Company Registration No. 200816119H

IIFL Securities Pte. Ltd.

Directors' statement and Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

General information

Directors

Prabodh Kumar Agrawal
Arun Vijay Chopra
Amit Garg (Appointed on 19 March, 2019)
Amit Nitin Shah (Resigned on 12 February 2019)

Company Secretary

Tan Wee Sin	(Appointed on 25 January 2019)
Lai Kuan Loong Victor	(Appointed on 25 January 2019)

Registered Office
6 Shenton Way
#12-11/11A OUE Downtown 2
Singapore 068809

Auditor
Deloitte & Touche LLP, Singapore

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IIFL Securities Pte. Ltd.

Directors' statement

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of IIFL Securities Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement together with 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 2019 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date; and

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

1. Directors

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

Prabodh Kumar Agrawal
Arun Vijay Chopra
Amit Garg

2. Arrangements to enable directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures

Neither at the end of the financial year nor at any time during the financial year did there subsist any arrangement 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.

3. Directors' interests in shares or debentures

The directors of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year had no interest in the share capital and debentures of the Company and related corporations as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings kept by Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, except as follows:

	Direct interest	
Name of directors and companies in which interests are held	At the beginning of financial year	At the end of financial year
Ordinary shares of the ultimate holding company (IIFL Holdings Limited)		
Prabodh Kumar Agrawal	2,731,019	2,731,019

3. Directors' interests in shares or debentures (cont'd)

	Direct interest	
	At the beginning of financial year or date of appointment, if later	At the end of financial year
Ordinary shares of a related company (IIFL Wealth Management Limited)		
Amit Nitin Shah (Resigned on 12 February 2019)	2,718,421	1,568,421
Arun Vijay Chopra	28,198	35,198
Options to subscribe for ordinary shares of the ultimate holding company (IIFL Holdings Limited)		
Prabodh Kumar Agrawal	350,000	350,000
Options to subscribe for ordinary shares of a related company (IIFL Wealth Management Limited)		
Arun Vijay Chopra	32,812	25,812
Amit Garg (Appointed on 19 March, 2019)	23,864	23,864

By virtue of Section 7 of the Singapore Companies Act, the above directors with shareholdings are deemed to have an interest in the Company and in all the related corporations of the Company.

4. Share options

During the financial year, there was:

(a) no option granted by the Company to any person to take up unissued shares of the Company;
(b) no share issued by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company; and
(c) At the end of the financial year, there was no unissued share of the Company under option.

5. Auditor

The auditors, Deloitte & Touche LLP, Singapore have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

Arun Chopra

Arun Chopra
Director

Agarg

Amit Garg
Director

Singapore

Deloitte.

Deloitte & Touche LLP
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF

IIFL SECURITIES PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of IIFL Securities Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2019, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 6 to 29.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company 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 2019 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("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 Matters

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2018 were audited by other firm of auditors who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements in their report dated 27 April 2018.

Deloitte & Touche LLP (Unique Entity No. T08LL0721A) is an accounting limited liability partnership registered in Singapore under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act (Chapter 163A).

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF

IIFL SECURITIES PTE. LTD.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

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

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

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 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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF

IIFL SECURITIES PTE. LTD.

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

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

30 August 2019

IIFL Securities Pte. Ltd.
Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2019

	Note	As at Mar 31, 2019	As at Mar 31, 2018
		S$	S$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
a Financial Assets			
i. Trade receivables	4	142,022	294,241
ii. Refundable deposits	5	100,100	101,600
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,847,319	2,459,826
b Other receivables and prepayments	7	7,054	17,596
Total current assets		**2,096,495**	**2,873,263**
Non-current asset			
a. Property, Plant and Equipment	8	2,883	4,777
Total non-current asset		**2,883**	**4,777**
Total Assets		**2,099,378**	**2,878,040**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
a. Financial Liabilities			
i. Amount due to related company	9	170,310	-
ii. Accrued expenses and other payables	10	53,717	306,889
b. Other current liabilities	11	2,694	2,325
Total current liabilities		**226,721**	**309,214**
Capital and reserves			
a. Equity share capital	12	1,030,000	1,030,000
b. Accumulated profits		842,657	1,538,826
Total Equity		**1,872,657**	**2,568,826**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**2,099,378**	**2,878,040**

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

IIFL Securities Pte. Ltd.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	Note	2019	2018
		S$	S$
Revenue from operations	13	642,776	1,855,533
Other income	14	4,256	1,260
Total revenue		**647,032**	**1,856,793**
Expenses			
Employee's compensation and related costs	15	888,936	901,741
Depreciation expense	7	3,137	20,611
Net foreign exchange loss		1,114	121
Fair value loss on investment securities		-	136,295
Other operating expenses	16	450,014	458,785
Total expenses		**1,343,201**	**1,517,553**
(Loss)/Profit before tax		**(696,169)**	**339,240**
Income tax expense	17	-	-
(Loss)/Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(696,169)**	**339,240**

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

IIFL Securities Pte. Ltd.
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

	Share Capital S$	Accumulated profits S$	Total Equity S$
Balance at 1 April 2017	1,030,000	1,199,586	2,229,586
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	339,240	339,240
Balance at 31 March 2018	1,030,000	1,538,826	2,568,826
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(696,169)	(696,169)
Balance at 31 March 2019	1,030,000	842,657	1,872,657

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

IIFL Securities Pte. Ltd.
Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

	2019	2018
	S$	S$
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/Profit before income tax	(696,169)	339,240
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation expense	3,137	20,611
Provision for bonus written back	(154,214)	-
Fair value loss on investment securities	-	136,295
	(847,246)	496,146
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		
Decrease in Trade Receivables	152,219	58,418
Decrease in Other receivables and prepayments	10,542	19,676
Decrease in Refundable deposits	1,500	45,788
Increase in Amount due to related company	324,524	-
Decrease in Accrued expenses and other payables	(253,172)	5,256
Increase/(Decrease) in Other current liabilities	369	(4,458)
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from operating activities	(611,264)	620,826
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,243)	(1,242)
Purchase of investment securities	-	(589,551)
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities	-	1,336,554
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from investing activities	(1,243)	745,761
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year	(612,507)	1,366,587
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,459,826	1,093,239
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 5)	**1,847,319**	**2,459,826**

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

1 ***Corporate information***

IIFL Securities Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") is a private limited company incorporated in the Republic of Singapore whose registered office is at 6 Shenton Way, #12-11/11A OUE Downtown 2, Singapore 068809. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of IIFL (Asia) Pte. Ltd., a company incorporated in Singapore (the "immediate holding company"). The immediate holding company is a subsidiary of IIFL Wealth Management Limited, a company incorporated in India. The ultimate holding company is IIFL Holdings Limited (the "ultimate holding company"), a company incorporated in India, listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited.

The principal activity of the Company is to carry on its business in corporate finance advisory services.

On 14 May 2009, the Company obtained its Capital Market Services ("CMS") License from the Monetary Authority of Singapore ("MAS") to conduct regulated activities such as: (1) dealing in securities; and (2) advising on corporate finance. On 5 August 2013, the Company received its revised CMS License from MAS to conduct the regulated activities in dealing in securities. On 8 October 2018, MAS has revised the license for all capital market licensee and hence, the Company's license has also changed from dealing in securities and advising in corporate finance to dealing in capital markets products (i.e. Securities and Collective Investment Schemes) and advising on investment products.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 August, 2019.

2 ***Summary of significant accounting policies***

2.1 ***Basis of accounting***

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs"). The financial statments are presented in Singapore dollars ("SGD" or "S$").

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of FRS 102 *Share-based Payment*, leasing transactions that are within the scope of FRS 17 *Leases*, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in FRS 2 *Inventories* or value in use in FRS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

(i) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

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

(iii) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2 *Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)*

2.2 *Adoption of new and revised standards*

In the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018. The adoption of these new/revised FRSs and INT FRSs does not result in changes to the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

FRS 109 *Financial Instruments*

FRS 109 introduces new requirements for (i) the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities (ii) general hedge accounting and (iii) impairment requirements for financial assets. Details of these new requirements as well as their impact on the financial statements are described below.

The Company applied FRS 109 with an initial application date of April 1, 2018. The Company has not restated the comparative information, which continues to be reported under FRS 39.

The significant accounting policies for financial instruments under FRS 109 is as disclosed below.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company has applied the requirements of FRS 109 to instruments that have not been derecognised as at 1 April 2018 and has not applied the requirements to instruments that have already been derecognised as at 1 April 2018. The classification of financial assets is based on two criteria: the Company's business model for managing the assets and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding. There are no changes in classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities.

Impairment of financial assets

FRS 109 requires an expected credit loss model as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under FRS 39. The expected credit loss model requires the Company to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. It is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

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

On the date of application, the Company assessed that the expected credit loss allowance on its in-scope financial assets is not material.

2 *Summary of significant accounting policies (con't'd)*

2.2 *Adoption of new and revised standards (cont'd)*

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

Descriptions	**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
INT FRS 123: *Uncertainty over Income tax treatments*	April 1, 2019
Improvements to FRS 12 *Income Taxes* (March 2018)	April 1, 2019
Amendments to FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and FRS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Material*	April 1, 2020

The management anticipates that the adoption of the above amendments to FRS in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of its initial adoption.

2 ***Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)***

2.2 ***Adoption of new and revised standards (cont'd)***

INT FRS 123: *Uncertainty over Income tax treatments*
The Interpretation provides guidance on determining the accounting tax position when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments.

The Interpretation requires a Company to:
- determine whether uncertain tax positions are assessed separately or as a group; and
- assess whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used, by a Company in its income tax filings:
  - o if probable, the Company should determine its accounting tax position consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings.
  - o if not probable, the Company should reflect the effect of uncertainty in determining its accounting tax position.

As per the Appendix, the Company has assessed the probability of uncertain tax treatment used or a treatment which is being proposed to be used in its income tax filings. The Appendix will be applied prospectively with the cumulative effect of its initial application on the opening balance sheet as on April 1, 2019.

2.3 **Financial Instruments**

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.4 ***Financial assets (before April 1, 2018)***

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value and in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement
The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classifications as follows.

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 or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired and through the amortisation process. The company classifies the cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables as loans and receivables.

2 *Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)*

2.4 *Financial assets (before April 1, 2018) (cont'd)*

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon intitial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company.

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

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

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 gains or losses that have been recognised in other comprehensive income are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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, they include the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assess 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 values of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

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.

2 *Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)*

2.5 *Financial assets (from April 1, 2018)*

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets that meet both the following conditions are measured at amortised cost:

(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to cash and bank balances, trade receivables, other financial assets of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest is recognized using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost, except for short-term balances when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

2 *Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)*

2.5 *Financial assets (from April 1, 2018) (cont'd)*

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following:

i. Trade receivables
ii. Financial assets measured at amortized cost (other than trade receivables)
iii. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance.

In case of other assets (listed as ii and iii above), the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition. If the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance.

Subsequently, if the credit quality of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset. 12-month ECL area portion of the lifetime ECL which result from default events that are possible within 12 months from the reporting date.

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and probability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to measure lifetime ECL on its portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward-looking estimates are updated.

2 *Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)*
2.5 *Financial assets (from April 1, 2018) (cont'd)*

Significant increase in credit risk
In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly:

• an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;

• significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor;

• existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;

• an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;

• an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations; or

• significant changes in the expected performance and behavior of the borrower.

The Company presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default
The Company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired financial assets
A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred.

2 *Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)*

2.5 *Financial assets (from April 1, 2018) (cont'd)*

Write-off policy

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

If the Company has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

2.6 *Financial liabilities and equity instruments*

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Financial liabilities

Amount due to a related company, accrued expenses and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method except for short-term balances when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in profit and loss.

Equity instruments

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 from share capital.

2 *Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)*

2.7 *Plant and Equipment*

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Computers	-	3 years
Furniture and fittings	-	5 years
Office equipment	-	5 years

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gains or losses on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the financial year the asset is derecognised.

2.8 *Impairment of non-financial assets*

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of the non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, such that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2 *Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)*

2.9 *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 the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

2.10 *Revenue recognition*

(a) *Revenue recognition (before April 1, 2018)*

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. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Referral fee is recognised on an accrual basis based on rates determined between the Company and its related parties when service is rendered.

Service income is recognised on an accrual basis between the Company and a related party when service is rendered.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(b) *Revenue recognition (from April 1, 2018)*

Revenue from rendering services is recognised over time by measuring progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation for the services rendered.

Referral fee is recognised on an accrual basis based on rates agreed between the Company and its related parties when service is rendered.

Service income is recognised on an accrual basis between the Company and a related party when service is rendered.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

2.11 *Employee benefits*

As required by law, the Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund ("CPF") scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to national pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the financial period in which the related service is performed.

2.12 *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 by the end of the reporting period, in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

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 directly in equity.

2 ***Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)***

2.12 ***Taxes (cont'd)***

(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 assets and liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax 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

- In respect of deductible temporary differences and carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, if it is not probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset 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 to the financial 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 the reporting period.

(c) *Goods and services tax ("GST")*

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

(i) 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

(ii) Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

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

2.13 ***Share capital and share issue expenses***

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 from share capital.

2.14 ***Foreign Currency transactions***

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency are recorded on the initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the closing rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

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 (cont'd)***

2.15 ***Cash and cash equivalents***

Cash and cash equivalents comprises of cash on hand, bank balances and demand deposits that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.16 ***Related parties***

A related party is defined as follows:

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

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

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

(i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or 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); or
(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).

3 ***Significant accounting judgements and estimates***

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.

(i) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

Functional Currency - The management has determined the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates i.e., functional currency, to be SGD. Major costs of providing services including major operating expenses are primarily influenced by fluctuations in SGD.

(ii) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Management is of the opinion that there are no key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

		2019	2018
4	**Trade receivables**	**S$**	**S$**
	Trade receivables (Refer Note 18)	142,022	294,241
	Total	**142,022**	**294,241**

Trade receivables comprise referral fees receivable.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 90 days (2018: 90 days) credit terms. These are recognised at their original amounts which represent their fair value on initial recognition.

Trade receivables are neither past due nor impaired.

The Company has not recognised any loss allowance as the ECL on trade receivables has immaterial effect to the Company's financial statements because historical experience has indicated that all receivables are generally recoverable.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

		2019	2018
5	**Other financial assets**	**S$**	**S$**
	Margin deposit	100,000	100,000
	Others	100	1,600
	Total	**100,100**	**101,600**

The margin deposit represents the deposits placed with Monetary Authority of Singapore.

6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are primarily cash at bank denominated in Singapore Dollars.

	2019	2018
	S$	**S$**
Cash at Bank	393,327	2,459,826
Fixed deposit (Less than three months)	1,453,992	-
	1,847,319	**2,459,826**

The fixed deposits bear an average interest rate of 0.33% (2018: Nil%) per annum and have a maturity period of less than three months.

		2019	2018
7	**Other receivables and prepayments**	**S$**	**S$**
	Prepaid expenses	6,397	15,147
	Other receivables (Goods & Services Tax receivable)	657	2,449
	Total	**7,054**	**17,596**

8 Property, Plant & Equipment

	Computers S$	Furniture and Fittings S$	Office equipments S$	Total S$
Cost				
At 1 April 2017	318,622	164,933	4,517	488,072
Additions	1,242	-	-	1,242
Written off	-	(16,522)	-	(16,522)
At 31 March 2018 and at 1 April 2018	319,864	148,411	4,517	472,792
Additions	1,243	-	-	1,243
At 31 March 2019	321,107	148,411	4,517	474,035
Accumulated Depreciation				
At 1 April 2017	313,076	146,517	4,333	463,926
Depreciation charge for the year	3,466	16,987	158	20,611
Written off	-	(16,522)	-	(16,522)
At 31 March 2018 and at 1 April 2018	316,542	146,982	4,491	468,015
Depreciation charge for the year	2,662	449	26	3,137
At 31 March 2019	319,204	147,431	4,517	471,152
Net carrying amount				
At 31 March 2018	3,322	1,429	26	4,777
At 31 March 2019	1,903	980	-	2,883

		2019	2018
9	**Amount due to related company**	S$	S$
	Amount due to related party (Refer Note 18)	170,310	-
	Total	**170,310**	**-**

Amount due to a related company is trade related, unsecured and interest-free.

		2019	2018
10	**Accrued expenses and other payables**	S$	S$
	Accrued expenses	11,946	13,350
	Provision for bonus	-	274,139
	Other payables	41,771	19,400
	Total	**53,717**	**306,889**

		2019	2018
11	**Other current liabilities**	S$	S$
	Statutory remittances (CPF)	2,694	2,325
	Total	**2,694**	**2,325**

		2019		2018	
12	**Share Capital**	**No. of shares**	**S$**	**No. of shares**	**S$**
	Issued and fully paid:				
	At the beginning and end of year	1,030,000	1,030,000	1,030,000	1,030,000

The holder of ordinary shares is 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.

		2019	2018
13	**Revenue from Operations**	S$	S$
	Referral Fees (Refer Note 18)	642,776	1,855,533
		642,776	**1,855,533**

		2019	2018
14	**Other Income**	S$	S$
	Interest Income	3,992	-
	Miscellaneous income	264	1,260
		4,256	**1,260**

		2019	2018
15	**Employee's compensation and related costs**	S$	S$
	Salaries and Bonuses	835,765	867,097
	Contribution to funds	15,753	20,675
	Other short-term benefits	32,808	12,538
	Leave Encashment	4,610	1,431
		888,936	**901,741**

Included in the employee's compensation and related costs are remuneration for directors and key management personnel amounting to $389,557 (2018: $455,658).

Refer Note 18 for related party transaction

		2019	2018
16	**Other operating expenses**	S$	S$
	Operations and Fund Management expenses	7,695	2,688
	Marketing, Advertisement and Business promotion expenses	12,314	13,354
	Bank Charges	305	179
	Communication	35,728	87,616
	Electricity	1,847	2,130
	Legal & Professional Fees	53,007	31,692
	Office expenses	11,938	15,489
	Postage & Courier	1,646	3,426
	Printing & Stationary	3,392	4,675
	Manpower Outsource expenses (Refer Note 17)	60,000	60,000
	Office rental expenses	170,454	161,043
	Insurance	591	9,068
	Repairs & Maintenance	766	2,687
	Remuneration to Auditors :		
	Audit Fees	20,000	15,000
	Software Charges / Technology Cost	28,975	33,696
	Travelling & Conveyance	41,356	16,042
		450,014	**458,785**

		2019	2018
17	**Income tax expense**	S$	S$
	Current income tax	-	-
		-	-

	2019	2018
	S$	S$
(Loss)/Profit before tax	(696,169)	339,240
Tax at statutory tax rate of 17% (2018 :17%)	(118,349)	57,671
Adjustments :		
- Non-deductible expense	5,627	23,199
- Deferred tax assets not recognised	112,722	(80,870)
Income tax recognised in profit or loss	-	-

As at 31 March 2019, the Company has unutilised capital allowances amounting to approximately S$ 37,777 (2018: S$205,000) available for offset against future taxable profits, subject to the agreement of tax authorities and compliance with certain provisions of the Income Tax Act. Deferred tax has not been recognised in line with the accounting policy stated in Note 2.14.

Subject to the agreement by the Comptroller of Income Tax, at the end of the reporting period, the Company has tax loss carry forwards of SGD 696,169 (31 March 2018: Nil) available for offsetting against future taxable income.

18 Related party transactions

In addition to the related party 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 year:

Significant Related party transactions:

		2019	2018
(a)	**Revenues and expenses**	**S$**	**S$**
	Referral fee from:		
	- IIFL Capital Pte. Ltd	102,815	698,950
	- IIFL Asset Management (Mauritius) Limited	539,961	1,156,583
		642,776	1,855,533

		2019	2018
(b)	**Expenses**	**S$**	**S$**
	Manpower outsourcing fees paid to:		
	- IIFL Distribution Services Private Limited	60,000	60,000

		2019	2018
(c)	**Compensation of key management personnel**	**S$**	**S$**
	Salaries and Bonuses	373,804	436,566
	Contribution to funds	15,753	19,092
	Amounts paid to directors of the Company	389,557	455,658

		2019	2018
(d)	**Amounts due from related company (unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand)**	**S$**	**S$**
	- IIFL Capital Pte. Ltd	-	169,592
	- IIFL Asset Management (Mauritius) Limited	142,022	124,649
		142,022	294,241

		2019	2018
(e)	**Amounts due to a related company**	**S$**	**S$**
	- IIFL Capital Pte. Ltd	170,310	-

(f) During the year, the Company has allocated cost of SGD 85,498 to IIFL Capital Pte. Ltd and received cost allocation of SGD 209,863. This transactions are towards common facilities used between both the entities.

(g) In previous year, the Company had fully disposed its investment in Global Dynamic Opportunities Fund Ltd. ("GDOF"), a fund managed by a related party.

19 Financial assets and liabilities by categories

The carrying amounts of the following categories of financial instruments measured at amortised cost were as follows:

	2019	2018
	S$	**S$**
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost (2017 : Loans and receivables)		
Trade receivables	142,022	294,241
Cash and cash equivalents	1,847,319	2,459,826
Refundable deposits	100,100	101,600
Total financial assets	2,089,441	2,855,667
Financial liabilities		
Amount due to related company	170,310	-
Accrued expenses and other payables	53,717	306,889
Total financial liabilities	53,717	306,889

20 Financial risk management objectives and policies

(a) Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

The Company does not have any financial instruments which are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar netting arrangements.

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents for the Company's daily operations. The Company has various financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other receivables, amounts due from/(to) related parties and accrued expenses, which arise directly from its operations.

The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the matter in which it manages and measures the risk.

The financial risks arising from the Company's operations are credit risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk. The Board of directors review and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

(c) *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial assets should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from amounts due from trade receivables. The cash and cash equivalents are placed with a financial institution with good credit rating.

The Company attempts to minimise its credit risk by evaluating and monitoring the credit exposure to its trade receivables. The Company adopted the policy of only dealing with credit worthy counterparties to mitigate the risk of financial loss from default.

Exposure to credit risk arising from trade receivables is minimal as these companies are of high credit quality and loans are of short duration. The carrying amount of receivables, deposits given and cash and cash equivalents represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. No other financial asset carries a significant exposure to credit risk.

As at the end of the reporting period, the Company has no financial asset that is past due or impaired. Management considers the probability of default to be close to zero as the counterparties have strong capacity to meet their contractual obligations in the near term. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognised based on 12-month expected credit losses as any such impairment would be wholly and individually insignificant to the Company.

(d) *Foreign currency risk*

Foreign currency risk is the risk that arises from the change in price of one currency against another because of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Company is exposed to movements in the foreign currency exchange rates other than in its functional currency, the SGD. The Company reviews its exposure to foreign currency risk on a regular basis.

There is no foreign currency exposure as at 31 March 2019 and as at 31 March 2018. Hence, the Company has not performed any sensitivity analysis on its Equity and Profit and Loss accounts.

(e) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that funds will not be available to meet liabilities as they fall due and it results from amounts and maturity mismatches of assets and liabilities.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility by maintaining sufficient liquid financial assets.

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities

All Financial liabilities in 2018 and 2019 are repayable on demand or due within 1 year from the end of the reporting date.

(f) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk refers to the risk of adverse impact on the Company due to fluctuation in interest rates.

The Company does not have significant exposure to interest rate risk at the end of the reporting period as it does not hold significant interest bearing financial assets and/or financial liabilities.

20 Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(g) Fair Value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis, but for which fair value disclosure is required

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, refundable deposits, cash and cash equivalents, amount due to a related company and accrued expenses and other payables approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

21 Commitments

There are no operating lease commitment as of 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

22 Capital management policies and objectives

The directors consider shareholders' equity as the Company's capital. The objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it continues to meet local regulatory total risk requirements and maintain satisfactory financial resources to support its business.

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 and monitor the liquid capital requirement by monthly review of financial resources to ensure that the capital is managed in an effective manner.

The Company is subject to the base capital and financial resources requirements pursuant to the Securities and Futures (Financial and Margin Requirements for Holders of Capital Markets Services Licenses) Regulations. The Company has complied with the base capital and financial resources requirement throughout the year.