

Company Registration No. 201017570W

HT Overseas Pte Ltd

Annual Financial Statements
31 March 2018

HT Overseas Pte Ltd

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HT Overseas Pte Ltd

Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

The directors hereby present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of HT Overseas Pte Ltd (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2018.

Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

- (i) the accompanying statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement together with the notes thereto, are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2018 and the financial performance of the business, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended; and
- (ii) 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.

Directors

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

Shobhana Bhartia
Rajiv Verma
Dinesh Mittal
Goh Ming Tung, Dicky
Asha Dixit
Prem Kumar

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

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

Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The following directors, who held office at the end of the financial year, had, according to the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, an interest in shares of the Company and related corporations as stated below:

HT Overseas Pte Ltd

Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

	Holding registered in name of director or nominee	
	At beginning of the financial year	At end of the financial year
Ultimate and Immediate Holding Company - HT Media Limited, India		
Shobhana Bhartia	20 ⁽²⁾	20 ⁽²⁾
Rajiv Verma	1	1
Dinesh Mittal	1	1
Other Related Companies		
<i>Shobhana Bhartia</i>		
Firefly e-Ventures Limited, India	1	1
HT Education Limited, India	1 ⁽⁴⁾	1 ⁽⁴⁾
HT Music and Entertainment Company Limited, India	1 ⁽⁴⁾	1 ⁽⁴⁾
HT Mobile Solutions Limited, India	-	1
HT Digital Media Holdings Limited, India	1 ⁽⁴⁾	1 ⁽⁴⁾
India Education Services Private Limited, India	-	1 ⁽⁴⁾
<i>Rajiv Verma</i>		
Firefly e-Ventures Limited, India	1	1
HT Education Limited, India	1 ⁽⁴⁾	1 ⁽⁴⁾
HT Learning Centers Limited, India	1 ⁽³⁾	1 ⁽³⁾
Top Movies Entertainment Limited, India	1 ⁽⁴⁾	1 ⁽⁴⁾
HT Mobile Solutions Limited	1 ⁽³⁾	2 ⁽³⁾
HT Digital Media Holdings Limited, India	1 ⁽⁴⁾	1 ⁽⁴⁾
India Education Services Private Limited, India	-	1 ⁽⁴⁾
<i>Dinesh Mittal</i>		
HT Digital Information Private Limited, India (formerly known as Ed World Private Limited)	1 ⁽⁴⁾	1 ⁽⁴⁾
Firefly e-Ventures Limited, India	1	1
Hindustan Media Ventures Limited	9,041	9,041
HT Education Limited, India	1 ⁽⁴⁾	1 ⁽⁴⁾
HT Learning Centers Limited, India	1 ⁽³⁾	1 ⁽³⁾
HT Mobile Solutions Limited, India	1 ⁽³⁾	2 ⁽³⁾
HT Music and Entertainment Company Limited, India	1 ⁽⁴⁾	1 ⁽⁴⁾
Top Movies Entertainment Limited, India	1 ⁽⁴⁾	1 ⁽⁴⁾
HT Digital Streams Limited, India	1 ⁽⁴⁾	1 ⁽⁴⁾
Digicontent Limited, India	-	5 ⁽⁴⁾
India Education Services Private Limited, India	-	1 ⁽⁴⁾

- (1) This share is held in the nature of beneficial interest as nominee of HT Digital Media Holdings Limited, India.
- (2) 19 shares held as nominee of Go4i.com (Mauritius)
- (3) This share is held in the nature of beneficial interest as nominee of HT Education Limited, India
- (4) This share is held in the nature of beneficial interest as nominee of HT Media Limited, India
- (5) One share is held as nominee of HT Digital Media Holdings Limited, India

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

Options

No options have been issued by the Company during the financial year ended 31 March 2018. As at 31 March 2018, there were no outstanding options on the unissued shares of the Company or related corporations.

HT Overseas Pte Ltd


**Directors' Statement
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018**

Auditor

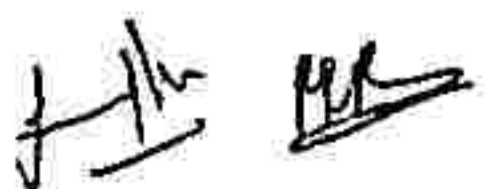
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have expressed their willingness to accept appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the board of directors:


Rajiv Verma
Director


Dinesh Mittal
Director

Singapore
01-May-2018



HT Overseas Pte Ltd

Independent Auditor's Report
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of HT Overseas Pte Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HT Overseas Pte Ltd (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2018, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement 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 Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2018 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

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

Other information

Management is responsible for other information. The other information comprises Directors' statement.

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

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

HT Overseas Pte Ltd

**Independent Auditor's Report
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018**

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of HT Overseas Pte Ltd

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- 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.

HT Overseas Pte Ltd

Independent Auditor's Report
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of HT Overseas Pte Ltd

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- 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.

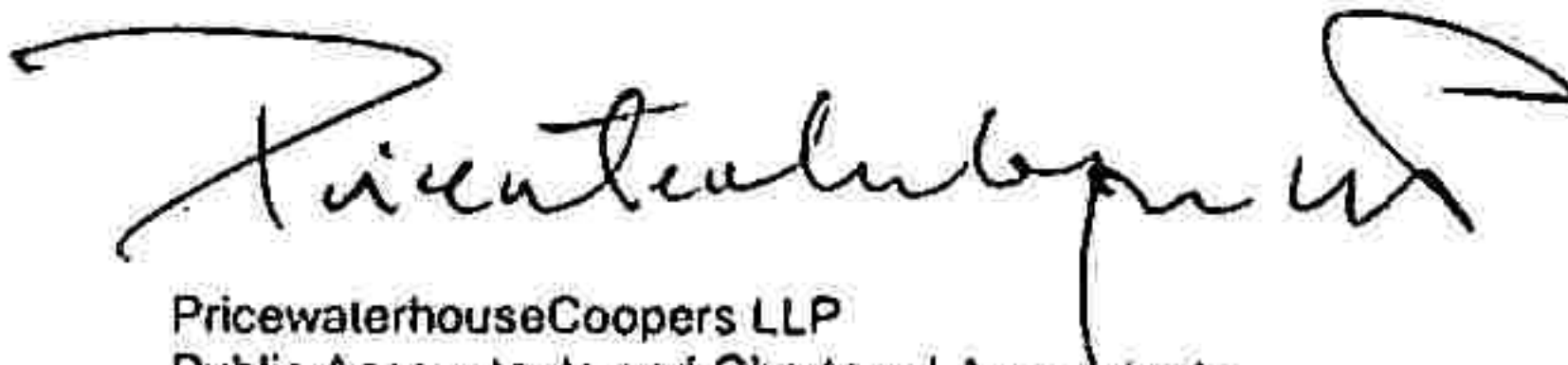
We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Other matters

The financial statements of HT Overseas Pte Ltd for the year ended 31 March 2017 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 01 May 2017.

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.



PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
Singapore

1 May 2018

HT Overseas Pte Ltd**Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018**

	Note	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Revenue	4	6,832,865	2,015,677
Other income		385	9,571
EXPENSES			
Purchase of newsprint		3,867,877	-
Printing and distribution charges		239,888	243,686
Events		76,689	229,518
News services		234,971	236,215
Content charges		61,500	138,745
Employee benefits	5	765,881	860,043
Allowance for doubtful debts		11,187	29,974
Impairment of loan to joint venture	9	-	408,754
Cost of advertisement and media management		1,319,583	-
Administrative expenses	6	677,556	620,234
		<u>7,255,110</u>	<u>2,767,169</u>
Loss before income tax		(421,880)	(741,921)
Income tax expense	7	5,293	-
Loss for the financial year		(427,173)	(741,921)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Other comprehensive loss to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net movement on available-for-sale financial assets	8	(591,820)	-
Total comprehensive loss		(1,018,993)	(741,921)

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

HT Overseas Pte Ltd**Balance Sheet
As at 31 March 2018**

	Note	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Non-current asset			
Available-for-sale financial assets	8	2,928,400	1,541,309
Interests in joint venture	9	-	-
Plant and equipment	10	9,111	19,976
Intangible asset	11	38,920	38,920
		2,976,431	1,600,205
Current asset			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,223,517	1,247,546
Trade and other receivables	13	244,753	356,414
		1,468,270	1,603,960
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	648,227	277,508
Advance from customers		1,948,784	34,428
Income tax payable		-	-
		2,597,011	311,936
Non-Current Liabilities			
Advance from customers		-	25,546
		2,597,011	337,482
Net current assets/(liabilities)		(1,128,741)	1,292,024
Net assets		1,847,690	2,866,683
Equity			
Share capital	15	3,240,000	1,310,000
Share application money pending allotment	15	-	1,930,000
Retained earnings		(800,490)	(373,317)
Other reserves		(591,820)	-
Total equity		1,847,690	2,866,683

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

HT Overseas Pte Ltd

**Statement of Changes in Equity
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018**

	Share Capital (Note 15)	Share application money pending allotment (Note 15)	Retained earnings	Fair value reserve	Total equity
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
2018					
At 1 April 2017	1,310,000	1,930,000	(373,317)	-	2,866,683
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	-	(427,173)	-	(427,173)
Issuance of shares	1,930,000	(1,930,000)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive Income				-	-
Fair valuation loss of available for sale financial asset	-	-	-	(591,820)	(591,820)
Balance at 31 March 2018	3,240,000	-	(800,490)	(591,820)	1,847,690
2017					
At 1 April 2016	810,000	-	368,604	-	1,178,604
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	-	(741,921)	-	(741,921)
Issuance of shares	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Share application pending allotment	-	1,930,000	-	-	1,930,000
Balance at 31 March 2017	1,310,000	1,930,000	(373,317)	-	2,866,683

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

HT Overseas Pte Ltd**Cash Flow Statement
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018**

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Loss before income taxation	(421,880)	(741,921)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	10,865	3,544
Allowance for doubtful debts	11,167	29,974
Impairment of loan to joint venture	-	408,754
Bad debts written off	-	8,150
Unrealised exchange gain	(9,165)	-
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	(409,013)	(291,499)
Decrease in trade and other receivables	112,548	3,406
Increase in trade and other payables	277,729	(186,215)
Cash flows (used in)/generated from operations	(18,736)	(474,308)
Income tax paid	(5,293)	(2,429)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(24,029)	(476,737)
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchases of available-for-sale investment	-	(1,433,745)
Purchase of plant and equipment	-	(23,520)
Net cash used in operating activities	-	(1,457,265)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of shares	-	500,000
Share application money pending allotment	-	1,930,000
Net cash generated from financing activities	-	2,430,000
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(24,029)	495,998
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	1,247,546	751,548
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	1,223,517	1,247,546

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

HT Overseas Pte Ltd

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018**

1. Corporate Information

HT Overseas Pte. Ltd. (the Company) is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The immediate and ultimate holding company is HT Media Limited incorporated in India.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at 77A Boat Quay Singapore 049865.

The principal activities 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") 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 judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars (SGD or S\$) which is company's functional currency.

2.2 Adoption of new accounting policies in current financial year

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017. The adoption of these standards did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

<i>Description</i>	<i>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</i>
FRS 115 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>	1 January 2018
FRS 109 <i>Financial Instruments</i>	1 January 2018
FRS 116 <i>Leases</i>	1 January 2019
INT FRS 122 <i>Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration</i>	1 January 2018

The directors expect that the adoption of the other standards above will have no material impact on the financial statement in the period of initial application, except for the following:

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 *Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)*

FRS 109 *Financial Instruments*

FRS 109 introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. Financial assets are classified according to their contractual cash flow characteristics and the business model under which they are held. The impairment requirements in FRS 109 are based on an expected credit loss model and replace the FRS 39 incurred loss model.

FRS 109 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. Following the adoption of this standard, the entire amount of available-for-sale financial assets will be reclassified to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Related fair value reserve of S\$591,820 will be transferred to retained earnings on 1 April 2018.

FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

FRS 115 establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under FRS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in FRS 115 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognising revenue when the promised goods and services are transferred to the customer i.e. when performance obligations are satisfied.

Key issues for the Company include identifying performance obligations, accounting for contract modifications, applying the constraint to variable consideration, evaluating significant financing components, measuring progress toward satisfaction of a performance obligation, recognising contract cost assets and addressing disclosure requirements.

Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with early adoption permitted. Management assessed that adoption of FRS 115 is not expected to have material impact on the Company's financial statements, except for certain additional disclosures.

2.4 *Foreign currency*

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. The Company determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currencies at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as 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 measured.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 *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.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Office Equipment	: 2-3 years
Furniture and fixtures	: 2-3 years

2.6 *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 lives 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 asset 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.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Trademarks

Management is of the opinion that, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the trademark is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Company. Hence, trademark is regarded by Management as having an indefinite useful life.

2.7 *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 when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7 *Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)*

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 Company 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.

2.8 *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. The registered address of the ultimate holding company, Hindustan Times House 18-20, Kasturba Gandhi Marg New Delhi - 110 001, India. 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.

2.9 *Financial Instruments*

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets 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 assets at initial recognition.

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial Instruments (continued)

a) Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

i) Loans and receivables

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

ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets include equity. Equity investments classified as available-for-sale are those, which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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

De-recognition

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 *Financial Instruments (continued)*

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.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss 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.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 *Impairment of financial assets*

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (continued)

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

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

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

a) Financial assets carried at cost

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

b) Available-for-sale financial assets

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence of impairment include (i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor, (ii) information about significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates, and indicates that the cost of the investment in equity instrument may not be recovered; and (iii) a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its costs.

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

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company participates in 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.

2.13 Leases

As lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

2.14 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

Advertisements

Revenue is recognised as and when advertisement is published / displayed and is disclosed net of discounts.

Sale of news & publications

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed on to the buyer and is disclosed net of sales return and discounts.

Revenue from events

Revenue is recognised upon completion of the events.

Revenue from news content services

Revenue is recognised over the period of contract.

Agency commission

Agency commission income relates to the provision of agency services with regard to procurement of newsprint by customers. Revenue is recognised on completion of services.

Revenue from digital services

Revenue from display of internet advertisements is recognised upon its delivery.

Revenue from distribution services

Revenue is recognised upon distribution of newspaper.

Revenue from sourcing of newsprint

Revenue is recognised upon shipping of newsprint to the customers.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.15 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 authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss. 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 period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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 at the end of each reporting period.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Taxes (continued)

c) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax except:

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

2.16 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.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will not necessarily equal the related actual results.

Impairment assessment of trademark

In August 2015, the Company had acquired rights to use trademarks in relation to the distribution of 'Mint Asia' publications from its ultimate holding company, HT Media Limited. Management is of the opinion that, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the trademark is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Company. Hence, the trademark is regarded by management as having an indefinite useful life.

Management performed annual impairment assessment in accordance with FRS 36 via value-in-use calculation. During the assessment, management has used several assumptions. The details of the impairment assessment and the assumptions used are set out in Note 11.

HT Overseas Pte Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

4. Revenue

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Advertisement revenue	193,986	559,456
Revenue from advertisement and media management	1,542,578	-
Distribution services	43,763	102,473
Events	107,905	188,089
Digital services	137,664	205,087
Agency commission	782,551	885,786
Income from news content services	35,855	44,818
Sale of newspaper and publications	27,097	29,968
Sale of newsprint	3,981,486	-
	<u>6,832,865</u>	<u>2,015,677</u>

5. Employee benefits

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Employee benefits expenses	704,208	792,136
Salary and bonuses	61,673	67,907
Central Provident Fund contributions	765,881	860,043

6. Other administrative expenses

The following items have been included in arriving at profit before tax from continuing operations:

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Legal and other professional fees	169,453	163,385
Office Rent	36,000	32,049
Directors fee	29,668	28,000
Transportation charges	158,338	212,417
Statutory auditors remuneration	10,000	18,420
Depreciation of plant and equipment	10,865	3,544
Marketing and sales promotion	68,177	98,333
MM commission charges	24,195	8,255
Courier charges	8,086	11,852
Telecommunication charges	13,850	17,828
Foreign exchange loss	96,800	3,639
Bad debts written off	-	8,150
Repair and maintenance	200	2,741
Finance charges	45,549	5,573
Other expenses	8,379	8,050
	<u>677,556</u>	<u>620,234</u>

7. Income tax expenses

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Under provision of prior year	5,293	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

7. Income tax expenses (continued)

A reconciliation between tax expense and the Company's loss before income tax multiplied by Singapore standard corporate tax rate for the financial years ended 31 March 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Loss before income taxation	(421,880)	(741,921)
Tax at statutory income tax rate of 17%	(71,720)	(126,127)
Adjustments:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3,872	70,671
Income not subject to tax	-	(1,627)
Deferred tax assets not recognised	67,848	57,083
Under provision of prior year	5,293	-
	<u>5,293</u>	<u>-</u>

As at 31 March 2018, the Company has unabsorbed tax losses of S\$731,337 (31 March 2017: S\$332,235). The availability of the tax losses for offset against future taxable income is subject to agreement by the Singapore Comptroller of Income Tax and the requirements under Singapore Income Tax Act.

Deferred tax benefits are not recognised unless there is reasonable expectation of their realisation in the foreseeable future.

8. Available-for-sale financial assets

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
<i>Equity securities at fair value</i>		
At beginning of the year	1,541,309	107,564
Acquisition	1,978,911	1,433,745
Fair value loss	(591,820)	-
At end of the year	<u>2,928,400</u>	<u>1,541,309</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

8. Available-for-sale financial assets (continued)

On January 27, 2017 the Company entered into a service agreement with Uber Technology Inc. ("Uber"). As part of the agreement, the Company will provide advertising service for a period of four years. As consideration, the Company acquired 31,108 equity shares of Uber for S\$1,978,911. The investment is accounted for as available-for-sale financial assets in accordance with FRS 39.

At balance sheet date, the Company estimated the fair value of the total equity securities to be S\$2,928,400 (2017: S\$1,541,309). The valuation of investment in equity instruments is based on comparable market transaction price that consider the purchase or sale of such equity shares that have been transacted in the market. The management has assessed the fair value of the investment basis the price at which the latest round of funding was done by an external independent investor into the investee company. That price has been used as a price to determine the fair value of investment at the reporting date. The fair value has been classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy (Note 17).

9. Interests in joint venture

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Cost of investment	-	-
Loan to joint venture	408,754	408,754
Less: Impairment on loan to joint venture	<u>(408,754)</u>	<u>(408,754)</u>
	-	-

In prior year, the Company committed to invest S\$50,500 (or 50.5%) in and to provide loan up to USD 786,154 at interest of 10% per annum to Sports Asia Pte Ltd. At the date of financial statement, 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.

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

Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Principal activities	Cost		Percentage of equity held by the Company	
			2018 S\$	2017 S\$	2018 %	2017 %
Sports Asia Pte Ltd ⁽¹⁾	Singapore	operating a website, mobile web platform, mobile application, social media and messaging application and tablet application, on IOS and Android platforms containing football content and targeting users	-	-	50.5	50.5

⁽¹⁾ Joint venture was incorporated on 1 June 2016

HT Overseas Pte Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

10. Plant and equipment

	Office Equipment S\$	Furniture & Fixtures S\$	Total S\$
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	-	-	-
Additions	15,870	7,650	23,520
At 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2018	15,870	7,650	23,520
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1 April 2016	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	2,560	984	3,544
At 31 March 2017	2,560	984	3,544
Depreciation charge for the year	7,239	3,626	10,865
At 31 March 2018	9,799	4,610	14,409
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 March 2017	13,310	6,666	19,976
At 31 March 2018	6,071	3,040	9,111

11. Intangible assets

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Trademark		
Cost at beginning and end of financial year	38,920	38,920

In August 2015, the Company acquired the right to use the trademark in relation to the distribution of 'Mint Asia' publications from the ultimate holding company for a consideration of S\$38,920.

The management is of the view that the trademark has an indefinite useful life and is not amortised. The Company tested the intangible asset for impairment by determining the recoverable amount using value-in-use calculation annually or more frequently if there are indications that intangible asset might be impaired.

Key assumptions used in the value in use calculations

- Projected operating revenue for the FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21. Notional royalty rate of 0.25% was applied on the revenue of Mint Asia.
- Net of tax royalty savings have been discounted by using the weighted average cost of Capital (WACC) of 8.50%.
- For arriving at the terminal value, management have considered a growth rate of 3%.

Based on the assessment performed, management concluded that the recoverable amount of the trademark is higher than its cost as at balance sheet date.

HT Overseas Pte Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Cash in bank	1,223,516	1,247,545
Cash on hand	1	1
	<u>1,223,517</u>	<u>1,247,546</u>

13. Trade and other receivables

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Trade receivables - non related parties	89,101	221,820
Trade receivables - related parties	157,108	148,547
	<u>246,209</u>	<u>370,367</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment of receivables	(41,141)	(29,974)
Trade receivable	205,068	340,393
Other receivables:		
Prepayments	13,631	11,866
Security deposit given	3,600	3,600
Recoverable advances	22,454	555
Other receivables	39,685	16,021
Trade and other receivables	244,753	356,414

Trade receivables – non related parties

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 60 to 90 days' terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition

Trade receivables – related parties

Amount due from related companies and joint venture are unsecured, non-interest bearing, repayable upon demand and to be settled in cash.

14. Trade and other payables

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Trade and other payables (current):		
Trade payables	206,281	188,466
Amount due to related companies	430,359	76,694
	<u>636,640</u>	<u>265,160</u>
Accruals	1,034	448
GST payable	4,508	11,900
Other payables	6,047	-
Total trade and other payables	648,227	277,508

HT Overseas Pte Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements
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14. Trade and other payables (continued)

Trade payables

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and normally settled on 60 days.

Amount due to related companies

These amounts are trade related, unsecured, non-interest bearing, repayable on demand and to be settled in cash.

15. Share capital

	2018		2017	
	No. of shares	S\$	No. of shares	S\$
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares				
At 01 April	1,310,000	1,310,000	810,000	810,000
Shares issued	1,930,000	1,930,000	500,000	500,000
At 31 March	3,240,000	3,240,000	1,310,000	1,310,000

On 25 January 2017, the Company received S\$1,930,000 from the ultimate holding company, HT Media Limited for allotment of 1,930,000 new ordinary shares. Shares were subsequently issued on 22 May 2017.

16. Related party transactions

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the Company and related parties took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial years:

Particulars	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Rendering of services		
HT Media Limited -ultimate holding company	642,008	1,388,594
Hindustan Media Ventures Limited -fellow subsidiary	353,541	50,400
Sale of product		
Hindustan Media Ventures Limited -fellow subsidiary	1,945,836	-
Purchase of services		
HT Media Limited -ultimate holding company	1,392,058	98,658
HT Digital Streams Limited -fellow subsidiary	37,500	20,088
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Company		
HT Media Limited -ultimate holding company	1,019	-
HT Mobile Solutions Limited -fellow subsidiary	-	56,423

HT Overseas Pte Ltd**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018**

Particulars	2018	2017
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of related party		
HT Media Limited -ultimate holding company	500	-
Sports Asia Pte. Ltd. -joint venture	-	6,956
Loan to joint venture		
Sports Asia Pte. Ltd. -joint venture	-	408,754
Share application money received		
HT Media Limited -ultimate holding company	-	1,930,000
Issue of shares		
HT Media Limited -ultimate holding company	1,930,000	500,000
Trade and other payable		
HT Media Limited -ultimate holding company	415,040	183
HT Digital Streams Limited -fellow subsidiary	15,319	20,088
HT Mobile Solutions Limited -fellow subsidiary	-	56,423
Trade and other receivable		
HT Media Limited -ultimate holding company	128,304	108,521
Hindustan Media Ventures Limited - fellow subsidiary	21,848	33,070
Sports Asia Pte. Ltd. -joint venture	6,956	6,956

Key management personnel

The key management personnel of the Company include directors, whose remuneration are paid by the ultimate holding company.

17. Fair value of assets and liabilities

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 market for identical assets or liabilities that the Group 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 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.

HT Overseas Pte Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

17. Fair value of assets and liabilities (continued)

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

	S\$			Total
	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period using			
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Available-for-sale financial assets				
2018				
Equity securities				
<i>Unquoted equity securities</i>	-	2,928,400	-	2,928,400
2017				
Equity securities				
<i>Unquoted equity securities</i>	-	1,541,309	-	1,541,309

Level 2 fair value measurements

Investment in equity instruments

The valuation of investment in equity instruments is based on comparable market transaction price that consider the purchase or sale of such equity shares that have been transacted in the market. The management has assessed the fair value of the investment basis the price at which the latest round of funding was done by an external independent investor into the investee Company. That price has been used as a price to determine the fair value of investment at the reporting date.

18. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency and interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk. The Company's overall risk management framework seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. The Company operates within clearly defined guidelines that are approved by the management.

HT Overseas Pte Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

18. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

The Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency exchange risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company's profit and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company's financial assets and liabilities at balance sheet date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations mature within one year.

The table below summarises the profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the statement of financial position date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	One year or less S\$
31 March 2018	
Trade and other payables	648,227
31 March 2017	
Trade and other payables	277,508

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets, the Company minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Company trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures.

Cash and cash equivalents are neither past due nor impaired as they are placed with creditworthy financial institution.

HT Overseas Pte Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

18. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset at the reporting date.

The age analysis of trade balances which are past due but not impaired are as follows:

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Past due less than 3 months	<u>166,314</u>	<u>248,580</u>

The carrying amount of trade receivables (excluding prepayment) individually determined to be impaired and the movement in the related allowances for impairment are as follow:

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Past due < 1 year	258,322	344,548
Past due 1 - 2 years	13,941	29,974
	<u>272,383</u>	<u>374,522</u>
Allowance for impairment	(41,141)	(29,974)
	<u>231,122</u>	<u>344,548</u>
Beginning of financial year	29,974	-
Allowance made	11,167	29,974
End of financial year	<u>41,141</u>	<u>29,974</u>

(d) Capital risk

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure that the Company achieves and maintains an optimal capital structure. In order to do this, management monitors through regular reviews its options between issue new shares, sell assets or obtaining funding. The capital employed by the Company consists of equity attributable to shareholders.

The Company is not subjected to any externally imposed capital requirements.

(e) Financial instruments by category

The aggregate carrying amounts of financial instruments are categorised as follows:

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,928,400	1,541,309
Loans and receivables (excluding prepayments)	1,454,639	1,592,094
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>648,227</u>	<u>277,508</u>

19. 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 May 01, 2018.