P&G

P & G Associates PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Reg No.: 201904291R

(incorporated with limited liability)

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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 statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1967 (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 2023 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.

P & G

P & G Associates PAC

Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants

Reg No.: 201904291R

(incorporated with limited liability)

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's Statement but does not include the financial statements and our auditors report thereon.

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. Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

P&G

P & G Associates PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Reg No.: 201904291R

(incorporated with limited liability)

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 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.

7500A Beach Road, #14-302, The Plaza, Singapore 199591 Tel: 6904 4351 | Fax: 6297 0602 | Email: info@pandgasso.com P&G

P & G Associates PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Reg No.: 201904291R

(incorporated with limited liability)

• 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 audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

#### Other Matter

• The comparative figures for the previous year were audited by other firm of Public Accountants other than P & G Associates PAC; whose report dated 26 May 2022 expressed unmodified opinion on those financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

P & G Associates PAC Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants of Singapore

Singapore,

17<sup>th</sup> May 2023

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023 S\$	As at March 31, 2022 S\$
I ASSETS			
1) Non-current assets			
(a) Intangible Assets	4	9,812	12,830
Total non-current assets	_	9,812	12,830
2) Current asset			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	1,307,371	1,498,276
(ii) Trade receivables	6	83,915	16,854
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	765,753	1,780,852
(v) Other financial assets	8	13,849	12,102
(b) Other current assets	9 _	9,271	9,026
Total current assets TOTAL ASSETS	_	2,180,159	3,317,110
TOTAL ASSLIS	_	2,189,971	3,329,940
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES 1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	10	16,050,330	16,866,900
(b) Other equity	11	(14,161,707)	(14,331,278)
Total equity		1,888,623	2,535,622
2) Liabilities Current liabilities (a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payable	12	38,658	53,405
(ii) Other financial liabilities	13	254,194	665,548
(c) Contract Liabilities	14	6,256	5,389
(b) Provisions	15	=	67,740
(c) Other current liabilities	16	2,240	2,236
Total current liabilities		301,348	794,318
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,189,971	3,329,940

The accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements.

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

	Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2023 S\$	March 31, 2022 S\$
I	INCOME			
	a) Revenue from operations	17	241,217	1,382,435
	b) Other income	18	441,605	305,101
	Total Income		682,822	1,687,536
II	EXPENSES			
	a) Purchase of stock in trade	22A	-	1,203,351
	b) Employee benefits expenses	19	118,113	105,261
	c) Finance costs	20	4,641	9,269
	d) Depreciation & amortization expense	21	3,018	3,018
	e) Other expenses	22	387,479	959,881
	Total Expenses		513,251	2,280,780
III	1 10110, (1000) 201010 0021 (2 22)		169,571	(593,244)
IV	Earnings/ (Loss) before interest, tax,			
	depriciation & amortization (EBITDA)		177,230	(580,957)
	[III+II(c+d)]			
V	Tax expense			
	(a) Current tax	23	-	-
	(b) Deferred tax	23	-	-
	Total tax expenses			-
VI	Profit/(loss) for the year (III-V)		169,571	(593,244)
VII	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Α	Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or			
	loss		-	-
В	Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total	other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
VIII	Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax (VI+VII)		169,571	(593,244)

The accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements.

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	March 31, 2023 S\$	March 31, 2022 S\$
Cash flows from operating activities:	·	·
Profit/(loss) before tax:	169,571	(593,244)
Adjustments for:	2.010	2.010
Depreciation and amortization expense Fair value of investment through profit and loss	3,018 190,905	3,018 773,478
Forfeiture of Security Deposits	(439,914)	(203,228)
Interest income from deposit	(1,691)	(127)
Unrealized foreign exchange (loss)	70,727	8,524
Cash flows used in operating activities before changes in following assets and liabilities	(7,384)	(11,579)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade & other receivables	(68,426)	391,943
(Decrease) in trade & other payables	(87,530)	(656,164)
Cash used in operations	(163,340)	(275,801)
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(163,340)	(275,801)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received	3	127
Net cash from investing activities (B)	3	127
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Redemption on account of buyback of shares	(816,570)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities (C)	(816,570)	(275 674)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (D= A+B+C)	(979,907) 1,780,852	(275,674) 2,083,670
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (E) Unrealized foreign exchange (loss)	(35,192)	(27,144)
Cash and cash equivalents at year end (D+E)	<b>765,753</b>	1,780,852
Components of cash & cash equivalents as at end of the year	,	, ,
Cash and cheques on hand	1	1
Balances with banks	-	-
- on deposit accounts	604,620	-
- in current accounts	161,132	1,780,851
Total cash and cash equivalents	765,753	1,780,852
Cash and cash equivalents as per Cash Flow Statement	765,753	1,780,852

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

#### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

**A. Equity Share Capital ( Refer Note 10)**Equity Shares of SGD 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount S\$
Balance as at April 1, 2021	16,866,900	16,866,900
Changes during the year	- 46.066.000	16.066.000
Balance as at March 31, 2022	16,866,900	16,866,900
Changes during the year	(1,055,000)	(816,570)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	15,811,900	16,050,330

#### B. Other Equity (Refer Note 11)

Particulars	Retained earnings S\$	Amount S\$
Balance as at April 1, 2021 Loss for the year Other comprehensive income	<b>(15,527,091)</b> (593,244)	(15,527,091) (593,244)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(16,120,335)	(16,120,335)
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	169,571	169,571
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(15,950,764)	(15,950,764)

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements.

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

#### 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 January 2022.

### Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards that have been issued are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

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

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> and FRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 12 <i>Income Taxes</i> : Deferred Tax related Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 117 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 116 Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements:  and FRS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures:  Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its  Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

### 2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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 at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

#### Sale of stock in trade

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 recognized when the goods are delivered to the customers (i.e. at a point in time).

#### Sale of music & 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 to the customers. Revenue is recognized on completion of services (i.e. at a point in time).

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

### Revenue from sourcing of newsprint

Revenue is recognized when the significant risks & rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the customer 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", a public listed company incorporated in India and the ultimate holding company is "The Hindustan Times ltd" a company 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:

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

- (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).
- (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

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the plant and equipment.

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.

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 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.

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

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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.

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

#### (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 minus, in the case of financial liabilities not at FVTPL, 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.

#### 2.8 Impairment of financial assets

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

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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.

### 2.9 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 noncurrent liabilities.

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

### 2.10 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.

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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.

### 2.11 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.

#### 2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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.

### 2.13 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.

#### 2.14 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. Right of use assets are presented within "Plant and Equipment"

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.

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

#### 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 includes the following:

- 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 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.

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. Lease liability shall be remeasured when: -

- There is a change in future lease payments arising from changes in an index or rate
- There is change in the Company's assessment of whether it will exercise an extension options.
- There are modification in the scope or the consideration of the lease that was not part of the original term.

#### 2.15 Employee benefits

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

(i) Short-term employee benefits

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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.

#### 2.16 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.

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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 except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of asset or liability that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of transaction.

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

Deferred 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.
- based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the statement of financial position, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

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:

- 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
- receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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.

#### 2.17 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.

#### 2.18 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 cashgenerating 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. It is a e-commerce website which is a B2B e-commerce portal that will provide a platform to sell the Company's

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

productized and packaged music, non-music radio content, audio services and news to international radio stations round the world.

#### 2.19 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.

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

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.

#### 2.20 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.

#### 2.21 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

#### A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between publishing of advertisement and circulation of newspaper and its realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

# 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

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

### 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 no 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 recognized as impairment loss in profit or loss.

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

### 4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Cost	Amount (In SGD)
	As at March 31, 2021	18,619
Add:	Transfer from Intangible Assets under development	-
	As at March 31, 2022	18,619
Add:	Additions	-
Add:	Transfer from Intangible Assets under development	
	As at March 31, 2023	18,619
	Amortisation/Impairment	
	As at March 31, 2021	2,771
	Charge for the year	3,018
	As at March 31, 2022	5,789
	Charge for the year	3,018
Less:	Disposals	
	As at March 31, 2023	8,807
	Net Block March 2022	12,830
	Net Block March 2023	9,812

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

#### Note 5 : Investment

#### Financial assets classified FVTPL

	March 31, 2023	Marcn 31, 2022
Current investments	S\$	S\$
Quoted equity instruments	1,307,371	1,498,276
Total current investments (A)	1,307,371	1,498,276

At 31 March 2023, the fair value of quoted equity to be S\$ 1,307,371 (2022: S\$ 1,498,276) is based on the quoted closing market price on the last market day of the financial year and is classifies as level 1 fair value in the fair value hierarchy (refer note 25).

#### Note 6: Trade receivables

	March 31, 2023 S\$	March 31, 2022 S\$
Trade receivables	83,915	16,271
Receivables from Related Parties - Refer Note 25		583
Total	83,915	16,854
Secured, Considered good	-	
Unsecured, considered good	83,915	16,854
Unsecured, which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Unsecured, considered - credit impaired	-	-
Total	83,915	16,854
Impairment for unsecured doubtful debts		
Net trade receivables	83,915	16,854

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

#### Note 6A -Trade receivables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2023

		Outstanding for following periods from the due date						
Particulars Unbil	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	83,915	-			-	83,915
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	83,915	-	-	-	-	83,915
Loss allowance for bad & doubtful receive	ables					-	-	
Net trade receivables	-	-	83,915	-	-	-	-	83,915

#### Note 6B -Trade receivables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2022

			Outst	anding for follo	wing periods	from the du	ıe date	
Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	12,001	4,853				-	16,854
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	12,001	4,853	-		-	-	16,854
Loss allowance for bad & doubtful receiv	ables					-	-	-
Net trade receivables	-	12,001	4,853	-	-	-	-	16,854

#### Trade receivables - third parties:

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 60 (2022: 30 to 60) 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.

At March 31, 2023

Note 7 : Cash and cash equivalents		
	March 31, 2023 S\$	March 31, 2022 S\$
Balances with banks	33	33
On current accounts	161,132	1,780,851
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	604,620	-
Cash on hand	1	1_
Total Cash and cash equivalents	765,753	1,780,852
Note 8 : Other financial assets at amortised cost		
Note of Other Intalicial assets at amortisca cost	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	S\$	S\$
Security Deposit given - Current	12.161	12,102
Interest accrued on deposits	1,688	
Total Other financial assets [Current]	13,849	12,102
Note 9 : Other current assets		
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	S\$	S\$
Prepaid expenses	7,230	7,230
Balance with government authorities	-	796
Advances given	1,000	1,000
GST Credit	1,041	
Total Other current assets	9,271	9,026
Note 10 : Share capital		
Ordinary shares		
Particulars	Number of shares	Amount (In SGD)
At April 1, 2021	16,866,900	16,866,900
Change during the year		
At March 31, 2022	16,866,900	16.866.900
Decrease during the year*	(1,055,000)	(816,570)

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.

15.811.900

16.050.330

Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/ associates

Particulars		March 31, 2023		March	31, 2022
		No of shares	% Holding	No of shares	% Holding
HT Media Ltd, India		15,811,900	100%	16,866,900	100%

S\$ 15,811,900 (March 31, 2023: S\$ 16,866,900) equity shares.

#### Shareholding of Promoters as at 31 March 2023 as below:

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year*	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% Change during the year
HT Media Ltd, India	16,866,900	(1,055,000)	15,811,900	100%	0.00%

<sup>\*</sup> During the year ended 31 March, 2023, the Company has carried out buy back of its 1,055,000 fully paid up equity shares of SGD 1 each held by HT Media Ltd, Holding company (representing 6.25% of total equity share capital of the Company), at a price of SGD 0.774 per equity share. Impact of the buy back has been considered in Company's standalone financial statements. The aforesaid buy-back will not entail any change in the shareholding pattern of the Company, as it continues to be a wholly-owned subsidiary of HT Media Ltd.

#### Shareholding of Promoters as at 31 March 2022 as below:

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% Change during the year
HT Media Ltd, India	16,866,900	=	16,866,900	100%	0.00%

#### Note 11 : Other equity

Particulars	Accumulated losses (S\$)	Total (S\$)
At April 1, 2021	(13,738,034)	(13,738,034)
Loss for the year	(593,244)	(593,244)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
At 31 March 2022	(14,331,278)	(14,331,278)
Profit for the year	169,571	169,571
Other comprehensive income for the year	· <del>-</del>	-
At 31 March 2023	(14.161.707)	(14,161,707)

#### Note 12 : Trade payables

Note 12 : Trade payables		
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	S\$	S\$
Trade Payables	5,324	325
Payable to Related Parties- Refer Note 26	6,697	33,745
Accruals	26,637	19,335
Total Trade payables	38,658	53,405

#### Note 12A:Trade payable ageing schedule as at 31 March 2023

		Outstanding for following periods from the due date					
Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 vear	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 vears	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	26,637	-	12,021	-	-	-	38,658
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	=	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	=	-	-
Total	26,637	- 1	12,021	-	-	-	38,658

#### Note 12B:Trade payable ageing schedule as at 31 March 2022

		Outstanding for following periods from the due date					
Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 vear	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 vears	Total
(i) MSME	-	-		-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	19,335	33,850	220	-	=	-	53,405
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-		-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-		-	-	-	-
Total	19.335	33.850	220	-	_	-	53.405

Trade payables - third parties
Trade payables are non-interest bearing and normally settled on 60 days (2022: 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.

#### Note 13 : Other financial liabilities

Note 13 : Other financial liabilities	March 31, 2023 S\$	March 31, 2022 S\$
Deposits from customers	247,751	665,548
Employee Payable	6,443	
Total Other financial liabilities [Current]	254,194	665,548

The company received deposits from the customers that relate to the Company's obligation to rendering advertisement services to customers as per the

Note 14 : Contract Liabilties (refer Note below)	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advances from Customers	<b>S\$</b> 6,256	<b>S\$</b> 5,389
Total Contract Liabilities [Current]	6,256	5,389
Note-		
	March 31, 2023 S\$	March 31, 2022 S\$
Opening Balance	5,389	2
Revenue recognised during the year	(5,389)	(2)
Revenue accrued during the year	6,256	5,389
Closing Balance	6.256	5,389
Note 15 : Provisions	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Ss	S\$
Provision for litigation fee (refer note 24)		67,740
Total Provisions [Current]		67.740
Note 16 : Other current liabilities	March 31, 2023 S\$	March 31, 2022 S\$
Statutory dues	2,240	2,236
Total Other current liabilities	2,240	2,236

Note 17 : Revenue from operations  Sale of product: Sale of stock in trade Sale of Newspaper and Publications Sale of Service: Revenue from advertisement & media management Advertisement Revenue Commission income(refer note 26) Sale of music content (Int'l Radio)	March 31, 2023 5\$ - - - 80,252	March 31, 2022 \$\$ 1,235,386 5
Sale of product: Sale of stock in trade Sale of Newspaper and Publications Sale of Newspaper and Publications Sale of service: Revenue from advertisement & media management Advertisement Revenue Commission income(refer note 26) Sale of music content (Int'l Radio)	S\$ - -	<b>S\$</b> 1,235,386
Sale of stock in trade Sale of Newspaper and Publications Sale of Newspaper and Publications Sale of service: Revenue from advertisement & media management Advertisement Revenue Commission income(refer note 26) Sale of music content (Int'l Radio)	S\$ - -	<b>S\$</b> 1,235,386
Sale of stock in trade Sale of Newspaper and Publications Sale of Service: Revenue from advertisement & media management Advertisement Revenue Commission income(refer note 26) Sale of music content (Int'l Radio)		
Sale of Newspaper and Publications  Sale of service:  Revenue from advertisement & media management  Advertisement Revenue  Commission income(refer note 26)  Sale of music content (Int'l Radio)		
Sale of Newspaper and Publications  Sale of service:  Revenue from advertisement & media management  Advertisement Revenue  Commission income(refer note 26)  Sale of music content (Int'l Radio)		
Sale of service:  Revenue from advertisement & media management  Advertisement Revenue  Commission income(refer note 26)  Sale of music content (Int'l Radio)	- 90.353	
Advertisement Revenue Commission income(refer note 26) Sale of music content (Int'l Radio)	- 20.252	
Advertisement Revenue Commission income(refer note 26) Sale of music content (Int'l Radio)	00.353	114,600
Commission income(refer note 26) Sale of music content (Int'l Radio)		3,925
Sale of music content (Int'l Radio)	152,562	18,944
	8,403	9,575
Total Revenue from operations	241,217	1,382,435
Note 18 : Other income		
Note 18 : Other income	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	S\$	S\$
Interest income on bank deposits	-	127
Miscellaneous receipts	=	67 <i>.</i> 964
Forfeiture of security deposits	439,914	203,228
Foreign exchange loss/gain (net)		33,782
Total Other income	439,914	305,101
Note 19 : Employee benefits expenses		
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	S\$	S\$
Salaries, wages and bonus	101,625	88,478
Contribution to provident and other funds	13,488	13.783
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	3,000	3,000
Total Employee benefits expenses	118,113	105,261
Note 20 : Finance costs		
······································	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	S\$	S\$
Bank charges and other cost	4.641	9.269
Total Finance costs	4.641	9,269
Note 21 : Depreciation and amortization		
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	S\$	S\$
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 3)	3,018	3,018
Total Depreciation and amortization	3,018	3,018
Note 22A : Purchases of stock in trade		
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	S\$	S\$
Newsprint purchased		1.203.351

Note 22 : Other expenses	March 31, 2023 S\$	March 31, 2022 S\$
Use of Website (refer note 25)		67
Printing and distribution	-	15,500
Advertisement and media management	74,918	104,888
Content charges (refer note 25)	=	786
Courier charges	=	368
Director's sitting fees (refer note 26)	8,000	8,000
Foreign exchange loss/gain (net)	61,625	-
Legal & other professional fees	25,816	21,819
Office rent	12.755	12.205
Statutory auditors' remuneration	11,875	9,615
Transportation charges	-	160
Telecommunication charges	1.417	1.862
Software Development Expenses	-	8,530
Fair value of Investment through profit and loss (net)	190,905	773,478
Miscellaneous expenses	168	908
Prior Year expense		1,695
Total Other expenses	387.479	959.881
Breakdown of statutory auditors' remuneration:		
-Audit	6.500	5.400
-Limited Review	4,500	3,600
-Reimbursement of expenses	875	615
		-
	11,875	9,615

#### Note 23 : Tax expense

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:

	March 31, 2023 S\$	March 31, 2022 S\$
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	169,571	(593,244)
Tax calculated at statutory tax rate of 17%	28,827	(100,851)
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	41.795	132,562
Income not subject to tax	-	(14,744)
Deferred tax asset not recognised	(70,622)	(16,967)
Tax charge	-	-

Deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the balance sheet as on 31 March 2023 are as below:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	S\$	S\$
Deferred tax assets		
on carry forwards business loss (Available for infinite period)	276,827	347,448
Total deferred tax assets	276.827	347,448

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

#### Note 24: Interests In Joint Venture

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.

Numerous correspondences exchanged between the Parties but no legal suit has been filed. Finally a Settlement Agreement dated 16 March, 2022 has been entered into between the parties agreeing on the following terms.

- a) HT Overseas Pte. Ltd will facilitate the transfer of the registration of the domain name www.90min.in to the Sportority Limited
- b) HT Overseas Pte. Ltd released Sportority Limited from non-compete clause under the JV Agreement
- c) Payment of USD 100,000 in 2 tranches. The first tranche of USD 50,000 to be paid within 30 calendar days of the effective date of the settlement agreement and a second tranche of USD 50,000 to be paid within 60 calendar days of the effective date of the settlement agreement.

In line with the Settlement Agreement the first tranche of USD 50,000 has been paid. The second tranche shall be paid as and when become due. The matter stand settled accordingly

#### Details of the joint venture as at 31 March 2022 are as follows:

Name of Company	Country of Incorporatio	Principal activities	Cost S\$	Percentage of equity held by the Company
			March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022
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*

<sup>(1)</sup> Joint Venture was incorporated on 1 June 2016.

<sup>\*</sup> Sports Asia Pte Ltd was striked off on 7 February 2022

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

#### Note 25: Fair Value

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.

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

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Financial assets classified FVTPL			•	
At 31 March 2023				
Quoted equity securities	1,307,371	-	-	1,307,371
	1,307,371	-	-	1,307,371
At 31 March 2022				
Quoted equity securities	1,498,276	-	_	1,498,276
	1,498,276	-	-	1,498,276

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.

HT OVERSEAS PTE. LTD. (Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

#### **Note 26: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

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

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

#### 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		edia Ltd company)	Ventu	an Media res Ltd ubsidiary)	HT Digital S (Fellow Su		Pvt	edia Venture t Itd Subsidiary)	Independe	nt Directors	тот	AL
	31 Mar 23	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 23	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 23	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 23	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 23	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 23	31 Mar 22
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
(A) INCOME												
Newsprint procurement support	152,562	-	-	18,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	152,562	18,944
Sale of print space	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) EXPENSES												
Cost of advertisement and media management	11,122	26,256	-	-	63,796	45,190	-	33,441			74,918	104,888
Cost of content fee	_	_	_	_	_	786					_	786
Cost of Using E-website					_	67					_	_
Non Executive Director's Sitting Fee (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
(C) OTHERS												
Exp incurred by the party on behalf of	-	194	-	-	-	-					-	194
the company												
Exp incurred by the company on behalf of the party	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-
Issue of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Closing balances at 31 March												
Receivables	-	583	_	0	0.00	_	_	-			_	583
Payables	582	470	_	0	6,251	_	_	33,275			6,833	33,745
.,					-,			/				

<sup>(1)</sup> Fee paid to independent Director's - Mr. Ang Yeow Lin, Mrs. Roseleeni Binte Ramlee and Mr Chan boon Kwang

#### **NOTE 27: 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:

Financial assets, at amortised cost	March 31. 2023 S\$	March 31. 2022 S\$
Cash and cash equivalents	765.753	1.780.852
Trade and other receivables	97.764	28,956
Other financial assets	13.849	12,102
	877,366	1,821,910
Financial liabilities, at amortised cost	<u>-</u>	
Trade and other payables	(292,852)	(718,953)
	(292,852)	(718,953)
	584,514	1,090,855

#### NOTE 28: 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.

#### (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") 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	GBP
618,299 66,561 1,307,371	13,770
1,992,230	13.770
(152,526)	71.397
(152,526)	71.397
1,839,705	85,166
USD	GBP
1 729 900	_
1,754	13.701
1,498,276	
3,229,930	13,701
	(580,278)
	(580,278)
3,110,782	(566,577)
	618.299 66.561 1.307.371 1.992.230 (152.526) (152.526) 1,839,705  USD  1.729,900 1.754 1.498.276

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, the basis that all other variables remain constant.

	Profit / (Lo	ss) after tax
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	S\$	S\$
British Pound	7.000	(47.100)
Jnited States Dollar	152,600	258,100

(B) Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and other financial instruments.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets as disclosed in table below. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made as per guidelines and within limits approved by Board of Directors. Board of Directors/ Management reviews and update guidelines, time to time as per requirement. The guidelines are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

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:

Particulars 2023	Note	12-month or Lifetime ECL	Gross Carrying amount S\$	Less allowance S\$	Net carrying amount S\$
Trade receivables (*)	5	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	83,915	-	83,915
Other financial assets (**)	7	12-month ECL	13,849 <b>97.764</b>	<u>-</u>	13,849 <b>97.764</b>
<b>2022</b> Trade receivables <sup>(*)</sup>	5	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	16,854 -		16,854
Other financial assets (**)	7	12-month ECL	12,102 <b>28,956</b>	<u>-</u>	12,102 <b>28,956</b>

<sup>(\*)</sup> The expected credit loss allowance of trade receivables of S\$ 0 (2022: S\$ 0) was recognised as at 31 March 2023.

#### (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

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:

Particulars	Within one vear S\$	Beyond one year S\$	Total S\$
2023	33	33	3.9
Trade payables and other financial liability	(292,852) ( <b>292,852</b> )	-	(292,852) ( <b>292,852</b> )
<b>2022</b> Trade payables and other financial liability	(718,953) <b>(718,953)</b>	-	(718,953) <b>(718,953)</b>

 $<sup>^{(**)}</sup>$  The expected credit loss allowance of Other financial assets of S\$ 0 (2022: S\$ 0) was recognised as at 31 March 2023.

(Incorporated in Singapore, Registration Number: 201017570W)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

#### **NOTE 29: 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 2023 and 31 March 2022.

#### **NOTE 30 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 17 May 2023.