,946
Financial liabilities			
Trade payable and other financial liabilities	-774,490	0	-647,287
Currency exposure	3,901,511	0	-623,341

	USD S\$	CAD S\$	GBP S\$
2020			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	57,367	0	0
Trade and other receivables	86,394	0	0
Financial assts, at FVPL	2,050,098	116,220	0
	2,193,859	116,220	0
Financial liabilities			
Trade payable and other financial liabilities	-1,791,108	0	0
Currency exposure	402,751	116,220	0

A 10% strengthening of Singapore Dollars against the foreign currencies denominated balances at the reporting date would increase loss after tax by the amounts shown below. Weakening of the foreign currency against functional currency would have had the equal but opposite effect on the foreign currency to the amount shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

	2021 S\$	2020 S\$
British Pound	-51,800	0
Canadian Dollar	0	9,600
United States Dollar	323,800	33,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

19 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(b) 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 trade and other receivables and loan to the holding company. For other financial assets (including investment securities and cash), 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 60 days, default of interest due for more than 60 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

To minimise credit risk, the Company has developed and maintained the Company's credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by publicly available financial information and the Company's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Company considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

(a) Internal credit rating

(b) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations

(c) Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor

(d) Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors in the group and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making contractual payment.

The Company determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

(a) There is significant difficulty of the debtor

The Company categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 120 days past due. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

19 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

The table below details the credit quality of the Company's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating categories:

	Note	12-month or Lifetime ECL	Gross Carrying amount S\$	Less allowance S\$	Net carrying amount S\$
2021					
Trade receivables ^(*)	10	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	84,556	-48,133	36,423
Other financial assets	10	12 months	379,708	0	379,708
			464,264	-48,133	416,131

	Note	12-month or Lifetime ECL	Gross Carrying amount S\$	Less allowance S\$	Net carrying amount S\$
2020					
Trade receivables ^(*)	10	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	165,183	-48,133	117,050
Other financial assets	10	12-month	11,100	0	11,100
			176,283	-48,133	128,150

Trade receivables^(*)

The expected credit loss allowance of trade receivables of S\$ 48,133 (2020: S\$48,133) was recognised as at 31 March 2021.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

19 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Management monitors and ensures that the Company maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations.

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

	Within one year S\$	Beyond one year S\$	Total S\$
2021			
Financial Assets, at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,083,670	0	2,083,670
Trade receivable and other financial assts	416,131	0	416,131
	2,499,801	0	2,499,801
Financial Assets, at FVTPL	2,271,754	0	2,271,754
Financial Liabilites, at amortised cost			
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	-1,470,697	0	-1,470,697
	3,300,858	0	3,300,858
2020			
Financial Assets, at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	113,499	0	113,499
Trade receivable and other financial assts	128,150	0	128,150
	241,649	0	241,649
Financial Assets, at FVTPL	2,166,318	53,407	2,219,725
Financial Liabilites, at amortised cost			
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	-1,761,490	0	-1,761,490
	646,477	53,407	699,884

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

20 FAIR VALUES

(a) Fair value hierarchy

The Company categorises fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

Level 1- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (is as prices) or indirectly, and

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

(b) Assets measured at fair value

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the financial year:

	Level 1 S\$	Level 2 S\$	Level 3 S\$	Total S\$
At 31 March 2021				
Quoted equity securities	2,271,754	0	0	2,271,754
Unquoted equity securities	0	0	0	0
	2,271,754	0	0	2,271,754
At 31 March 2020				
Quoted equity securities	2,166,318	0	0	2,166,318
Unquoted equity securities	0	0	53,407	53,407
	2,166,318	0	53,407	2,219,725

(c) Fair value measurements

The fair value of listed equity is based on the quoted closing market price on the last market day of the financial year and is classified as level 1 fair value in the fair value hierarchy.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, loans given, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities appearing under current category in the financial statements of the Company approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

During previous year, the valuation of financial investment in unquoted equity instruments is based on comparable market transaction price that consider the purchases or sale of such equity shares that have been transacted in the market. During current year, the management has assessed the fair value of the investment as Nil considering the significant decline in the performance of the investee company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

20 FAIR VALUES (continued)

In March 2020, the valuation of an unquoted equity of S\$ 53,407 is based on significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis is shown below;

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable Inputs	Range (weighted average)	Impact of Increase In inputs to fair value	Impact of Increase In inputs to fair value
Investment in unquoted Convertible instruments at Level 3	Market approach using the comparable transaction method	EV/Revenue multiple (+/- 5%)	4.05x	3000	-2000
		Discount for lack of marketability (+/-5%)	0.15	-3000	4000
		Environment risk (+/-5%)	0.2	-3000	4000

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of investment in unquoted equity shares measured at FVTPL (Level III) :

Particulars	2021	2020
	S\$	S\$
As at 1 April	53,407	0
Add: Transfers*	0	233,462
Less: Disposal	0	-116,730
Fair value loss	-53,407	-63,325
As at 31 March	0	53,407

(*) During FY 2019-20 an Investment having book value of S\$ 233,462 has been transferred from Level 2 to Level 3. The same has been valued basis Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model (Level 3)

21 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The capital structure of the Company comprises issued share capital and retained earnings.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholder or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

21 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

	2021 S\$	2020 S\$
Trade and other payables	1,672,389	1,977,994
Less: - Cash and cash equivalents (Note 9)	-2,083,670	-113,499
Net debt	-411,281	1,864,495
Total equity	3,128,866	518,653
Total equity	3,128,866	518,653
Capital and net debt	2,717,585	2,383,148
Gearing ratio (%)	N/A	78%

22 COVID-19

An outbreak of COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019) was reported in China on 31 December 2019. At the date of the financial statements, the outbreak has spread to all regions around the world. While the full long-term impact to the Company cannot be quantified reliably, the Company's performance subsequent to the balance sheet date could be negatively impacted as a result of the adverse effect from regional and global travel restrictions, quarantine and/or illness of employees, loss of customers, and other forms of interruptions to the business.

23 AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company on