FOOLPROOF (SG) PTE. LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore)
(Registration Number: 200917141Z)

ANNUAL REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

FOOLPROOF (SG) PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

ANNUAL REPORT
For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

Contents

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

The Directors present their statement to the shareholder together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the financial statements as set out on pages 6 to 30 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2019 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year covered by the financial statements; 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 in office at the date of this statement are as follows:

Marc Oldman
Peter John Ballard
Jovi Sen Joon (Appointed on March 29, 2019)

Arrangements to enable Directors to acquire shares and debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objective was 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' interests in shares or debentures

According to the register of Directors' shareholdings, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the shares in, or debentures of, the Company and its related corporations.

Share options

No options were granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares were 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.

Independent auditor

The independent auditor, Deloitte & Touche LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the directors

Director

Director

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	20192019	20182018
		$	$
Revenue	3	2,847,508	2,374,068
Cost of sales		(2,245,575)	(1,847,397)
Gross profit		601,933	526,671
Administrative expenses		(394,617)	(517,631)
Other income	4	21,229	210,614
Profit before income tax	5	228,545	219,654
Income tax expense	6	(19,765)	(3,702)
Profit for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the year		**208,780**	**215,952**

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

FOOLPROOF (SG) PTE. LTD.

BALANCE SHEET
For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		$	**$**
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and bank balances	7	578,922	211,913
Trade and other receivables	8	1,034,424	1,340,827
Total current assets		1,613,346	1,552,740
Non-current asset			
Plant and equipment	9	41,388	20,654
Total assets		1,654,734	1,573,394
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	1,306,156	1,453,361
Current income tax liability	6	23,467	3,702
Total current liabilities		1,329,623	1,457,063
NET ASSETS		**325,111**	**116,331**
EQUITY			
Share capital	12	52,215	52,215
Retained earnings		272,896	64,116
Total equity		325,111	116,331

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

FOOLPROOF (SG) PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

	Share capital	(Accumulated losses) Retained earnings	Total
	$	$	$
2019			
Beginning of financial year	52,215	64,116	116,331
Total comprehensive income	-	208,780	208,780
End of financial year	**52,215**	**272,896**	**325,111**
2018			
Beginning of financial year	52,215	(151,836)	(99,621)
Total comprehensive income	-	215,952	215,952
End of financial year	**52,215**	**64,116**	**116,331**

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

FOOLPROOF (SG) PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

	2019	2018
	$	$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	228,545	219,654
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation	29,167	41,624
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	306,403	(1,113,660)
Trade and other payables	(147,205)	551,891
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**416,910**	**(300,491)**
Cash flows from investing activity		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(49,901)	(903)
Cash used in investing activity	**(49,901)**	**(903)**
Cash flows from financing activity		
Advances from holding corporation	-	73,011
Cash provided by financing activity	**-**	**73,011**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and bank balances	**367,009**	**(228,383)**
Cash and bank balances at beginning of financial year	211,913	440,296
Cash and bank balances at end of financial year	**578,922**	**211,913**

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 Company is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The address of its registered office is 25 Seah Street, #03-02 Singapore 188381. The principal place of business is 25 Seah Street, #03-02 Singapore 188381.

The principal activities of the Company are those of other specialised design activities, research and experimental development on information technology.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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

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

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

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

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

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.2 Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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

FRS 109 Financial Instruments

FRS 109 introduces new requirements for 1) the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, 2) impairment of financial assets and 3) general hedge accounting. Details of these new requirements as well as their impact on the financial statements are described below.

The Company applied FRS 109 with an initial application date of 1 April 2018. The Company has not restated the comparative information, which continues to be reported under FRS 39. There are no restatements required to the comparative information arising from the adoption of FRS 109.

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

(a) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

FRS 115 supersedes FRS 11 *Construction Contracts*, FRS 18 *Revenue* and the related Interpretations. FRS 115 introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in FRS 115 to deal with specific scenarios. Details of these new requirements as well as their impact on the financial statements are described below.

The Company has applied FRS 115 using the modified retrospective method with the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard recognised at the date of initial application (1 April 2018) as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. Therefore, the comparative information was not restated and continues to be reported under FRS 11, FRS 18 and the related Interpretations. The company has elected to apply this Standard retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed contracts at the date of initial application.

FRS 115 uses the terms ‘contract asset’ and ‘contract liability’ to describe what might more commonly be known as ‘accrued revenue’ and ‘deferred revenue’, however the Standard does not prohibit an entity from using alternative descriptions in the statement of financial position.

Apart from providing more extensive disclosures to the Company’s revenue transactions, Management has determined that the adoption of FRS 115 has no material impact on the amounts reported for the current year.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

FRS 116 Leases

FRS 116 was issued in June 2016 and it will supersede FRS 17 Leases and its associated interpretative guidance.

The Standard provides a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements of both lessees and lessors. The identification of leases, distinguishing between leases and service contracts are determined on the basis of whether there is an identified asset controlled by the customer.

Significant changes to lessee accounting are introduced, with the distinction between operating and finance leases removed and assets and liabilities recognised in respect of all leases (subject to limited exceptions for short-term leases and leases of low value assets). The Standard maintains substantially the lessor accounting approach under the predecessor FRS 17.

As at 31 March 2019, the Company has operating lease commitments as disclosed in Note 13. A preliminary assessment indicates that these leases will meet the definition of a lease under FRS 116, and hence the Company will have to recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability in respect of all these leases unless they qualify for low value or short-term leases upon the application of FRS 116.

The new requirement to recognise a right-of-use asset and a related lease liability is expected to have an impact on the amount recognised in the Company's financial statements.

2.3 Revenue recognition (before 1 April 2018)

The Company recognises revenue in proportion to the completion stage of the contracts. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are assessed to be reasonable under the circumstances by project engineers, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about the carrying amounts of revenue and costs of sales that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Revenue recognition (from 1 April 2018)

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control of service to a customer. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principle in tis revenue arrangements and records revenue on a gross basis because it typically controls the services before transferring them to its customers.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Rendering of service for T&M contracts

Revenue from rendering of information technology design and development services is recognised over time when these services are rendered towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligations.

Rendering of service for fixed bid contracts

Under the terms of the contracts for information technology design and development services with customer, revenue is recognised based on the percentage of completion, which is measured by actual costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated costs. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that they have been agreed with the customer. Management considers that this method is an appropriate measure of the progress towards complete satisfaction of these performance obligations under FRS 115. Profits are recognised only in respect of finalised sales contracts to the extent that such profits relate to the progress of the service work.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

2.4 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred capital grant in the balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Other government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

2.5 Currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Transactions in a currency other than Singapore Dollar (“foreign currency”) are translated into Singapore Dollar using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Currency translation differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Income taxes

Current income tax is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rate and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Current and deferred income tax is measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are recognised as income or expenses in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction which is recognised directly in equity.

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

2.7 Financial Assets (before 1 April 2018)

Loans and receivables

Bank balances, trade and other receivables and refundable deposits are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction cost and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment of financial asset

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that these financial assets are impaired and recognises an allowance for impairment when such evidence exists. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy and default or significant delay in payments are objective evidence that these financial assets are impaired. The carrying amount of these assets is reduced through the use of an impairment allowance account which is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period. Income and expense is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial instruments “at fair value through profit or loss”.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial assets (from 1 April 2018)

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments mainly comprise cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

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

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

Amortised cost and effective interest method

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

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

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit loss ("ECL") on trade receivables at amortised costs. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

For all other financial instruments, the Company measures the loss allowance based on lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-months ECL ("12m ECL"). The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Company's debtors operate.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

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

Definition of default

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

Write-off policy

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure relating to 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.

Depreciation on plant and equipment 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 and software	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 years
Leasehold improvements	3 to 5 years
Office equipment	3 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each balance sheet date. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

On disposal of an item of plant and equipment, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is included in profit or loss.

Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever there is any indication that these assets may be impaired.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if, and 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. The carrying amount of this asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 Financial Liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Offsetting arrangements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recnognised amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. A right to set-off must be available today rather than being contingent on a future event and must be exercisable by any of the counterparties, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

2.13 Operating leases

Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

2.14 Employee compensation

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee compensation expense when the contributions are due, unless they can be capitalised as an asset.

(b) Employee leave entitlements

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

2.15 Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their carrying amounts.

3. Revenue

	2019	2018
	$	$
Rendering of services	2,847,508	2,374,068

4. Other income

	2019	2018
	$	$
Government grants	-	210,614
Others	21,229	-
	21,229	210,614

5. Profit before income tax:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Profit before income tax has been arrived after charging:		
Employee benefits expenses	1,534,181	1,065,221
Cost of defined contribution plans	144,615	105,798
Short-term benefits of directors and key management personnel	245,135	189,339
Post-employment benefits of directors and key management personnel	19,767	17,094
Office rental	90,720	87,870

6. Income tax expense

(a) Income tax expense

	2019	2018
	$	$
Current income tax - Singapore	19,765	3,702

6. **Income tax expense** (continued)

The tax expense on profit before income tax differs from the amount that would arise using the Singapore standard rate of income tax due to the following:

Profit before income tax	228,545	219,654
Tax expense calculated at the rate of 17% (2017: 17%)	38,853	37,341
Effects of:		
- Tax effect on partial tax exemption and tax rebate	(17,425)	(2,826)
- Tax effect on non-deductible expenses	(1,663)	-
- Tax effect on unrecognised deferred tax	-	(28,927)
- Tax effect on non-taxable income	-	(1,886)
	19,765	3,702

(b) Movements in current income tax liability

	2019	**2018**
	$	$
Beginning of financial year	3,702	-
Tax payable on profits for current financial year	19,765	3,702
End of financial year	23,467	3,702

(c) Unutilised tax losses

In 2017, subject to the agreement by the tax authority at the end of the reporting period, the Company had unutilised tax losses of $170,160 for offsetting against future taxable income. Deferred tax benefits of $28,927 were not recognised due to the unpredictability of future profit streams.

The realisation of the future income tax benefits from unutilised tax losses is available for an unlimited period subject to the conditions imposed by law including the retention of majority shareholders as defined.

7. Cash and bank balances

	2019	2018
	$	$
Cash at bank and on hand	578,922	211,913

At the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts of cash and bank balances approximate their fair values.

8. Trade and other receivables

	2019	2018
	$	$
Trade receivables		
- Third parties	753,253	880,800
- Holding corporation	249,540	442,059
Allowance for doubtful debts	(1,053)	-
	1,001,740	1,322,859
Refundable deposits	18,970	16,390
Prepayments	13,895	525
Grants receivable [1]	-	1,053
	1,034,424	1,340,827

At the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables approximate their fair values.

(1) On 26 May 2016, Singapore Economic Development Board had agreed to provide a grant not exceeding $304,300 in total to the Company for the training period from 14 November 2016 to 13 November 2017.

8. Trade and other receivables (continued)

The following table details the risk profile of trade receivables from contracts with customers based on the Company's provision matrix.

	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	>180 days	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	552,107	88,727	73,968	37,398	1,053	753,253
Lifetime ECL	-	-	-	-	(1,053)	(1,053)
						752,200

The age analysis of receivables under previous accounting policy:

	2018
	$
- Current	689,480
- 31 to 90 days	408,668
- over 90 days	225,764
	1,323,912

Receivables over 90 days are primarily related to receivable from holding corporation and management assessed the expected credit loss is low.

9. Plant and equipment

	Computers and Software	Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Office Equipment	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Cost					
At 1 April 2017	69,096	44,860	66,728	40,191	220,875
Additions	653	-	-	250	903
At 31 March 2017 and 1 April 2018	69,749	44,860	66,728	40,441	221,878
Additions	43,381	5,144	-	1,377	49,901
Disposals	(23,104)	(29,318)	-	(22,309)	(74,731)
At 31 March 2019	90,026	20,686	66,728	19,508	196,948
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2017	40,976	39,176	42,960	36,388	159,500
Charge for the year	14,535	3,134	20,570	3,385	41,624
At 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2018	55,511	42,310	63,530	39,773	201,224
Charge for the year	22,456	2,775	3,104	832	29,167
Disposals	(23,104)	(29,318)	-	(22,309)	(74,731)
At 31 March 2019	54,863	15,767	66,634	18,296	155,660
Net book value					
At 31 March 2018	14,238	2,550	3,198	668	20,654
At 31 March 2019	**35,163**	**4,919**	**94**	**1,212**	**41,388**

10. Trade and other payables

	2019	2018
	$	$
Trade payables		
- third parties	6,238	31,610
- related parties	498,870	528,878
	505,109	560,488
Due to holding corporation - non-trade	673,968	764,696
Accrued operating expenses	90,522	71,023
Deferred income	11,005	27,538
Other payables	25,552	29,616
	1,306,156	1,453,361

The non-trade balance due to the holding corporation is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

At the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate their fair values.

11. Immediate and ultimate holding corporation

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Foolproof Limited, a company incorporated in England, United Kingdom. The Company’s ultimate holding company is Zensar Technologies Limited, a company incorporated in India.

12. Share capital

The Company’s share capital comprises fully paid-up 23,000 (2018: 23,000) ordinary shares amounting to a total of $52,215 (2018: $52,215).

Fully paid-up ordinary shares, which have no par value, carry one vote per share and a right to dividends as and when declared by the Company.

13. Operating lease commitments

The Company leases premises under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The leases have varying terms and renewal rights.

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the balance sheet date but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:

	2019	2018
	$	$
- Within one year	75,600	90,720
- Two to five years	-	75,600
	75,600	166,320

14. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk.

a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

The Company's currency risk exposure results from holding company's transactions denominated in foreign currencies, primarily Great Biritish Pounds (GBP). Considering the volume and number of transactions involved, the management does not feel the need to engage in hedging and other measures.

No sensitivity analysis is performed on the currency risk as the impact is insignificant.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company has insignificant financial assets or liabilities that are exposed to interest rate risk.

No sensitivity analysis is performed on the interest rate risk as the impact is insignificant.

14. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk

The Company has policies in place to ensure that services are provided to customers with adequate financial standing and appropriate credit history.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial assets is the carrying amount of that class of financial instrument presented on the balance sheet. The Company's major classes of financial assets are cash and bank balances, trade receivable from third parties, and refundable deposits.

Cash and bank balances that are neither past due nor impaired are mainly balances with banks which have high credit-ratings as determined by international credit-rating agencies. Trade receivables are generally settled within one month after the date of invoice issued by the Company. Refundable deposits are generally settled at the time of vacation of leased premise.

- *Financial assets that are past due and/or impaired*

The table below details the credit quality of the Company's financial assets as well as maximum exposure to credit risk:

2019

	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
	$	$	$
Receivables from outside parties	753,253	(1,053)	752,200
Receivables from related company	249,540	-	249,540
Balance at bank	578,922	-	578,922
Deposits	18,790	-	18,790
		(1,053)	

14. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and available funding through an open committed credit line from its holding corporation to enable it to meet its operational requirements.

The table below analyses the maturing profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	2019	2018
	$	**$**
Less than one year		
Trade and other payables	**1,295,151**	**1,425,823**

(c) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure that the Company is adequately capitalised and to maintain an optimal capital structure by issuing equity instruments when necessary.

The Board of Directors monitors its capital based on total equity. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2018.

(d) Financial instruments by category

The aggregate carrying amounts of loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost are as follows:

	2019	2018
	$	**$**
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,599,451	1,552,215
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	1,295,151	1,425,823

15. Related party transactions

The following transactions took place between the Company and related parties at terms agreed by the parties concerned:

	1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019	1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018
	$	$
Sales to holding corporation	435,406	472,418
Procurement charges from related corporation	482,364	528,878

16. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of Foolproof (SG) Pte. Ltd. on [Date].