

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SUBEX (ASIA PACIFIC) PTE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Subex (Asia Pacific) Pte Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2018, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year 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 2018 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement [set out on pages 2 to 3].

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 unauthorized use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorized and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SUBEX (ASIA PACIFIC) PTE LIMITED
(Continued)

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements (continued)

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 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 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.

10, JALAN BESAR #10-12, SIM LIM TOWER, SINGAPORE 208787.
TEL: (065) 6293 8089/6293 8370 / 6293 8047 / 6293 0732 FAX: (065) 6293 5756 Email: soma@nra.com.sg Web: www.nra.com.sg

G. Natarajan, P.S. Somasekharan, D. Govindaraj



MGI N RAJAN ASSOCIATES
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS SINGAPORE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SUBEX (ASIA PACIFIC) PTE LIMITED
(Continued)

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.

MGI N RAJAN ASSOCIATES
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Singapore
Date: **02 MAY 2018**

SUBEX (ASIA PACIFIC) PTE. LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	9	307	537
		<u>307</u>	<u>537</u>
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	169,769	3,528,559
Trade and other receivables	11	2,275,304	3,302,691
Due from related parties - trade	12	1,085,235	1,699,920
Due from a related party - non-trade	13	408,343	3,165,906
		<u>3,938,651</u>	<u>11,697,076</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>3,938,958</u>	<u>11,697,613</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	333,326	236,681
Deferred revenue	15	1,016,530	1,944,836
Due to related parties - trade	16	1,070,069	13,774,405
Due to related parties - non-trade	17	669	923,064
Provisions	18	48,641	37,815
		<u>2,469,235</u>	<u>16,916,801</u>
NET ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)		<u>1,469,723</u>	<u>(5,219,188)</u>
EQUITY			
Share capital	19	8,000,002	2
Accumulated (losses)		<u>(6,530,279)</u>	<u>(5,219,190)</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>1,469,723</u>	<u>(5,219,188)</u>

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

SUBEX (ASIA PACIFIC) PTE. LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
REVENUE			
Sales	4	7,219,369	5,158,972
Cost of sales	5	(6,540,487)	(4,658,841)
Gross profit		<u>678,882</u>	<u>500,131</u>
Other income	6	<u>7,420</u>	<u>1,955,719</u>
		686,302	2,455,850
Expenses			
Administrative and other operating expenses		(1,778,609)	(471,551)
(Loss) / profit for the year before tax	7	<u>(1,092,307)</u>	<u>1,984,299</u>
Tax expense	8	(218,782)	(199,206)
(Loss) / profit for the year after tax		<u>(1,311,089)</u>	<u>1,785,093</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>(1,311,089)</u></u>	<u><u>1,785,093</u></u>

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

SUBEX (ASIA PACIFIC) PTE. LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Share capital	Accumulated (losses)	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$
Balance as at 1 April 2016	2	(7,004,283)	(7,004,281)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,785,093	1,785,093
Balance as at 31 March 2017	2	(5,219,190)	(5,219,188)
Balance as at 1 April 2017	2	(5,219,190)	(5,219,188)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,311,089)	(1,311,089)
Issuance of ordinary shares (Note 19)	8,000,000	-	8,000,000
Balance as at 31 March 2018	8,000,002	(6,530,279)	1,469,723

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

SUBEX (ASIA PACIFIC) PTE. LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss) / Profit for the year before tax		(1,092,307)	1,984,299
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	9	230	152
Impairment allowance-trade		(22,594)	22,594
Provision write back		-	(13,260)
Liabilities written back		(3,964)	(1,606,512)
Interest income		(3,456)	(275,923)
Interest expenses		-	101,347
Operating (loss) / profit before working capital changes		(1,122,091)	212,697
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		1,049,981	(1,855,388)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables		96,645	(151,331)
(Decrease)/increase in deferred revenue		(928,306)	1,650,973
(Decrease)/increase in amount due to related parties - Trade		(12,704,336)	(3,025,693)
Decrease in amount due from related parties - Trade		618,141	3,686,265
Cash (used in) / generated from operations		(12,989,966)	517,523
Tax paid		(207,956)	(169,155)
Net cash flows (used in) / from operating activities		(13,197,922)	348,368
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of computers	9	-	(689)
Cash (used in) investing activities		-	(689)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Amount financed from group companies		1,839,132	1,497,203
Issuance of share capital	19	8,000,000	-
Cash flows from financing activities		9,839,132	1,497,203
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3,358,790)	1,844,882
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		3,528,559	1,683,677
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	10	169,769	3,528,559

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

SUBEX (ASIA PACIFIC) PTE. LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Subex (Asia Pacific) Pte. Limited (the "company") is incorporated as a limited liability Company and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore.

The principal activities of the Company are those of providing software solutions for fraud management and revenue assurance in the telecommunication industry.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The Company's registered office and principal place of business address is located at 175 A, Bencoolen Street, #08-03, Burlington square, Singapore 189650.

The Company's immediate holding company is Subex (UK) Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The ultimate holding company is Subex Limited, a company incorporated in India.

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2018 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on the date of the Directors' statement.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) as required by the Companies Act. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2017

On 1 April 2017, the Company adopted the new or amended FRS and Interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS") that are mandatory for application for the financial year. Changes to the Company's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRS and INT FRS.

The adoption of these new or amended FRS and INT FRS did not result in substantial changes to the accounting policies of the Company and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years

2.2 Plant and equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. All plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of plant and equipment over their useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:-

Furniture & fittings	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	4 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Plant and equipment (continued)

Repairs and maintenance are taken to the profit and loss account during the financial year in which they are incurred. Interest on borrowings to finance the property, plant and equipment is capitalized during the year of time that is required to complete and prepare each asset for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are expensed. Full depreciation is provided in the year of the purchase and no depreciation is provided in the year of disposal.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue from Contracts for software product licenses includes fees for transfer of licenses, installation and commissioning. This revenue is recognized under the percentage completion method based on the extent of work determined to have been completed as compared to the work involved in the overall scope of the contract. In the event of any expected losses on a contract, the entire amount is provided for in the accounting period in which such losses are first anticipated.

Revenue from sale of additional software licenses are recognized on transfer.

Revenue from Software development is recognized on the basis of chargeable time or achievement of prescribed milestones as relevant to each contract.

Sale of hardware under reseller arrangements are recognized on dispatch of goods to customers and are recorded net of discounts, rebates for price adjustment, projections, shortage in transit, taxes and duties.

Interest on investments and deposits are booked on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount invested and the rate of effective interest.

Maintenance and service income is recognized when the services are performed.

2.4 Income taxes

(i) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Current taxes are recognized in the income statement except that tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized directly in equity.

(ii) Deferred tax

The liability method of tax effect accounting is adopted by the company. Deferred taxation is provided at the current taxation rate on all temporary differences existing at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences (unless the deferred tax liability arises from goodwill or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss).

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised (unless the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from goodwill or the initial recognition of an asset or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.) The statutory tax rates enacted on the statement of financial position date is used to determine deferred income tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the assets are reviewed at each statement of financial position date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. All impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account. Recoverable amount is defined as the higher of value in use and net selling price.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount or when there is an indication that the impairment loss recognised for the asset no longer exists or decreases. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.6 Foreign currency transactions

Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the company ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are prepared in Singapore dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Singapore dollars at rates of exchange closely approximating those ruling at statement of financial position date. Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at rates closely approximating those ruling at transaction dates. Exchange differences arising from such transactions are recorded in the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.

2.7 Related party

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
 - i. Has control or joint control over the Company;
 - ii. Has significant influence over the Company; or
 - iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.
- (b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
 - i. The entity and the Company are members of the same (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - ii. One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - iii. Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - iv. One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - v. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
 - vi. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - vii. A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.8 Financial assets

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except those maturing later than 12 months after the statement of financial position date which are presented as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are presented as "trade and other receivables" and "cash and cash equivalents" on the statement of financial position.

Initial measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

Loans and receivables

An allowance for impairment of loans and receivables, including trade and other receivables is recognised when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired. The amount of allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The amount of the allowance for impairment is recognised in the income statement within "Administrative expenses".

2.9 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include Trade and other payables. Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the liabilities are de-recognised as well as through the amortization process. The liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, and with banks.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.11 Unbilled receivables

Unbilled receivables are stated based on revenue recognised using the percentage completion method for uncompleted projects. When it is probable that the total contract costs exceed revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

2.12 Provisions

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

2.13 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and payables, other payables and receivables. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

Disclosures on financial risk management are provided in Note 23.

2.14 Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental external costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than on a business combination, are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Share issue costs incurred directly in connection with a business combination are included in the cost of acquisition.

2.15 Operating Lease

Where the company has the use of assets under operating leases, payments made under the leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the income statement as an integral part of the total lease payments made. Contingent rentals are charged to the income statement in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

2.16 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, and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions, if any of the funds does not have sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee services in the current and preceding financial years. The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in the financial year to which they relate.

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 statement of financial position date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.17 Unearned revenue

Unearned revenue recorded on the statement of financial position as liability until the services have been rendered. Unearned revenue is a liability because it refers to revenue that has not yet been earned, but represents services that are owed to the customer. As the service is delivered over time, it is recognized as revenue on the income statement.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's 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.

3.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

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.

3.2 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.

Impairment of loans and receivables

The impairment of trade and other receivables and amounts due from related party is based on the ageing analysis and management's continuous evaluation of the recoverability of the outstanding receivables. In assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, management considers, among other factors, the creditworthiness and the past collection history of each customer and related party. If the financial conditions of these customers and related party were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. The carrying amounts of the Company's trade and other receivables, and amounts due from related parties as at 31 March 2018 were S\$ 2,275,304 (2017: S\$3,302,691) and S\$1,493,578 (2017: S\$4,865,826) respectively.

SUBEX (ASIA PACIFIC) PTE. LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4. REVENUE

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Sale of software licenses	5,971,602	4,088,306
Support services	1,247,767	1,070,666
	7,219,369	5,158,972

5. COST OF SALES

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Sub-contracting charges	5,793,552	3,958,688
Salaries, wages and allowances	668,055	608,167
Other professional Charges	73,744	86,889
Provident fund and other fund contributions	5,136	5,097
	6,540,487	4,658,841

6. OTHER INCOME

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Interest-immediate holding company	3,456	197,822
Interest - Related Party-fellow subsidiary	-	78,101
Liabilities written back	3,964	1,606,512
Currency exchange gain	-	58,322
Over provision of prior year expenses	-	13,260
Others	-	1,702
	7,420	1,955,719

7. (LOSS) / PROFIT BEFORE TAX

The following items have been included in arriving at profit before tax

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Interest income from fellow subsidiaries	-	78,101
Interest income-immediate holding company	3,456	197,822
Staff costs		
- Salaries, wages, allowances and recruitment charges	(668,055)	(608,167)
- Provident fund and other fund contributions	(5,136)	(5,097)
Commission on sales	(195,116)	(34,779)
Bad debts written off (trade)	(889,877)	-
Rental expenses	(46,170)	(46,170)
Exchange (loss) / gain	(429,565)	58,322
Travelling and conveyance	(124,693)	(106,617)
Interest expenses - Related party	-	(101,347)

8. TAX EXPENSE

The major components of income tax expense recognised in profit or loss for the years ended 31 March 2018 and 2017 were:

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Current tax expense	-	14,747
Foreign withholding tax expense	218,782	184,459
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	218,782	199,206

SUBEX (ASIA PACIFIC) PTE. LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

8. TAX EXPENSE (Continued)

Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the financial years ended 31 March 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
(Loss) / Profit before taxation	(1,092,307)	1,984,299
Tax at statutory rate of 17% (2016:17%)	(185,692)	337,331
Income subjected to tax in a different jurisdiction	-	(3,888)
Partial tax exemption	-	(4,143)
Tax rebate	-	(1,806)
Unrecognised deferred tax	185,692	(312,747)
Foreign withholding tax expense	218,782	184,459
	218,782	199,206

Deferred tax assets on carry forward losses are not recognized due to uncertainty of the realization.

9. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2018	FURNITURE & FIXTURES S\$	OFFICE EQUIPMENT S\$	COMPUTERS S\$	TOTAL S\$
Cost				
At 01 April 2017	111,743	38,875	127,043	277,661
Additions	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2018	111,743	38,875	127,043	277,661
Accumulated depreciation				
At 01 April 2017	111,743	38,875	126,506	277,124
Depreciation charged during the year	-	-	230	230
At 31 March 2018	111,743	38,875	126,736	277,354
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018	-	-	307	307

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

9. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

2017	FURNITURE & FIXTURES S\$	OFFICE EQUIPMENT S\$	COMPUTERS S\$	TOTAL S\$
Cost				
At 01 April 2016	111,743	38,875	126,354	276,972
Additions	-	-	689	689
At 31 March 2017	111,743	38,875	127,043	277,661
Accumulated depreciation				
At 01 April 2016	111,743	38,875	126,354	276,972
Depreciation charged during the year	-	-	152	152
At 31 March 2017	111,743	38,875	126,506	277,124
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2017	-	-	537	537

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Cash on hand	1,000	1,000
Cash at bank	168,769	3,527,559
Total cash and cash equivalents	169,769	3,528,559

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
United States dollar	46,276	1,859,315
Australian dollar	93,314	513,215
Singapore dollar	30,179	1,156,029
	169,769	3,528,559

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Trade receivables	1,839,138	2,653,585
Unbilled receivables	414,109	625,229
	2,253,247	3,278,814
Provision for impairment allowance	-	(22,594)
	2,253,247	3,256,220
Other receivables		
Deposits	19,332	19,332
Prepayments	-	6,370
Advances to employees	132	3,354
Advance to suppliers	2,593	17,415
Total trade and other receivables	2,275,304	3,302,691

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
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11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
United States dollar	574,279	2,562,512
Australian dollar	855,810	212,031
Singapore dollar	470,616	110,804
Malaysian ringgit	374,599	417,344
	<u>2,275,304</u>	<u>3,302,691</u>

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 days' terms.

There is no other class of financial assets that is past due and/or impaired except for trade receivables.

Receivables that are past due but not impaired

There were trade receivables amounting to S\$ 571,825 (2017: S\$ 839,193) that are past due at the reporting date but not impaired. These receivables were unsecured and the analysis of their aging at the reporting date was as follows:

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Less than 30 days	253,512	379,888
30 to 90 days	318,313	349,400
90 to 180 days	-	88,390
180 days and above	-	21,515
	<u>571,825</u>	<u>839,193</u>

Trade receivables that are past due and impaired

Movements in impairment allowance:

The movement of the allowance accounts used to record the impairment is as follows:

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Balance brought forward	22,594	-
Addition	-	22,594
Amounts written back against previous year's provision	(22,594)	-
Balance carried forward	<u>-</u>	<u>22,594</u>

Trade receivables that were determined to be impaired at the end of the reporting date relate to debtors that were in significant financial difficulties and had defaulted on payments. These receivables were not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements. The amounts receivable from such debtors have been written off during the financial year and the provision for impairment against such debt has accordingly been written back.

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12. DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES-TRADE

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Intermediate holding company	1,085,235	-
Ultimate holding company	-	1,699,920
Total due from related parties - trade	1,085,235	1,699,920

These amounts of trade receivables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 days' terms.

These receivables are denominated in the following currencies;

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Singapore dollar	1,085,235	1,699,920
	1,085,235	1,699,920

13. DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES-NON TRADE

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Intermediate holding company*	24,911	-
Immediate holding company*	40,336	-
Ultimate holding company*	-	1,341,130
Other related parties-fellow subsidiaries**	343,096	1,824,776
Total due from related parties - non trade	408,343	3,165,906

* These represent amounts due from intermediate, immediate and ultimate holding companies which are unsecured and are receivable on demand.

** The amount due from other fellow subsidiaries are unsecured, and carry interest at 10% p.a. (2017:10%p.a) and are receivable on demand.

These receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
United States dollar	408,343	2,548,047
Singapore dollar	-	401,831
Australian dollars	-	214,848
Qatari Riyal	-	499
Indian Rupees	-	681
	408,343	3,165,906

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Trade creditors	72,283	153,864
Other payables	11,927	46,495
GST payable	73,394	-
Accruals	175,722	36,322
Total trade and other payables	333,326	236,681

These amounts are non-interest bearing. Trade payables are normally settled on 30 to 60 days' terms.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CONTINUED)

Trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
United states dollars	71,592	143,710
Australian dollars	127,833	1,929
Singapore dollars	127,668	83,214
Malaysian Ringgit	6,233	7,828
	333,326	236,681

15. DEFERRED REVENUE

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Deferred revenue	1,016,530	1,944,836

This represents advance billing on services rendered.

Unearned revenue are denominated in the following currencies

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
United States dollar	-	1,944,836
Singapore dollar	1,016,530	-
	1,016,530	1,944,836

16. DUE TO RELATED PARTIES-TRADE

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Intermediate holding company	506,600	-
Ultimate holding company	563,469	10,667,472
Other related parties-fellow subsidiaries	-	3,106,933
	1,070,069	13,774,405

Amounts due to related parties (trade) are normally settled on 30 to 90 days' terms.

Due to related parties are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
United States dollar	2,770	3,106,933
Singapore dollar	1,062,501	10,667,472
Indian rupee	4,798	-
	1,070,069	13,774,405

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17. DUE TO RELATED PARTIES-NON TRADE

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Immediate holding company	669	-
Ultimate holding company	-	468,549
Other related parties-fellow subsidiaries*	-	454,515
	<u>669</u>	<u>923,064</u>

The amounts due to immediate and ultimate holding companies are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

* The amounts due to other related parties are unsecured, carried interest at 10% p.a and were repayable on demand.

Due to related parties are denominated in the following currencies;

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
United States dollar	669	568,510
Singapore dollars	-	285,628
Indian Rupee	-	68,871
Swiss Franc	-	-
Indonesian Rupiah	-	55
	<u>669</u>	<u>923,064</u>

18. PROVISIONS

A provision is recognised for the expected amount of tax that is likely to be withheld by the customers at the time of effecting their payments to the Company and for income tax payable. Assumptions used to calculate the provision were based on current information available and to the best knowledge and experience of the management.

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Provision for withholding tax deductible	33,894	23,068
Provision for income tax (Note 8)	14,747	14,747
	<u>48,641</u>	<u>37,815</u>

19. SHARE CAPITAL

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Issued and fully paid up		
8,000,002 Ordinary shares (2017: 2) with no par value	<u>8,000,002</u>	<u>2</u>

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 restrictions. The ordinary shares have no par value. During the year, the company issued 8,000,000 shares to its existing shareholder for cash consideration.

20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development by issuing or redeeming equity and debts instruments when necessary.

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20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The Board of Directors monitors its capital based on gearing ratio. Gearing ratio is computed as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as borrowings plus trade and other payables less cash and bank deposits. Total capital is calculated as equity plus net debt.

The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Net debt	1,234,295	11,405,591
Total equity	1,469,723	(5,219,188)
Total Capital	2,704,018	6,186,403
Gearing ratio	0.46	1.84

21. SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements of the Company the following are related parties transactions during the financial year ended 31 March 2018 and were at terms and rates agreed between the parties.

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Revenue from Support services- Ultimate holding company	758,387	1,070,666
Revenue from Support services- Intermediate holding company	489,380	-
Sub contracting cost- Ultimate holding company	(4,668,196)	3,871,503
Sub contracting cost- Intermediate holding company	(1,125,356)	-
Sub contracting cost- fellow subsidiary	-	87,185
Unbilled revenue - transferred back to the company from ultimate holding company	868,490	-
Interest income-immediate holding company	3,456	197,822
Interest income-fellow subsidiary	-	78,101
Interest expenses - fellow subsidiary	-	101,347
Liabilities written back - Ultimate holding company	3,964	1,606,512
Professional Charges paid to companies controlled by a common director	(7,640)	(7,290)

Balance outstanding

Outstanding balances to related parties at 31 March 2018 within 12 months of the statement of financial position date are disclosed in Note 12, 13, 16 and 17

22. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Company leases its office space under operating lease agreements. These leases have an average tenure of one year with an option to renew the lease after on the due dates as included in the contracts.

The future minimum rental payable under operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, are as follows:

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Not later than one year	46,170	46,170

Minimum lease payments recognised as an expense in profit or loss for the financial year ended 31 March 2018 amounted to \$46,170 (2017: \$46,170).

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operation. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the abovementioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks. There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

a) Price risk

i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company operates and sells its products/services in countries other than Singapore and transacts in other significant currencies such as United States dollars (USD), Australian Dollar (AUD), Malaysian ringgit (MYR), and Great Britain Pounds (GBP). As a result, the company is exposed to movements in foreign currencies exchange rates.

However, the company does not use any financial derivatives such as foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currency options or swaps for hedging purposes.

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The Company's material currency exposures which are mainly in USD and AUD at the reporting date is as follows:

	2018		2017	
	USD S\$	AUD S\$	USD S\$	AUD S\$
<u>Financial assets:</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	46,276	93,314	1,859,315	513,215
Trade and other receivables	574,279	855,810	2,562,512	212,031
Due from related parties - Non trade	408,343	-	2,548,047	214,848
	1,028,898	949,124	6,969,874	940,094
<u>Financial liabilities:</u>				
Trade and other payables	71,592	127,833	143,710	1,929
Due to related parties - trade	2,770	-	3,106,933	-
Due to related parties - Non trade	669	-	568,510	-
	75,031	127,833	3,819,153	1,929
Currency exposures	953,867	821,291	3,150,721	938,165

A 3% strengthening of Singapore dollar against the foreign currencies denominated balances as at the reporting date would decrease profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	Profit or loss (after tax)	
	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
United States Dollar	23,751	78,453
Australian Dollar	20,450	23,360

A 3% weakening of Singapore dollar against the above currencies would have had equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Company has no variable interest bearing financial instruments, hence, is not exposed to any movements in market interest rates.

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security or its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market.

The Company does not hold any quoted or marketable financial instrument, hence, is not exposed to any movements in market prices.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The maximum exposure to credit risk in the event that the counterparties fail to perform their obligations as at the end of the financial year in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk except for trade amounts owed by related parties.

Trade and other receivables are with creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Company. Cash and cash equivalents are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. The holding company has given assurance that it will continue to provide the necessary financial support to enable the Company to meet its commitments.

(d) Cash flow risk

Cash flow risk is the risk that future cash flows associated with a monetary financial instrument will fluctuate in amount.

The Company is not exposed to any cash flows risk as it does not have any monetary financial instruments with variable interest rates.

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24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The carrying amount of the different categories of financial instruments is as follows:-

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Loans and receivables:		
Cash and cash equivalents	169,769	3,528,559
Trade and other receivables	1,858,602	2,676,271
Due from related parties - trade	1,085,235	1,699,920
Due from related parties - Non trade	408,343	3,165,906
Total loans and receivables	3,521,949	11,070,656
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Trade and other payables	157,604	200,359
Due to related parties - trade	1,070,069	13,774,405
Due to related parties - Non trade	669	923,064
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,228,342	14,897,828

25. FAIR VALUES

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and other payables, amount due to and due from related parties

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

Trade receivables and trade payables

The carrying amounts of these receivables and payables (including trade balances due from/to holding and related companies) approximate their fair values as they are subject to normal trade credit terms.

26. NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The Company has not adopted the following standards that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective annual periods beginning on or after:
Amendments to FRS 102 <i>Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions</i>	1 January 2018
Amendments to FRS 40 <i>Transfers of Investment Property</i>	1 January 2018
FRS 109 <i>Financial Instruments</i>	1 January 2018
FRS 115 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>	1 January 2018
FRS 116 <i>Leases</i>	1 January 2019
INT FRS 122 <i>Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration</i>	1 January 2018
INT FRS 123 <i>Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments</i>	1 January 2019

Except for FRS 109 and 115, the directors expect that the adoption of the other standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application. The nature of the impending changes in accounting policy on adoption of FRS 115 are described below.

FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

FRS 115 establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers and introduces new contract cost guidance. Under FRS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The new revenue standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
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26. NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (Continued)

FRS 116 Leases

FRS 116 requires lessees to recognize most leases on statement of financial position to reflect the rights to use the leased assets and the associated obligations for lease payments as well as the corresponding interest expense and depreciation charges. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low value' assets and short-term leases. The new leases standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The Company has performed a preliminary impact assessment of the adoption of FRS 116 and expects that the adoption of FRS 116 will result in increase in total assets and total liabilities, EBITDA and gearing ratio.

FRS 109 Financial Instruments

FRS 109 introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting, and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Financial assets are classified according to their contractual cash flow characteristics and the business model under which they are held. The impairment requirements in FRS 109 are based on an expected credit loss model and replace the FRS 39 incurred loss model.

The Company plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date without restating prior periods' information and recognizes any difference between the previous carrying amount and the carrying amount at the beginning of the annual reporting period at the date of initial application in the opening retained earnings.

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(This does not form part of audited financial statements)

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Revenue		
Sales of software licenses	5,971,602	4,088,306
Support services	1,247,767	1,070,666
	<u>7,219,369</u>	<u>5,158,972</u>
Cost of services		
Cross Charges	(5,793,552)	(3,958,688)
Salaries, wages, allowances & recruitment charges	(668,055)	(608,167)
Provident fund and other fund contributions	(5,136)	(5,097)
Other professional Charges	(73,744)	(86,889)
Purchases	-	-
Cost of services total	<u>(6,540,487)</u>	<u>(4,658,841)</u>
Gross Profit	678,882	500,131
Other Income		
Interest-immediate holding company	3,456	197,822
Interest - Related Parties and fellow subsidiaries	-	78,101
Liabilities written back	3,964	1,606,512
Others	-	1,702
Currency exchange gain	-	58,322
Provision written back	-	13,260
	<u>7,420</u>	<u>1,955,719</u>
	<u>686,302</u>	<u>2,455,850</u>
EXPENSES		
Advertisements	(27,485)	(51,562)
Audit fees	(14,600)	(13,450)
Out of Pocket Expenses reimbursements	(600)	(500)
Bank charges	(31,157)	(28,187)
Bad debts written off	(889,877)	-
Insurance	(7,549)	(12,628)
Impairment loss reversed / (charged)	22,594	(22,594)
Commission on sales	(195,116)	(34,779)
Communication costs	(8,970)	(8,411)
Depreciation	(230)	(152)
Currency exchange loss	(429,565)	-
Filing fee	(1,770)	(3,808)
Finance cost - interest to related party	-	(101,347)
Printing and Stationary	(151)	(375)
Rates and taxes	(7,278)	-
Rental expenses	(46,170)	(46,170)
Repairs and maintenance	(11,785)	(1,899)
Software license	(3,437)	(38,055)
Travelling and conveyance	(124,693)	(106,617)
Utilities	(770)	(1,017)
Total expenses	<u>(1,778,609)</u>	<u>(471,551)</u>
(Loss) / Profit for the year	<u>(1,092,307)</u>	<u>1,984,299</u>