Sundaram Asset Management Singapore Pte. Ltd.
Registration Number: 201111900M

Annual Report
Year ended 31 March 2023

The symbol "$", wherever appearing, denotes Singapore Dollars unless otherwise specified

Contents

Directors Report

Directors' statement

We are pleased to submit this annual report to the member of the Company together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

In our opinion:

(a) the financial statements set out on pages FS1 to FS30 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore; and

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

The Board of Directors has on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

Directors

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

Mr.Sunil Subramaniam

Mr.Anish Mathew

Directors' interests

According to the register kept by the Company for the purposes of Section 164 of the Companies Act 1967 ('the Act'), particulars of interests of directors who held office at the end of the financial year (including those held by their spouses and children) in shares, debentures, warrants or share options in the Company and in related corporations (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries) are as follows:

Name of director and corporation in which interests are held	Holdings at beginning of the year	Holdings at end of the year
Mr.Sunil Subramaniam		
Sundaram Finance Ltd		
- ordinary shares	4,400	5,200
- options to subscribe for ordinary shares at INR 10 per share	800	1,250
Sundaram Finance Holdings Ltd		
- ordinary shares	2,750	2,750

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

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

Share options

During the financial year, there were:

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

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

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

Auditors

The auditors, KPMG LLP, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Anish Mathew
Chief Executive Officer

Sunil Subramaniam
Director

4 May 2023

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Independent auditors' report

Member of the Company
Sundaram Asset Management Singapore Pte. Ltd.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sundaram Asset Management Singapore Pte. Ltd. ('the Company'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages FS1 to FS30.

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 'Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ('ACRA Code') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information contained in the annual report. Other information is defined as all information in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

We have obtained Directors' statement prior to the date of this auditors' report.

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 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.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls 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.

KPMG LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
4 May 2023

Statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	7,031	12,479
Right-of-use asset	5	159,189	73,766
Contract costs	6	911,597	1,662,979
Trade and other receivables	7	22,510	16,600
		1,100,327	1,765,824
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	825,333	1,024,556
Cash and cash equivalents	8	3,681,435	2,911,304
		4,506,768	3,935,860
Total assets		5,607,095	5,701,684
Equity			
Share capital	9	5,855,001	5,855,001
Accumulated losses		(1,527,461)	(1,920,480)
Total equity		4,327,540	3,934,521
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	10	78,452	260,000
Current liabilities			
Other payables	11	901,059	1,299,928
Current tax liabilities		218,941	138,340
Loans and borrowings	10	81,103	68,895
		1,201,103	1,507,163
Total liabilities		1,279,555	1,767,163
Total equity and liabilities		5,607,095	5,701,684

Statement of comprehensive income

Year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Revenue	12	5,275,113	5,801,881
Other income		329,711	481,185
		5,604,824	6,283,066
Staff costs		(1,132,984)	(1,226,126)
Depreciation expenses	15	(76,750)	(75,524)
Investor introduction expenses	13	(2,057,561)	(2,689,859)
Other distribution expenses		(457,733)	(398,843)
Other operating expenses		(395,953)	(292,121)
Profit from operating activities		1,483,843	1,600,593
Finance income		59,715	1,058
Finance costs		(1,499)	(2,334)
Net finance income/(costs)	14	58,216	(1,276)
Profit before tax	15	1,542,059	1,599,317
Tax expense	16	(247,310)	(138,340)
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year		1,294,749	1,460,977

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

Year ended 31 March 2023

	Share Capital $	Accumulated Losses $	Total $
At 1 April 2021	5,855,001	(2,356,572)	3,498,429
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	–	1,460,977	1,460,977
Transactions with owner, recognised directly in equity			
Distributions to owner			
Dividend paid	–	(1,024,885)	(1,024,885)
At 31 March 2022	5,855,001	(1,920,480)	3,934,521
At 1 April 2022	5,855,001	(1,920,480)	3,934,521
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	–	1,294,749	1,294,749
Transactions with owner, recognised directly in equity			
Distributions to owner			
Dividend paid	–	(901,730)	(901,730)
At 31 March 2023	5,855,001	(1,527,461)	4,327,540

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

Year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		1,294,749	1,460,977
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	15	76,750	75,524
Amortisation of contract costs	13	1,378,584	1,941,273
Impairment loss on other receivables	15	–	19,274
Unrealised foreign exchange loss		17,997	(8,686)
Finance costs	14	1,499	2,334
Finance income	14	(59,715)	(1,058)
Tax expense		247,310	138,340
		2,957,174	3,627,978
Changes in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		193,313	(284,274)
Contract costs		(627,202)	(1,907,997)
Other payables		(398,869)	195,733
Cash generated from operations		2,124,416	1,631,440
Tax paid		(166,709)	–
Net cash generated from operating activities		1,957,707	1,631,440
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		59,715	1,058
Purchase of plant and equipment	4	(1,963)	(4,213)
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		57,752	(3,155)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Dividends paid on ordinary shares		(901,670)	(1,024,625)
Dividends paid on redeemable preference shares	10	(60)	(260)
Payment of lease liability	10	(64,102)	(61,526)
Interest paid on lease liability	10	(1,499)	(2,074)
Repayment of redeemable preference shares	10	(260,000)	–
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,227,331)	(1,088,485)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		788,128	539,800
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,661,304	2,105,395
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		(17,997)	16,109
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	8	3,431,435	2,661,304

Notes to the Financial Statements

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 4 May 2023.

1 Domicile and activities

Sundaram Asset Management Singapore Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") is a company incorporated in Singapore. The address of the Company's registered office is 50 Armenian Street, #02-02 Wilmer Place, Singapore 179938.

The immediate and ultimate holding companies are Sundaram Asset Management Company Limited and Sundaram Finance Limited respectively, both of which incorporated in the Republic of India.

The principal activities of the Company are those relating to the provision of fund management and related services, for which the Company holds a Capital Markets Services Licence granted by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRS). The changes to significant accounting policies are described in note 2.5.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except as otherwise dÏÏescribed in the notes below.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements made in applying the entity's accounting policies and no assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

2.5 Changes in accounting policies

New standards and amendments

The Company has applied the following amendments to FRS for the first time for the annual period beginning on 1 April 2022:

- Amendment to FRS 116: COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021
- Amendments to FRS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use
- Amendments to FRS 37: Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
- Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2020

The application of these amendments to standards does not have a material effect on the financial statements.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except as explained in note 2.5, which addresses changes in accounting policies.

3.1 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

3.2 Plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

If significant parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a compon°ent has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of plant and equipment.

Depreciation is recognised from the date that the plant and equipment are installed and are ready for use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

Furniture and fittings	3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Computer equipment	3 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

3.3 *Financial instruments*

Recognition and initial measurement

Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Non-derivative financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Non-derivative financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Non-derivative financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Non-derivative financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. These financial liabilities comprised redeemable preference shares, lease liability and other payables.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which either:
  - substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
  - the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Transferred assets are not derecognised when the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and short-term deposits with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Redeemable preference shares

The Company's redeemable preference shares are classified as financial liabilities, because they bear non-discretionary dividends and are redeemable in cash by the holders. Non-discretionary dividends thereon are recognised as interest expense in profit or loss as accrued.

3.4 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability is fixed payments.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position.

3.5 *Impairment*

Non-derivative financial asset

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on financial assets measured at amortised cost and contract assets (as defined in FRS115).

Loss allowances of the Company are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or for a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months); or
- Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument or contract asset.

Simplified approach

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for ECLs for all trade receivables and contract assets. The simplified approach requires the loss allowance to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

General approach

The Company applies the general approach to provide for ECLs on all other financial instruments. Under the general approach, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs at initial recognition.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and includes forward-looking information.

If credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition or if the credit quality of the financial instruments improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a contract asset to be in default when the customer is unlikely to pay its contractual obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured at the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contract assets are deducted from the gross carrying amount of these assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(i) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit (CGU)

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.6 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Short-term employee benefits

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

Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

3.7 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

3.8 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of services in the ordinary course of business is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a promised service to the customer. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The following is a description of principal activities from which the Company generates its revenue.

(i) Investment management fees

Investment management fees are based on the fee rates that are applied to the value of assets under the respective funds managed by the Company. No adjustment is made to transaction prices for time value of money as the contracts do not include significant financing consideration payable to the fund.

The company recognises fee revenue over time as such services are rendered. The invoices raised for the services are rendered on a monthly basis and the fund is required to pay for the services within 30 days of receipt of such invoice.

(ii) Advisory fee

Advisory fees relate to fees paid in return for the Company's provision of services and investment advisory. No adjustment is made to transaction prices for time value of money as the contracts do not include significant financing consideration.

The company recognises fee revenue over time as such services are rendered. The invoices raised for the services are rendered on a quarterly basis and the customers are required to pay for the services within 30 days of receipt of invoice.

3.9 Investor introduction expenses

Investor introduction fees directly attributable to obtaining a contract is capitalised under contract costs when incurred, if the Company expects to be able to recover these costs. The contract costs are then amortised across a period that is consistent with the pattern of revenue recognised.

The Company recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the contract assets exceed the remaining amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for the services to which the contract assets relates less costs that relate directly to providing such services that have not been recognised as expenses.

For investor introduction fees arising from contracts with no fixed revenue period, the Company recognised these fees as an expense when incurred.

3.10 Other distribution expenses

Other distribution expenses pertain to trailer fees paid to intermediaries, and are recognised on an accrual basis when services are received.

3.11 Finance income and finance costs

The Company's finance income and finance costs include:

- interest income;
- interest expense on lease liability; and
- dividend expense on preference shares issued classified as financial liabilities.

Interest income or expense is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

3.12 Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

The measurement of deferred taxes reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For investment property that is measured at fair value, the carrying amount of the investment property is presumed to be recovered through sale and the Company has not rebutted this presumption. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

3.13 New accounting standards and interpretations not adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2022 and early application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

4 Plant and equipment

	Furniture and fittings $	Office equipment $	Computer equipment $	Total $
Cost				
At 1 April 2021	103,420	11,189	32,046	146,655
Additions	–	944	3,269	4,213
At 31 March 2022	103,420	12,133	35,315	150,868
Additions	–	–	1,963	1,963
At 31 March 2023	103,420	12,133	37,278	152,831
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 April 2021	103,420	9,971	17,565	130,956
Depreciation for the year	–	680	6,753	7,433
At 31 March 2022	103,420	10,651	24,318	138,389
Depreciation for the year	–	735	6,676	7,411
At 31 March 2023	103,420	11,386	30,994	145,800

Carrying amounts				
At 1 April 2021	–	1,218	14,481	15,699
At 31 March 2022	–	1,482	10,997	12,479
At 31 March 2023	–	747	6,284	7,031

5 Right-of-use asset

Leases as lessee (FRS 116)

The Company leases its office premise for a period of 2 years. Lease payments are renegotiated every two years to reflect market rentals.

Information about lease for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

	Leased premise $
Cost	
At 1 April 2021	283,945
Additions	–
At 31 March 2022	283,945
Additions	166,111
Disposal	(259,945)
At 31 March 2023	190,111
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 April 2021	142,088
Depreciation for the year	68,091
At March 2022	210,179
Depreciation for the year	69,339
Disposal	(248,596)
At March 2023	30,922
Carrying amounts	
At 1 April 2021	141,857
At 31 March 2022	73,766
At 31 March 2023	159,189

6 Contract costs

	$
At 1 April 2021	1,696,255
Additions	1,907,997
Amortisation	(1,941,273)
At 31 March 2022	1,662,979
Additions	627,202
Amortisation	(1,378,584)
At 31 March 2023	911,597

7 Trade and other receivables

	2023 $	2022 $
Non-current		
Security deposits	22,510	16,600
Current		
Trade receivables	476,402	523,130
Trade amount due from related parties	288,648	449,563
Other receivables	3,299	3,351
GST receivables	4,174	1,043
Prepayments	52,810	47,469
	825,333	1,024,556
Total trade and other receivables	847,843	1,041,156

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks for trade and other receivables, excluding GST receivables and prepayments, are disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 $	2022 $
Cash at bank	3,422,975	2,652,844
Fixed deposits	258,460	258,460
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position	3,681,435	2,911,304
Less: Deposits pledged	(250,000)	(250,000)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	3,431,435	2,661,304

The effective interest rate relating to fixed deposits at the reporting date is 3.98% (2022: 0.18%) per annum.

Fixed deposits amounting to $ 250,000 (2022: $250,000) are pledged with bank for a revolving credit facility granted to the Company. No drawdowns have been made by the Company in respect of the facility as at 31 March 2023.

9 Share capital

	2023 Number of shares	2022 Number of shares
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares		
At 1 April and 31 March	5,855,001	5,855,001

All issued shares are fully paid, with no par value.

Ordinary shares

The holder of ordinary shares is entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and is entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

Dividend

The following exempt (one-tier) dividends were declared and paid by the Company:

For the year ended 31 March

	2023 $	2022 $
Paid by the Company to owner of the Company		
Interim dividend of 0.15 cents per qualifying ordinary share (2022: 17.5 cents)	901,670	1,024,625

Capital management

The Company defines "capital" to be share capital and accumulated profits. The immediate holding company ensures that the Company has adequate capital in order to meet its obligations and to sustain the operations of the Company.

The Company is subject to externally imposed minimum base capital requirements under 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 requirements.

10 Loans and borrowings

	2023 $	2022 $
Non-current		
Redeemable preference shares	–	260,000
Lease liability	78,452	–
	78,452	260,000
Current		
Lease liability	81,103	68,895
Total loans and borrowings	159,555	328,895

Redeemable preference shares were issued at $1 per share to the Company's immediate holding company. All issued shares are fully paid.

The redeemable preference shares are mandatorily redeemable at initial subscription value on 8 June 2022. However, the Company may at any time redeem or the holder of redeemable preference shares may at any time require the Company to redeem, the whole or any of the redeemable preference shares held by giving not less than 7 days' notice in writing.

The holder of the redeemable preference shares is entitled to cumulative preferential dividend of 0.1%, as and when such dividend is declared in respect of the redeemable preference shares, in preference to the holders of ordinary shares.

During the year, the Company declared and paid dividend of Nil cents (2022: 0.1 cents) per redeemable preference share.

The redeemable preference shares are non-convertible and do not carry the right to vote.

Terms and debt repayment schedule

Terms and conditions of outstanding loans and borrowings are as follows:

	Nominal Interest rate %	Year of maturity	2023 Face value $	2023 Carrying amount $	2022 Face value $	2022 Carrying amount $
Redeemable preference shares	–	2023	–	–	260,000	260,000
Lease liability	5.63	2023 - 2025	167,900	159,555	69,351	68,895
Total interest-bearing liabilities			167,900	159,555	329,351	328,895

Market and liquidity risks

Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate, currency and liquidity risks is included in note 18 to the financial statements.

Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	Redeemable preference shares $	Lease liability $	Total $
Balance at 1 April 2021	260,000	130,421	390,421
Changes from financing cash flows			
Dividend paid	(260)	–	(260)
Payments of lease liability	–	(61,526)	(61,526)
Interest paid	–	(2,074)	(2,074)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(260)	(63,600)	(63,860)
Other changes			
Liability-related			
Dividend expense	260	–	260
Interest expense	–	2,074	2,074
Total liability-related other changes	260	2,074	2,334
Balance at 31 March 2022	260,000	68,895	328,895
Balance at 1 April 2022	260,000	68,895	328,895
Changes from financing cash flows			
Dividend paid	(60)	–	(60)
Payments of lease liability	–	(64,102)	(64,102)
Payments of redeemable preference shares	(260,000)	–	(260,000)
Interest paid	–	(1,499)	(1,499)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(260,060)	(65,601)	(325,661)
Other changes			
Liability-related			
Dividend expense	60	–	60
New lease	–	166,110	166,110
Interest expense	–	1,499	1,499
Others	–	(11,348)	(11,348)
Total liability-related other changes	60	156,261	156,321
Balance at 31 March 2023	–	159,555	159,555

11 Other payables

	2023 $	2022 $
Non-trade amount due to immediate holding company	5,000	5,000
Accrued expenses	872,059	1,270,928
Provision for reinstatement cost	24,000	24,000
	901,059	1,299,928

The non-trade amount due to immediate holding company is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The provision of $24,000 (2022: $24,000) pertains to the Company's obligation to reinstate its office premise to its original condition when the lease has ended.

12 Revenue

	2023 $	2022 $
Investment management fees	5,408,613	5,865,346
Services and investment advisory fees	100,288	152,765
Management fee rebate	(233,788)	(216,230)
	5,275,113	5,801,881

Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables from contracts with customers.

	2023 $	2022 $
Receivables, which are included in 'Trade and other receivables'	765,050	972,693

13 Investor introduction expenses

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Amortisation of contract costs	6	1,378,584	1,941,273
Investor introduction expenses not capitalised		696,842	748,586
Clawback of investor introduction expense		(17,865)	–
		2,057,561	2,689,859

14 Net finance income/(costs)

	2023 $	2022 $
Interest income	59,715	1,058
Finance income	59,715	1,058
Interest expense:		
- interest expense on lease liability	(1,499)	(2,074)
- dividend on redeemable preference shares	–	(260)
Finance costs	(1,499)	(2,334)
Net finance income/(costs) recognised in profit or loss	58,216	(1,276)

15 Profit for the year

The following items have been included in arriving at profit for the year:

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Salaries, bonuses and other costs		1,078,978	1,152,844
Contribution to a defined contribution plans		54,006	73,282
Depreciation expenses			
- plant and equipment	4	7,411	7,433
- right-of-use asset	5	69,339	68,091
Impairment loss on other receivables		–	19,274
Legal and professional fees		149,465	129,221
Subscription and licence fees		99,617	87,831
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net		20,200	(6,998)

16 Tax expense

	2023 $	2022 $
Current tax expense		
Current year	247,310	138,340
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit before tax	1,542,059	1,599,317
Income tax using the Singapore tax rate of 17% (2022: 17%)	262,150	271,884
Non-deductible expenses	4,866	1,750
Recognition of tax effect of previously unrecognised tax losses	–	(125,704)
Others	(19,706)	(9,590)
	247,310	138,340

17 Related parties

Identification of related parties

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel of the Company are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. The Directors of the Company are considered as key management personnel of the Company.

The compensation details of key management personnel are as follows:

	2023 $	2022 $
Remuneration and short-term employee benefits	675,621	717,250
Contribution to a defined contribution plan	25,199	29,548
contribution plan	700,820	746,798

Other related party transactions

In addition to those related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions took place with related parties during the financial year at terms agreed between the parties:

	2023 $	2022 $
Transaction with Sundaram India Funds		
Investment management fee income	3,133,426	3,261,383
Transaction with immediate holding company		
Investment advisory expenses	(20,000)	(20,000)
Transaction with related parties		
Investment advisory income	99,075	152,765

18 Financial instruments

Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

Risk management framework

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and debt investments.

The carrying amount of financial assets in the statement of financial position represents the Company's respective maximum exposure to credit risk, before taking into account any collateral held. The Company does not hold any collateral in respect of its financial assets.

Trade receivables

The Company's credit risk exposure arising from trade receivables pertains largely to the trade receivables from funds where the Company is the fund manager or investment advisor. The counterparties have good history of prompt payments, where none of the receivables have been written off or are credit-impaired at the reporting date.

Exposure to credit risk

The exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by type of counterparty was:

	2023 $	2022 $
Funds managed by the Company	476,402	523,130
Related parties	288,648	449,563
	765,050	972,693

Expected credit loss assessment

The Company uses an allowance matrix to measure the ECLs of trade receivables.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables as at 31 March:

	Weighted average loss rate %	Gross carrying amount $	Impairment loss allowance $	Credit impaired
2023				
Neither past due nor impaired	–	765,050	–	No
2022				
Neither past due nor impaired	–	972,693	–	No

Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over the past three years.

The amount of the allowance on trade receivables is negligible as the profile of customers historically and going forward are not expected to differ significantly and therefore any forward-looking adjustments are not likely to be material.

Non-trade amount due from a related party

The Company holds non-trade amount due from a related company of $Nil (2022: $Nil). Impairment on these balances has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of non-trade amount due from a related party during the year is as follows:

	2023 $	2022 $
Balance at the beginning of the year	–	33,084
Allowance made during the year	–	19,274
Written off	–	(52,358)
Balance at the end of the year	–	–

Impairment was recognised as the Company is not expecting the related company to be able to pay their outstanding balances, mainly due to financial difficulties.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of $3,681,435 at 31 March 2023 (2022: $2,911,304). The cash and cash equivalents are held with a bank which is rated A3 (2022: Aa1), based on Moody's ratings.

Loss allowances on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

The amount of the allowance on cash and cash equivalents is negligible.

Other receivables and deposits

Loss allowances on other receivables and deposits have been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis which reflects the low credit risk of the exposures. The amount of the allowance on these balances is insignificant.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flow.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements:

	Carrying amount $	Contractual cash flows $	Within 1 year $	1 – 2 years $
2023				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Other payables**	877,059	(877,059)	(877,059)	–
Loans and borrowings	159,555	(167,900)	(87,600)	(80,300)
	1,036,614	(1,044,959)	(964,659)	(80,300)
2022				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Other payables**	1,275,928	(1,275,928)	(1,275,928)	–
Loans and borrowings	328,895	(329,351)	(329,351)	–
	1,604,823	(1,605,279)	(1,605,279)	–

*** excludes provision for reinstatement cost*

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

The Company has transactional currency exposures arising from income and expenses, assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. The foreign currency in which these transactions is mainly denominated in United States Dollar ("USD")

The Company does not enter into any derivatives to eliminate the foreign currency exposures and it relies mainly on the natural hedge of its receivables and payables.

The summary of quantitative data about the Company's exposure to USD is as follows:

	2023 $	2022 $
Trade and other receivables	765,050	972,693
Cash and cash equivalents	297,330	804,505
Other payables	(508,610)	(879,277)
	553,770	897,921

Sensitivity analysis

A 5% (2022: 5%) strengthening of Singapore dollar against the following currency at the reporting date would have decreased profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2022.

	Profit or loss	
	2023 $	2022 $
USD	(27,689)	(44,896)

A 5% (2022: 5%) weakening of Singapore dollar against the above currency at 31 March would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currency to the amount shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Interest rate risk

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	2023 $	2022 $
Fixed rate instrument		
Fixed deposits	258,460	258,460

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Accounting classifications and fair values

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not measured at fair value are as follows:

	Note	Carrying amount		
		Amortised cost $	Other financial liabilities $	Total $
31 March 2023				
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Trade and other receivables*	7	790,859	–	790,859
Cash and cash equivalents	8	3,681,435	–	3,681,435
		4,472,294	–	4,472,294
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Other payables**	11	–	(877,059)	(877,059)
31 March 2022				
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Trade and other receivables*	7	992,644	–	992,644
Cash and cash equivalents	8	2,911,304	–	2,911,304
		3,903,948	–	3,903,948
Financial liabilities not measured fair value				
Other payables**	11	–	(1,275,928)	(1,275,928)

* *excludes prepayments and GST receivables*

** *excludes provision for reinstatement cost*

Measurement of fair values

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year including trade and other receivables (excludes prepayment and GST receivable), cash and cash equivalents and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair values because of the short period of maturity.

19 Interest in unconsolidated structured entities

The Company acts as a fund manager for 5 (2022: 5) investment funds and manages its assets to earn fee income based on the fund's asset size. These investment funds provide the investors with a variety of investment opportunities through managed investment strategies and have been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding how the investing activities should be conducted. The investment fund is financed through the issue of units to investors and the Company did not provide any financial support and has no intention of providing financial or other support.

The Company earned a total fee income of $5,124,056 (2022: $5,354,602) from the investment funds for the year ended 31 March 2023. As at 31 March 2023, the Company's maximum exposure to loss as a result of acting as the fund manager of the investment fund is equivalent to the carrying amount of fee income receivable from the investment funds of $718,555 (2022: $829,855).