FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES SINGAPORE PTE. LIMITED

FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
Registration Number: 200906633G

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors present their annual statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of Financial Technologies Singapore Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2021 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended in accordance with the Companies Act, Chapter 50 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.

DIRECTORS

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

Venkataramaiyer Sivaramakrishnan
Rinsy Ansalam
Iyer Vishwesh Mahadevan

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

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.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

None of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interests in the share capital of the Company or its related corporations either at the beginning or end of the financial year, as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholdings, kept by the Company for the purposes of Section 164 of the Companies Act, Cap. 50.

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.

HOLDING COMPANY

The corporation regarded by the directors as the Company's immediate and ultimate holding company is 63 Moons Technologies Limited, incorporated in India.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Steven Tan Russell Bedford PAC, Chartered Accountants, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RINSY ANSALAM
Director

IYER VISHWESH MAHADEVAN
Director

Singapore
18 May 2021

Russell Bedford
taking you further

Steven Tan Russell Bedford PAC
Audit / Tax / Accounting / Advisory

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF

FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
Registration Number: 200906633G

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Financial Technologies Singapore Pte. Ltd., (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2021 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 ("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.

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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement.

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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- 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 consider whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

STEVEN TAN RUSSELL BEDFORD PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
18 May 2021

FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
Registration Number: 200906633G

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2021 US$	2020 US$
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Property, plant and equipment	3	716	2,414
Intangible asset	4	6,000,000	6,000,000
		6,000,716	6,002,414
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	47,936	105,553
Cash and cash equivalents	6	19,355,120	19,530,318
		19,403,056	19,635,871
Total assets		25,403,772	25,638,285
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	7	82,343,435	82,343,435
Accumulated losses		(56,955,613)	(56,746,968)
Shareholder's equity		25,387,822	25,596,467
Current liabilities			
Accrued operating expenses	8	15,950	11,752
Current tax payable		-	30,066
Total liabilities		15,950	41,818
Total equity and liabilities		25,403,772	25,638,285

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

FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
Registration Number: 200906633G

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2021 US$	2020 US$
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		6,978	(8,768)
Interest income	10	124,817	445,861
Other income – government grant		31,488	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	(1,698)	(1,762)
Staff costs	11	(351,457)	(362,485)
Directors' fees		(45,337)	(45,212)
Legal and professional fees		(14,719)	(39,862)
Short-term lease expense		(31,476)	(45,649)
Other operating expenses		(17,778)	(21,724)
Loss before income tax	12	(299,182)	(79,601)
Income tax	13	90,537	(87,379)
Loss for the year		(208,645)	(166,980)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(208,645)	(166,980)

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

FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
Registration Number: 200906633G

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Share capital US$	Accumulated losses US$	Total US$
At 1 April 2019	82,343,435	(56,579,988)	25,763,447
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(166,980)	(166,980)
At 31 March 2020	82,343,435	(56,746,968)	25,596,467
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(208,645)	(208,645)
At 31 March 2021	82,343,435	(56,955,613)	25,387,822

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

FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
Registration Number: 200906633G

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2021 US$	2020 US$
Operating activities			
Loss before income tax		(299,182)	(79,601)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	1,698	1,762
Interest income	10	(124,817)	(445,861)
Operating loss before working capital changes		(422,301)	(523,700)
Trade and other receivables		57,617	(992,243)
Trade and other payables		4,199	1,636
Cash used in operations		(360,485)	(1,514,307)
Income tax paid		-	(66,455)
Income tax refund		60,470	142
Cash flows from operating activities		(300,015)	(1,580,620)
Investing activities			
Interest income received		124,817	445,861
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-	(806)
Cash flows from investing activities		124,817	445,055
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(175,198)	(1,135,565)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		19,530,318	20,665,883
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6	19,355,120	19,530,318

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

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

1. General information

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2021 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on the date of this report.

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore with its registered office at 163 Tras Street, #03-01 Lian Huat Building, Singapore 079024.

The principal activities of the Company are those relating to the development of e-commerce applications, and business and management consultancy services. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs"). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in United States dollar (US$), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information are presented in United States dollar unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Application of new and revised financial reporting standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2020. The adoption of these new/revised FRSs and INT FRSs has no material effect on the financial statements except as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the directors anticipate that the adoption of FRSs, INT FRSs and amendments to FRSs that were issued but not yet effective until future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

2.3 Foreign currency

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

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

Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the income statement within ‘finance cost’. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis as either other income or other operating expense depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

2.4 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.

The transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation in the contract on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling prices of the promised goods or services. The individual standalone selling price of a good or service that has not previously been sold on a standalone basis, or has a highly variable selling price, is determined based on the residual portion of the transaction price after allocating the transaction price to goods and/or services with observable stand-alone selling prices. A discount or variable consideration is allocated to one or more, but not all, of the performance obligations if it relates specifically to those performance obligations.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration in the contract to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services. The transaction price may be fixed or variable and is adjusted for time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Consideration payable to a customer is deducted from the transaction price if the Company does not receive a separate identifiable benefit from the customer. When consideration is variable, the estimated amount is included in the transaction price to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the cumulative revenue will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

Revenue may be recognised at a point in time or over time following the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligation. If a performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised based on the percentage of completion reflecting the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period of maturity.

2.5 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.

Government grants related to income

Government grants receivable are recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs for which they are intended to compensate. Government grants relating to income should be presented as a credit to profit or loss, either separately or under a general heading such as "Other income". Alternatively, they may be deducted in reporting the related expenses.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

Government grants related to an asset

Where the government grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred income in the statutory statement of financial position and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

A government grant relating to an asset may be presented in the statutory statement of financial position by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset.

2.6 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

The Company participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. In particular, the Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

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 under short-term cash bonus 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.

2.7 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from ‘profit before tax’ as reported in the statement of profit or loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the statutory financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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 profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

2.8 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment other than freehold land and buildings are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset as follows:

- Its purchase price;
- Any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its location and working condition for its intended use;
- An estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the asset; and restoring the site on which the asset is located when the Company has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site; and
- Capitalised borrowing costs.

Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Useful lives
Computers	3 years

For acquisitions and disposals during the reporting year, depreciation is provided from the month of acquisition and to the month before disposal respectively. Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the books of accounts until they are no longer in use.

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

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when 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. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised. Any amount included in the asset revaluation reserve relating to the asset is transferred directly to retained earnings on derecognition of the asset.

2.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets, software under development, are acquired separately, are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenses are capitalised only when they increase future economic benefits resulting from the use of the asset. Other expenses are recognised in the profit or loss, as and when the expenses are incurred.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost over their estimated useful lives. The useful lives and amortisation methods of intangible assets are measured at each reporting date and revised as necessary.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

At initial recognition, the Company measure 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.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expect 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

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

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

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

(b) <u>Financial liabilities</u>

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company become a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determine 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 FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition

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

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise bank and cash balances, on demand deposits and any highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.13 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

For loan and loan interest receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach permitted by FRS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.14 Provisions

General

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

2.15 Leases

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.16 Share capital

Ordinary shares

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

Distribution of non-cash assets to owners of the Company

The Company measures a liability to distribute non-cash assets as a dividend to the owners of the Company at the fair value of the assets to be distributed. The carrying amount of the dividend is remeasured at each reporting date and at the settlement date, with any changes recognised directly in equity as adjustments to the amount of the distribution. On settlement of the transaction, the Company recognises the difference, if any, between the carrying amount of the assets distributed and the carrying amount of the liability in profit or loss.

2.17 Related parties

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

   (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
   (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
   (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

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

   (i) the entity and the reporting entity 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 reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
   (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).

3. Property, plant and equipment

	Computers
	US$
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	4,444
Additions	806
At 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021	5,250
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 April 2019	1,074
Depreciation	1,762
At 31 March 2020	2,836
Depreciation	1,698
At 31 March 2021	4,534
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	2,414
At 31 March 2021	716

4. Intangible asset

	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Software under development	6,000,000	6,000,000

5. Trade and other receivables

	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Interest receivable from fixed deposit	34,335	89,890
Loan to and loan interest receivables from a related company (net)	-	-
Deposits	7,725	7,428
Financial assets at amortised cost	42,060	97,318
Prepayment	5,876	8,235
	47,936	105,553

Financial assets at amortised cost are denominated in the following currencies:

	2021	2020
	US$	US$
United States dollar	34,335	89,890
Singapore dollar	7,725	7,428
	42,060	97,318

The loan to related company amounting to US$74,657,226 (2020: US$74,657,226) is unsecured, interest free and repayable in full on 11 February 2022. Interest was charged till 11 February 2019.

Loan and loan interest receivables are stated after deducting allowance for expected credit losses of US$74,657,226 (2020: US$74,657,226).

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Cash and bank balances	355,120	530,318
Fixed deposits	19,000,000	19,000,000
	19,355,120	19,530,318

The fixed deposits with repricing periods of 6 to 12 months (2020: 3 to 12 months) bear effective interest rates ranging from 0.21% to 0.41% (2020: 1.50% to 2.10%) per annum.

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	2021	2020
	US$	US$
United States dollar	19,291,246	19,467,504
Singapore dollar	63,874	62,814
	19,355,120	19,530,318

7. Share capital

	2021	2020
	US$	US$
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID WITH NO PAR VALUE		
111,600,001 ordinary shares	82,343,435	82,343,435

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction.

8. Accrued operating expenses

	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Accrued operating expenses	15,950	11,752
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	15,950	11,752

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are denominated in the Singapore dollar.

9. Holding company

The corporation regarded by the directors as the Company's immediate and ultimate holding company is 63 Moons Technologies Limited, incorporated in India.

There were no significant transactions between the Company and its holding company during the financial year.

10. Interest income

	2021 US$	2020 US$
Interest income from fixed deposit	124,648	437,074
Interest income from current account	169	8,787
	124,817	445,861

11. Staff costs

	2021 US$	2020 US$
Salaries, bonuses and other benefits	327,689	340,807
CPF contribution	23,768	21,678
	351,457	362,485

Compensation of directors and key management personnel

Included in staff costs are remuneration paid to directors and other key management personnel during the year as follows:

	2021 US$	2020 US$
Salaries, bonuses and other benefits	156,170	186,100

The remuneration disclosed above includes only directors and there are no personnel other than directors who are considered to be key management personnel of the Company.

12. Loss before income tax

	2021 US$	2020 US$
Loss before income tax is arrived at after charging:		
Accounting fee	3,782	3,779
Travelling expenses	1,759	13,510
Tax service fee	6,081	503

13. Income tax

	2021 US$	2020 US$
Current tax		
Current year	-	41,000
(Over)/Under provision in prior years	(90,537)	46,379
	(90,537)	87,379
Reconciliation of effective tax rates:		
Loss before income tax	(299,182)	(79,601)
Income tax using Singapore tax rate of 17%	(50,861)	(13,532)
Income not subject to tax	(6,666)	(65)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	57,527	78,136
Partial tax exemption	-	(12,701)
Corporate income tax rebate	-	(10,933)
(Over)/Under provision in prior years - current tax	(90,537)	46,379
Others	-	95
	(90,537)	87,379

14. Capital commitment

Capital expenditure contracted for as at the end of the financial year but not recognised in the financial statements is as follows:

	2021 US$	2020 US$
Software development	4,000,000	4,000,000

15. Financial risk management

The Company overall risk management policy seeks to minimise potential adverse effect on the financial performance of the Company.

The Company does not have any significant exposure to interest rate risk. The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk, foreign exchange risk and liquidity risk. The policies for managing each of these risks are summarised below.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. It is the Company's policy to transact with related parties and creditworthy counterparties.

The Company has fully impaired its loan and loan interest receivables from the related company.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company has exposure to foreign exchange risk as a result of transactions denominated in foreign currencies, arising from normal trading and investing activities. Where exposures are certain, the Company's policy is to reduce risk by early settlement and to negotiate with counterparty on transacting normal trading in another foreign currency. For those exposures less certain in their timing and extent, the Company does not have any policy to hedge these risks.

The Company does not use any derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward exchange contracts and currency options to manage its foreign currency risks.

The Company's sensitivity to foreign exchange risk exposure on its financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Singapore dollar US$
2021	
Trade and other receivables	7,725
Cash and cash equivalents	63,874
Accrued operating expenses	(15,950)
	55,649
2020	
Trade and other receivables	7,428
Cash and cash equivalents	62,814
Accrued operating expenses	(11,752)
	58,490

A 10% strengthening of United States dollar against Singapore dollar at the reporting date would increase loss for the year by US$5,705 (2020: US$5,922). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular, income tax rate and interest rates, remain constant.

A 10% weakening of United States dollar against Singapore dollar at the reporting date would have had the equal but opposite effect on Singapore dollar by the amounts shown above.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk in which the Company has difficulties in meeting its short term obligations. Liquidity risk is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycle.

The tables below analyses the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	Less than 1 year US$	**Between 2 and 5 years US$**	**Over 5 years US$**	**Total US$**
2021				
Accrued operating expenses	15,950	-	-	15,950

	Less than 1 year US$	Between 2 and 5 years US$	Over 5 years US$	Total US$
2020				
Accrued operating expenses	11,752	-	-	11,752

Financial instrument by category

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets at amortised cost and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	2021 US$	2020 US$
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables (Note 5)	42,060	97,318
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	19,355,120	19,530,318
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	19,397,180	19,627,636
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Accrued operating expenses (Note 8)	15,950	11,752
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	15,950	11,752

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital so as to maximise shareholder's value. The capital managed is defined as the total equity and liabilities of the Company.

The Company actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to ensure optimal capital structure and shareholder returns, taking into consideration the future capital requirements of the Company and capital efficiency, prevailing and projected profitability, projected operating cash flows, projected capital expenditures and projected strategic investment opportunities. The Company currently does not adopt any formal dividend policy.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Fair value

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities reported in the statement of financial position approximate their carrying amount either due to their short term maturity or that they are floating rate instruments that are repriced to market interest rates on or near the statement of financial position date.

16. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Company's statutory financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

Judgments, estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Although the estimates and underlying assumptions are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Management is of the opinion that there were no significant judgments made in applying accounting policies, no key assumptions concerning the future and no other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period except as disclosed below.

16.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, the management has made the following judgments which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the statutory financial statements:

Determination of functional currency

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgment is used by the Company to determine the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Consideration factors include the currency that mainly influences sales prices of goods and services and the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services.

16.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The useful life of an item of property, plant and equipment is estimated at the time the asset is acquired and is based on historical experience with similar assets and takes into account anticipated technological or other changes. If changes occur more rapidly than anticipated or the asset experiences unexpected level of wear and tear, the useful life will be adjusted accordingly.

The carrying amount of the Company's property, plant and equipment as at 31 March 2021 is as disclosed in this set of financial statements.

Provision for expected credit losses of loan and loan interest receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for loan and loan interest receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

The carrying amount of the Company's loan and loan interest receivables as at 31 March 2021 is as disclosed in this set of financial statements.

Provision for income tax

There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional income taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

17. Subsequent event

An outbreak of COVID-19 had been reported in China in December 2019. At the date of these financial statements, the outbreak has spread to various regions around the world, including Singapore where the Company mainly operates. While the full impact to the Company cannot be quantified reliably, the Company's performance subsequent to the financial year end is likely to be negatively impacted as a result of regional and global travel restrictions, quarantine, supply chain disruptions, work-from-home arrangements and other form of interruptions to business.