



*Directors' Statement and
Audited Financial Statements*

R Systems (Singapore) Pte Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 199707692G)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

R Systems (Singapore) Pte Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 199707692G)

General Information

Directors

Chan Kum Ming

Joydeep Sen Chaudhuri

Harpreet Rekhi

(Resigned on 11 February 2022)

Sartaj Singh Rekhi

(Appointed on 11 February 2022 and resigned on 20 July 2022)

Dr. Satinder Singh Rekhi

(Resigned on 20 July 2022)

Secretary

Ng Chee Tiong

Independent Auditor

HLB Atrede LLP

Contents

	Page
Directors' Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	3
Balance Sheet	7
Statement of Comprehensive Income	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Cash Flow Statement	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10

Directors' Statement – continued

4. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES (continued)

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

5. SHARE OPTIONS

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

There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.


6. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, HLB Atrede LLP has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the board of directors,


Chan Kum Ming
Director

Singapore


Joydeep Sen Chaudhuri
Director

**Independent Auditor's Report
to the member of R Systems (Singapore) Pte Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 199707692G)**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of R Systems (Singapore) Pte Limited (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 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 December 2022 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

**Independent Auditor's Report
to the member of R Systems (Singapore) Pte Limited – continued**
(Co. Reg. No. 199707692G)

Other Information (continued)

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

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

**Independent Auditor's Report
to the member of R Systems (Singapore) Pte Limited – continued**
(Co. Reg. No. 199707692G)

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

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

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

**Independent Auditor's Report
to the member of R Systems (Singapore) Pte Limited – continued
(Co. Reg. No. 199707692G)**

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. Atrede'.

HLB Atrede LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
10 February 2023

R Systems (Singapore) Pte Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 199707692G)

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	3,403	1,484
Investment in associate	5	2,775,560	2,775,560
Investment in subsidiaries	6	4,608,550	4,608,550
		<u>7,387,513</u>	<u>7,385,594</u>
Current assets			
Trade receivables	7	1,475,093	471,171
Other receivables	8	38,697	11,345
Contract assets	9	925,912	729,167
Prepayment		97,542	27,168
Amounts due from a holding company	10	57,970	123,535
Cash and cash equivalents	11	670,414	769,060
		<u>3,265,628</u>	<u>2,131,446</u>
Current liabilities			
Other payables	12	512,345	461,525
Contract liability	13	81,784	81,585
Amounts due to related companies	14	664,419	297,856
Tax payable	15	104,524	–
		<u>1,363,072</u>	<u>840,966</u>
Net current assets		1,902,556	1,290,480
Net assets		<u>9,290,069</u>	<u>8,676,074</u>
Equity attributable to owner of the Company			
Share capital	16	7,631,000	7,631,000
Accumulated profits		1,659,069	1,045,074
Total equity		<u>9,290,069</u>	<u>8,676,074</u>

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

R Systems (Singapore) Pte Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 199707692G)

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue	17	10,503,024	8,108,548
Cost of sales		<u>(8,217,065)</u>	<u>(6,674,371)</u>
Gross profit		2,285,959	1,434,177
Other operating income	18	165,290	1,374,025
Distribution costs		(5,600)	(3,212)
Administrative expenses		(1,728,459)	(1,495,522)
Other credits/(charges)	19	<u>1,329</u>	<u>6,556</u>
Profit before tax	20	718,519	1,316,024
Income tax expense	21	<u>(104,524)</u>	<u>(5,229)</u>
Profit for the year		613,995	1,310,794
Other comprehensive income		<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>613,995</u></u>	<u><u>1,310,794</u></u>

Statement of Changes in Equity
Year ended 31 December 2022

	Share capital \$	Accumulated profits \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2021	7,631,000	934,280	8,565,280
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	1,310,794	1,310,794
Dividend paid (Note 22)	–	<u>(1,200,000)</u>	<u>(1,200,000)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2021	7,631,000	1,045,074	8,676,074
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	<u>613,995</u>	<u>613,995</u>
Balance at 31 December 2022	<u><u>7,631,000</u></u>	<u><u>1,659,069</u></u>	<u><u>9,290,069</u></u>

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

R Systems (Singapore) Pte Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 199707692G)

Cash Flow Statement for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	718,519	1,316,024
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	957	738
Interest income	–	(531)
Dividend income	–	(1,203,094)
Allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables	1,346	–
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses	–	(41)
Operating profit before working capital changes	720,822	113,096
Increase in trade and other receivables	(1,299,739)	(317,121)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	51,019	(159,948)
Increase in amounts due to related companies	30,176	137,880
Decrease in amounts due from related company	–	5,468
Cash used in operations	(497,722)	(220,625)
Interest received	–	531
Withholding tax paid	–	(5,229)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(497,722)	(225,323)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in plant and equipment	(2,876)	(1,586)
Dividend received	–	1,203,094
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from investing activities	(2,876)	1,201,508
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase/(decrease) in amounts due to related companies	336,387	(28,421)
Decrease/(increase) in amounts due from a holding company	65,565	(78,857)
Dividend paid	–	(1,200,000)
Net cash flows generated from/(used in) financing activities	401,952	(1,307,278)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(98,646)	(331,094)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	769,060	1,100,154
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	670,414	769,060

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

R Systems (Singapore) Pte Limited

(Co. Reg. No. 199707692G)

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore and its immediate and ultimate holding company is R Systems International Limited incorporated in India listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited.

The registered office of the Company and its principal place of business are located at 16 Jalan Kilang #04-01 Hoi Hup Building Singapore 159416.

The principal activities of the Company are those of carrying on business of software development, consultancy services and executive search services.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) *Basis of preparation*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS).

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except where otherwise described in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars (SGD or \$) and all values are rounded to the nearest one-dollar unless otherwise stated.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those used in the previous financial year except in current financial year, the Company has adopted all applicable new and amended standards that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current financial year. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial position or performance of the Company for the current or prior financial years.

The following standards and interpretations are effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022:

	Effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after)
Amendments to FRS 103: <i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 16: <i>Property, Plant and Equipment Proceeds before Intended Use</i>	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018 – 2022 – FRS 101: <i>First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards</i> – FRS 109: <i>Financial Instruments Illustrative Examples accompanying FRS 116 Leases</i>	1 January 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) *Basis of preparation (continued)*

Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has not adopted the following standards and interpretations that are potentially relevant to the Company that has been issued but not yet effective:

	Effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after)
Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS Practice Statement 2: <i>Disclosure of Accounting Policies</i>	1 January 2023
Amendment to FRS 8: <i>Definition of Accounting Estimates</i>	1 January 2023
Amendment to FRS 12: <i>Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transactions</i>	1 January 2023
Amendment to FRS 1: <i>Conceptual classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	1 January 2024
Amendment to FRS 1: <i>Non-current Liabilities with covenants</i>	1 January 2024
Amendment to FRS 116: <i>Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback</i>	1 January 2024

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

(b) *Functional and foreign currency*

The management has determined the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates i.e. functional currency, to be SGD.

Foreign currency transactions

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) *Plant and equipment*

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of 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.

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

Computer	–	1 to 3 years
Furniture and fittings	–	3 years
Office equipment	–	5 years

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

For acquisition and disposals of plant and equipment, depreciation is provided in the month of acquisition and no depreciation is provided in the month of disposal.

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

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

(d) *Associates*

An associate is an entity over which the Company has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but does not have control or joint control of those policies.

The Company has exempted in accordance to FRS 28 in accounting for its investments in associates using the equity method from the date on which it becomes an associate.

The Company's investments in associates are accounted for at cost less any impairment losses.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) *Associates (continued)*

Exemption from accounted the investment in associate using equity method

The financial statements of the associate have not been equity accounted for with the Company's financial statements as the Company itself is a wholly owned subsidiary of R Systems International Ltd, a company incorporated in India, which prepares consolidated financial statements on a worldwide basis. Such financial statements are publicly available.

The registered address of R Systems International Limited is GF-1-A, 6, Devika Tower, Nehru Place, New Delhi, India 110019.

(e) *Subsidiary*

A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiary is accounted for at cost less impairment losses.

Consolidated Financial Statements (Non-consolidated)

The financial statements of the subsidiary has not been consolidated with the Company's financial statements as the Company itself is a wholly owned subsidiary of R Systems International Ltd, incorporated in India, which prepares consolidated financial statements on a worldwide basis. Such financial statements are publicly available.

The registered address of R Systems International Limited is GF-1-A, 6, Devika Tower, Nehru Place, New Delhi, India 110019.

Investments in subsidiary in the financial statements of the Company are stated at cost, less any impairment in recoverable value.

(f) *Financial instrument*

(i) *Financial assets*

Initial recognition and measurement

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

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) *Financial instruments (continued)*

(i) *Financial assets (continued)*

Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition

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

(ii) *Financial liabilities*

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

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

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) *Financial instruments (continued)*

(ii) *Financial liabilities (continued)*

Derecognition

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

(iii) *Offsetting of financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(g) *Impairment of financial assets*

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss and financial guarantee contracts. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

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

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

(i) *Contract balances*

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(j) *Cash and cash equivalents*

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) *Trade and other payables*

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and trade payables are normally settled on 30 to 60 days' terms while other payables have an average term of six months.

(l) *Government grants*

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant on the balance sheet and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

Government grant shall be recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Grants related to income may be presented as a credit in profit or loss, either separately or under a general heading such as "Other income". Alternatively, they are deducted in reporting the related expenses.

(m) *Provisions*

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

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(n) *Employee benefits*

(i) *Defined contribution plans*

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

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

R Systems (Singapore) Pte Limited

(Co. Reg. No. 199707692G)

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(n) *Employee benefits (continued)*

(ii) *Employee leave entitlement*

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised as a liability when they accrue to employees. The estimated liability for leave is recognised for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

(o) *Revenue*

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

(i) *Consultancy services*

The Company recognises revenue from consultancy services over time, using an output method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. The output methods recognise revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the services transferred to date relative services promised under the contract.

(ii) *Placement fee*

Placement fee is related to recruitment services provided and it is recognised as revenue at the point of time when the services is rendered.

(iii) *IT Professional services*

Revenue from the IT professional services is recognised over time when services has been rendered, accepted by the customer. Revenue is recognised based on the actual man days service performed relative to the total expected man days services.

(iv) *Interest income*

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(v) *Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognised when the Company right to receive payment is established.

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) *Taxes*

(i) *Current income tax*

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) *Taxes (continued)*

(iii) *Goods and services tax*

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (“GST”) except:

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

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

(q) *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);
 - (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).

(r) *Dividend paid*

Interim dividends are recorded in the financial year in which they are declared payable. Final dividends are recorded during the financial year in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders.

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

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 revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities, and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. However, 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) *Judgement made in applying accounting policies*

There were no material judgements made by management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(ii) *Estimates and assumptions*

There were no material key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date.

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost:				
At 1 January 2021	95,521	950	4,680	101,151
Additions	1,586	–	–	1,586
At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	97,107	950	4,680	102,737
Additions	–	–	2,876	2,876
At 31 December 2022	97,107	950	7,556	105,613
Accumulated depreciation:				
At 1 January 2021	95,521	845	4,149	100,515
Charge for the year	397	105	236	738
At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	95,918	950	4,385	101,253
Charge for the year	529	–	428	957
At 31 December 2022	96,447	950	4,813	102,210
Net carrying amount:				
At 31 December 2021	1,189	–	295	1,484
At 31 December 2022	660	–	2,743	3,403

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

5. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Unquoted equity shares at cost	<u>2,775,560</u>	<u>2,775,560</u>

The Company held approximately 30.38% (2021: 30.38%) equity interest in R System Consulting Services Limited, incorporated in Singapore.

The principal activities of the associate are those of providers of collaborative Internet-based supply chain solutions and management services, customers technical and administrative support services and information technology consultancy services.

6. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

Unquoted equity shares at cost	<u>4,608,550</u>	<u>4,608,550</u>
--------------------------------	------------------	------------------

The details of the investment in subsidiary at 31 December are as follows:

Name and principal activities	Country of incorporation	Cost of investments		Proportion (%) of ownership interest	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		\$	\$	%	%
<i>Held by the Company</i>					
IBIZ Consulting Pte. Ltd (I.T. integrated solution services and I.T support)	Singapore	4,608,450	4,608,450	100	100
PT. IBIZCS Indonesia (I.T. integrated solution services and I.T. support)	Indonesia	100	100	0.22	0.22
		<u>4,608,550</u>	<u>4,608,550</u>		

The details of the indirect subsidiaries held by IBIZ Consulting Pte. Ltd. at 31 December are as follows:

Name and principal activities	Country of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest	
		2022	2021
		%	%
<i>Held by direct subsidiary company</i>			
<i>– IBIZ Consulting Pte. Ltd.</i>			
IBIZ Consulting Services Pte Ltd (I.T. integrated solution services and I.T. support)	Singapore	100	100
IBIZ Consulting Services Sdn. Bhd. (I.T. integrated solution services and I.T. support)	Malaysia	100	100

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

6. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

Name and principal activities	Country of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest	
		2022 %	2021 %
<i>Held by direct subsidiary company</i>			
<i>– IBIZ Consulting Pte. Ltd. (continued)</i>			
PT. IBIZCS Indonesia (I.T. integrated solution services and I.T. support)	Indonesia	100	100
IBIZ Consulting Services Limited (I.T. integrated solution services and I.T. support)	Hong Kong	100	100
IBIZ Consulting (Thailand) Co., Ltd (I.T. integrated solution services and I.T. support)	Thailand	100	100
<i>Held by indirect subsidiary company</i>			
<i>– IBIZ Consulting Services Limited, Hong Kong</i>			
IBIZ Consulting Services (Shanghai) Co., Ltd (I.T. integrated solution services and I.T. support)	China	100	100

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Trade receivables	1,476,555	471,287
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,462)	(116)
	<u>1,475,093</u>	<u>471,171</u>

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 days' terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represents their fair values on initial recognition.

Trade receivables denominated in following currencies as at 31 December are as follows:

Singapore Dollar	1,409,159	412,295
Malaysia Ringgit	7,889	–
United States Dollar	59,507	58,992
	<u>1,476,555</u>	<u>471,287</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

Receivables that are impaired

The table below shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade receivables in accordance with the simplified approach.

	Lifetime ECL credit impaired \$
At 1 January 2021	(157)
Reversal of allowances for expected credit losses	41
At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	(116)
Allowance made for the year	(1,346)
At 31 December 2022	<u>(1,462)</u>

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

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

	Expected credit loss rate %	Gross Carrying amount \$	Lifetime ECL \$	Credit impaired
2022				
Current (not past due)	0.01	679,034	68	No
1 to 30 days past due	0.01	459,573	46	No
31 to 60 days past due	0.01	74,093	7	No
61 to 90 days past due	0.01	51,007	5	No
91 to 120 days past due	0.13	62,550	81	No
121 to 150 days past due	0.13	57,611	75	No
151 to 180 days past due	0.13	25,840	34	No
181 to 365 days past due	2.00	66,847	1,146	No
		<u>1,476,555</u>	<u>1,462</u>	
2021				
Current (not past due)	0.01	292,040	80	No
1 to 30 days past due	0.01	80,430	8	No
31 to 60 days past due	0.01	65,869	7	No
61 to 90 days past due	0.01	18,236	2	No
91 to 120 days past due	0.13	252	–	No
121 to 150 days past due	0.13	7,094	9	No
151 to 180 days past due	0.13	7,366	10	No
181 to 365 days past due	2.00	–	–	No
		<u>471,287</u>	<u>116</u>	

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

8. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Sundry receivable	<u>38,697</u>	<u>11,345</u>

9. CONTRACT ASSETS

Contract assets primarily relate to the right to consideration for work completed but not yet billed at reporting date for services rendered. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. This usually occurs when the Company invoices the customer.

Management always estimates the loss allowance on amounts due from customers at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, taking into account the historical default experience and the future prospects of the Technology industry. The Company has contract receivables amounting to \$925,912 (2021: \$729,167) that is past due at the end of reporting period but not impaired.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period in assessing the loss allowance for the contract assets.

10. AMOUNTS DUE FROM A HOLDING COMPANY

The amounts due are non-trade related, unsecured, interest-free, repayable upon demand and to be settled in cash.

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents amounting to \$198,569 (2021: \$99,503) is denominated in United States Dollar.

12. OTHER PAYABLES

Accrued liabilities	216,119	122,018
CPF payable	115,407	104,809
JSS grant payable *	–	84,690
GST payable	175,676	99,256
Sundry payables	<u>5,143</u>	<u>50,752</u>
	<u>512,345</u>	<u>461,525</u>

* JSS grant payable is related to government grant Job Support Scheme (JSS) received for which is payable to customers as the Company involved in labour supply services where its employees are contracted out to work for their client. This grant payable has no impact to the profit and loss of the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

13. CONTRACT LIABILITY

A contract liability is relating to the advance billing to customer for the consultancy services to be provided. The revenue relating to the consultancy services is recognised when services rendered.

14. AMOUNTS DUE TO RELATED COMPANIES

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Trade	354,596	324,420
Non-trade	309,823	(26,564)
	<u>664,419</u>	<u>297,856</u>

The amounts due are unsecured, interest-free, repayable upon demand and to be settled in cash.

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

	1.1.2022	Cash flows	Non-cash changes	31.12.2022
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amounts due from a holding company	(123,535)	65,565	–	(57,970)
Amounts due to related companies				
– Non-trade	(26,564)	336,387	–	309,823
	<u>(150,099)</u>	<u>401,952</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>251,853</u>
	1.1.2021	Cash flows	Non-cash changes	31.12.2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amounts due from a holding company	(44,678)	(78,857)	–	(123,535)
Amounts due to related companies				
– Non-trade	1,857	(28,421)	–	(26,564)
	<u>(42,821)</u>	<u>(107,278)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(150,099)</u>

15. TAX PAYABLE

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Current year's tax expense on profit	<u>104,524</u>	<u>–</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

16. SHARE CAPITAL

	2022		2021	
	Number of shares	\$	Number of shares	\$
Issued and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares	<u>5,780,768</u>	<u>7,631,000</u>	<u>5,780,768</u>	<u>7,631,000</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares have no par value carry one vote per share without restriction.

17. REVENUE

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
<i>Type of goods and services:</i>		
Consultancy services	9,280,023	7,621,693
Placement fees	560,837	312,453
IT Professional services	662,164	174,402
	<u>10,503,024</u>	<u>8,108,548</u>
<i>Timing of revenue recognition:</i>		
Services transferred at a point in time	560,837	312,453
Services transferred over time	9,942,187	7,796,095
	<u>10,503,024</u>	<u>8,108,548</u>

There were no significant judgement and methods in estimating revenue during the financial year.

18. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Dividend income	–	1,203,094
Interest income from current accounts	–	531
Sundry income – Guest House and car rental	165,290	170,400
	<u>165,290</u>	<u>1,374,025</u>

19. OTHER CREDITS/(CHARGES)

Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses	–	41
Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,346)	–
Foreign exchange adjustment, gain	2,675	6,515
	<u>1,329</u>	<u>6,556</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

20. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

The profit before tax is arrived at after charging:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Management fee	141,515	117,108
Repair and maintenance – IT	68,738	122,151
Human resources recruitment fees	478,704	336,598
Foreign worker levy	23,865	24,721
Insurance	51,210	41,381
Rental of premise	60,987	53,700
	<u>1,225,019</u>	<u>1,000,669</u>

21. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(i) *Major components of income tax expense*

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are:

Statement of comprehensive income:

Current tax	104,524	–
Foreign tax paid – withholding tax	–	5,229
	<u>104,524</u>	<u>5,229</u>

(ii) *Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit*

The reconciliation between the tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Profit before tax	718,519	1,316,024
Tax expense on profit before tax at 17%	122,148	223,724
Adjustments:		
Non-deductible expenses	250	67
Income not subject to tax	–	(216,048)
Tax exemption	(25,925)	–
Utilised of deferred tax assets on temporary difference not recognised	(25,472)	(7,743)
Foreign tax paid	–	5,229
Overprovision of current year tax	33,523	–
Total tax expense	<u>104,524</u>	<u>5,229</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

22. DIVIDEND PAID

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Interim Tax Exempt (One-tier) Dividend declared and paid during the financial year:		
– Ordinary shares \$Nil (2021: \$1.04) per share for financial year ended 31 December	–	1,200,000

23. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employee benefits expenses (including directors)		
Salaries, bonuses and allowances	7,090,916	5,240,674
Central provident fund contributions	546,030	506,687
Staff commission	6,446	6,734
	<u>7,643,392</u>	<u>5,754,095</u>

24. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

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

(i) *Significant related party transactions*

Related companies

Accounting fee	53,049	91,992
Human resource recruitment fee	68,610	50,400
Management fee	141,515	117,108
Other consultant cost – RSCS Limited	166,008	430,393
Professional fee	62,839	118,800
Sundry income – car rental	35,690	51,600
Rental of premise	60,987	53,700
Consultancy services	237,894	–
Other consultant cost and related services		
– IBIZ Consulting Services Pte Ltd	96,043	711,986
Expenses paid on behalf by	97,990	205,881
IT professional service	259,124	140,560

Related party

Consultancy services	<u>36,016</u>	<u>26,160</u>
----------------------	---------------	---------------

Holding company

Sundry income – Guest House rental	<u>129,600</u>	<u>118,800</u>
------------------------------------	----------------	----------------

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

24. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

(ii) *Compensation of key management personnel*

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Director's remuneration	<u>282,520</u>	<u>241,847</u>

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management policies focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to, where appropriate, minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. The Company does not have any written financial risk management policies and guidelines and there has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the financial risks associated with financial instruments held in the ordinary course of business and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

(i) *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other debtors. Guidelines on credit terms provided to trade customers are established and continually monitored. For other financial assets including cash and short-term deposits, the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with reputable and well-established local and foreign banks, and companies with high credit ratings and no history of defaults.

The Company's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposures. Credit policies with guidelines on credit terms and limits set the basis for risk control. New customers are subject to credit evaluation while the Company continues to monitor existing customers, especially those with repayment issues. In addition, appropriate allowances are made for probable losses when necessary for identified debtors.

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(i) *Credit risk (continued)*

The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.

In order to minimise credit risk, the Company has developed and maintain the credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The Company uses publicly available financial information and the Company's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Company exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

The Company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognising expected credit losses (ECL)
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
Doubtful	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
In default	Amount is >90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired.	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

The tables below detail the credit quality of the Company's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grades:

	Note	External credit rating	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount \$	Loss allowance \$	Net carrying amount \$
2022							
Trade receivables	7	N.A.	(a)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	1,476,555	(1,462)	1,475,093
Other receivables	8	N.A.	Performing	12m ECL	38,697	–	38,697
Contract assets	9	N.A.	(a)	Lifetime ELC (simplified approach)	925,912	–	925,912
Amounts due from a holding company	10	N.A.	Performing	12m ECL	57,970	–	57,970
						<u>(1,462)</u>	

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(i) *Credit risk (continued)*

	Note	External credit rating	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount \$	Loss allowance \$	Net carrying amount \$
2021							
Trade receivables	7	N.A.	(a)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	471,287	(116)	471,171
Other receivables	8	N.A.	Performing	12m ECL	11,345	–	11,345
Contract assets	9	N.A.	(a)	Lifetime ELC (simplified approach)	729,167	–	729,167
Amounts due from a holding company	10	N.A.	Performing	12m ECL	123,535	–	123,535
						(116)	

- (a) For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company has applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Company determines the expected credit losses on these items by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of these assets is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix (Note 7).

Exposure to credit risk

At the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheet. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

Credit risk concentration profile

At the end of the reporting period, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk due to the Company's many varied customers.

(ii) ***Foreign currency risk***

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when transactions are denominated in foreign currencies.

The Company provides services in several countries other than Singapore and transacts in foreign currencies. As a result, the Company is exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates arising from normal trading transactions, primarily with respect to United States dollar (USD). However, the Company does not use any financial derivatives such as foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currency options or swaps for hedging purposes.

The Company has no significant foreign currency exposure at the end of the financial period.

Notes to the Financial Statements – 31 December 2022

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(iii) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk may arise primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company's liquidity risk management policy is to monitor and maintain a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the fluctuations in cash flows.

The maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the end of reporting period based on contractual undiscounted cash flow is less than a year.

26. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table summarises the carrying amount of financial instrument recorded at the end of the reporting period by FRS 109 categories.

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost</i>		
Trade receivables	1,475,093	471,171
Other receivables	38,697	11,345
Amounts due from a holding company	57,970	123,535
Cash and cash equivalent	670,414	769,060
	<u>2,242,174</u>	<u>1,375,111</u>
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</i>		
Other payables	336,669	362,269
Amounts due to related companies	664,419	297,856
	<u>1,001,088</u>	<u>660,125</u>

27. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The fair value of a financial instrument 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.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximations of fair values due to their short-term nature or that they are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period.

However, the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts recorded at the end of the reporting period would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

At the end of the reporting period, the Company does not have any other financial instruments carried at fair value.

28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, obtain new borrowing, sell assets to reduce debts or funding from holding company.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

The Company manages capital by regularly monitoring its current and expected liquidity requirements. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

29. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 10 February 2023.