
INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA PTE. LTD.

(Company Registration No. 199701040R)

Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2022

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Directors

Jaideep Billa

Swaminathan Subramanian

Ravanasamudram Nilakantam Nagaraj Prasad

Secretary

Raja Muhammad Shah Bin Abdullah

Registered Office

No. 10 UBI Crescent

#04-48 UBI Techpark

Lobby C, UBI Avenue 1

Singapore 408564

Auditors

Natarajan & Swaminathan

Chartered Accountants of Singapore

1 North Bridge Road

#19-04/05 High Street Centre

Singapore 179094

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Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

The directors present this statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

1 Directors

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

Jaideep Billa

Swaminathan Subramanian

Ravanasamudram Nilakantam Nagaraj Prasad

2 Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

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

3 Directors' interest in shares and debentures

The directors holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholding kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act.

4 Share options

During the financial year, there were:

- (i) no options granted by the Company to any person to take up unissued shares of the Company;
and
- (ii) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Company.

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

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

5 Auditors

The auditors, Natarajan & Swaminathan, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

6 Directors' opinion

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50 and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore; and
- (b) at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the board of directors



Ravanasamudram Nilakantam
Nagaraj Prasad



Jaideep Billa

Date: May 4, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA PTE. LTD.** (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and the statement of 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 Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRS) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (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.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to **Note 5** and **Note 8** to the financial statements. The Company has investments in certain subsidiaries that are in capital deficit, namely, Intellect Design Arena Philippines, Inc., and PT Intellect Design Arena, Indonesia. The Company also has receivables from one of these subsidiaries amounting to S\$1,872,659. These subsidiaries are profitable for the year. The management does not consider any impairment in investment in subsidiaries or any allowance for expected credit loss in receivables are necessary based on the future projections of results for these entities. Also, the holding company has guaranteed the advances receivable from these entities. The forecast is based on several factors and actual results may differ from forecast.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Other Information (Cont'd)

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 identified above 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 FRS, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSA 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 SSA, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF INTELLECT DESIGN ARENA PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

- 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

Natarajan & Swaminathan
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants Singapore

Date: May 4, 2022

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		S\$	S\$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	422,560	500,755
Investment property	4	950,000	950,000
Investment in subsidiaries	5	20,688,102	14,204,352
Deferred tax assets	6	58,118	44,482
Total non-current assets		22,118,780	15,699,589
Current assets			
Trade receivables	7	3,118,644	652,393
Other receivables	8	5,219,600	5,973,864
Prepayments		135,905	54,521
Contract asset	9	3,728,976	4,385,230
Cash at banks	10	578,014	1,121,829
Total current assets		12,781,139	12,187,837
Total assets		34,899,919	27,887,426
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	11	11,717,500	5,217,500
Share option reserve	12	647,272	531,671
Accumulated profits		10,436,771	9,680,639
Property revaluation reserve		649,985	649,985
Total equity		23,451,528	16,079,795
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	13	23,862	90,251
Total non-current liabilities		23,862	90,251
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and accruals	14	7,717,875	10,365,273
Other payables	15	3,175,107	756,376
Contract liability	16	248,712	407,636
Lease liabilities	13	58,731	63,256
Income tax payable		224,104	124,839
Total current liabilities		11,424,529	11,717,380
Total liabilities		11,448,391	11,807,631
Total equity and liabilities		34,899,919	27,887,426

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.
Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

	Note	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		S\$	S\$
Revenue	17	8,708,495	9,059,774
Other income	18	237,262	284,067
Cost of services	19	(53,343)	(1,792,765)
Salaries and employee benefits	20	(7,360,757)	(6,095,343)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	(77,469)	(82,449)
Other operating expenses		(360,349)	(776,297)
Finance costs	21	(62,060)	(39,151)
Profit before income tax	22	1,031,779	557,836
Income tax expense	23	(319,511)	(265,972)
Profit after income tax		712,268	291,864
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		712,268	291,864

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

	Note	Share capital	Share option reserve	Accumulated profits	Property revaluation reserve	Total
		S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Balance as at 01.04.2020		5,217,500	443,615	9,310,921	649,985	15,622,021
Value of employee services	12	-	165,910	-	-	165,910
Share option exercised/forfeited	12	-	(77,854)	77,854	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	291,864	-	291,864
Balance as at 31.03.2021		5,217,500	531,671	9,680,639	649,985	16,079,795
Issue of shares		6,500,000	-	-	-	6,500,000
Value of employee services	12	-	159,465	-	-	159,465
Share option exercised/cancelled	12	-	(43,864)	43,864	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	712,268	-	712,268
Balance as at 31.03.2022		11,717,500	647,272	10,436,771	649,985	23,451,528

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	1,031,779	557,836
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	77,469	82,449
Interest income	(116,359)	(104,210)
Interest on loans from related companies	60,397	34,747
Interest on lease liabilities	1,663	4,404
Allowance for doubtful debts - contract assets (outside party)	86,588	-
Share based compensation	159,465	165,910
Currency translation	13,661	3,137
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,314,663	744,273
Trade receivables	(2,466,251)	2,009,457
Other receivables and prepayments	746,146	(617,482)
Contract asset	569,666	1,926,124
Trade payables and accruals	(2,647,398)	(3,065,379)
Other payables	(17,697)	(508)
Contract liability	(158,924)	(227,585)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	(2,659,795)	768,900
Interest received	43,093	133,432
Income tax paid	(238,748)	(256,293)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	(2,855,450)	646,039
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(8,069)	(3,505)
Investment in subsidiaries	(6,483,750)	-
Proceeds from issuance of shares	6,500,000	-
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	8,181	(3,505)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	-	(62,768)
Other payables - holding company and related companies	2,376,031	(238,209)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(72,577)	(67,036)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	2,303,454	(368,013)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(543,815)	274,521
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	1,121,829	847,308
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	578,014	1,121,829
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash at banks	578,014	1,121,829
	578,014	1,121,829

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

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

1 Corporate information

The Company (Registration No. 199701040R) is a private limited Company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore.

The registered office and the principal place of business is at No. 10 UBI Crescent #04-48, UBI Tech Park Lobby C, Ubi Avenue 1, Singapore 408564.

The principal activities of the Company are to develop software and to provide software related services.

There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

Holding company

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of 'Intellect Design Arena Ltd', a company incorporated and listed in the Stock Exchanges in India namely, National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange, which is also the Company's ultimate holding company.

Branch office

The Company has registered a Branch in Japan and the revenue and expenses of the branch has been incorporated in the financial statements.

Subsidiaries

Refer **Note 5** to the financial statements for the subsidiaries and its principal activities.

2 Significant accounting policies

a) **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRS") as required by the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50. These financial statements are the separate financial statements of Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd. The Company is exempted from the preparation of consolidated financial statements as the Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Intellect Design Arena Ltd, a company incorporated in India, which prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use. The registered office of Intellect Design Arena Ltd is as follow:

Polaris House
244 Anna Salai
Chennai 600 006
India

The financial statements are expressed in Singapore Dollar (S\$) and are prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**a) Basis of preparation (Cont'd)**

It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. These estimates and assumptions are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances (refer **Note 2(c)** to the financial statements).

The Company adopted the new or revised FRS that is mandatory for application on that date. This includes the following FRS, which are relevant to the Company as a single entity:

FRS 109/FRS 39/ (Amendments) : Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2
FRS 107/FRS 104/FRS 116

FRS 116 (Amendments) : Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions

The adoption of these does not result in any significant changes to the Company's accounting policies or have any significant impact on the financial statements.

b) Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries has not been prepared as the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a company incorporated in India (refer **Note 1** to the financial statements), which publishes consolidated financial statements.

c) Critical judgments in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, management is of opinion that there are no critical judgments (other than those involving estimates) that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date, that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Depreciation

The Company depreciates the property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account their estimated residual values, if any, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful life reflects the directors' estimate of the years that the Company intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the Company's property, plant and equipment. The residual values reflect the directors' estimated amount that the Company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the assets were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**c) Critical judgments in applying the entity's accounting policies (Cont'd)**Investment property

Investment property is stated at fair value in accordance with FRS 40. Fair value is determined by the management based on the open market value of the property on the existing use basis. The valuation determined by management may differ slightly from any independent valuers' valuation as of year-end.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment loss, if any. In determining if there is any impairment, the management evaluates the market and economic environment in which the entities operate, the economic performance, the forecasted results, the net assets values, and the operating cash flow of these entities. The evaluation of these factors involves a significant degree of management judgment.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

d) Foreign currency transactions*(i) Functional currency*

The functional currency of the Company is Singapore Dollar, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are recognised in the profit or loss.

Currency translation differences on non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**d) Foreign currency transactions (Cont'd)****(ii) Transactions and balances (Cont'd)**

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items are measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Expenditure for additions, improvements and renewals are capitalised and expenditure for maintenance and repairs are charged to the profit or loss. When assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation and impairment loss are removed from the financial statements and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the profit or loss.

f) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method to write off the cost of the property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Leasehold properties	-	55	years
Furniture & fittings	-	10	years
Office equipment	-	10	years
Computers & peripherals	-	5	years
Computer software	-	3	years
Renovation	-	10	years
Right-of-use assets	-	Over lease period	

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

g) Investment property

Investment property is held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, are measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss for the year in which they arise.

h) Investment in subsidiaries

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

Investments in the subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, the differences between disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the investments are recognised in the profit or loss.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**i) Impairment of non-financial assets**

At each statement of financial position date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the greater of net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior periods. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

j) Financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Financial assets***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**j) Financial instruments (Cont'd)****(i) Financial assets (Cont'd)*****Initial recognition and measurement (Cont'd)***

Trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined per the Company's revenue recognition policy.

Financial assets that are classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, are financial assets that give rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)" on the principal amount outstanding. The assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories: -

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses ("FVOCI")
- Financial assets elected at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL")

The Company's relevant financial assets category are financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met: -

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired. For short-term receivables the nominal cost approximates the fair value.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, other receivables and cash at banks.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**j) Financial instruments (Cont'd)****(i) Financial assets (Cont'd)*****Derecognition***

A financial asset is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has entered into a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

For trade and other receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**j) Financial instruments (Cont'd)****(i) Financial assets (Cont'd)*****Impairment of financial assets***

The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Company makes judgmental assessment for financial asset in default when contractual payments are past due. The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(ii) Financial liabilities***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. For short term payables the nominal costs approximate the fair value.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables and accruals, other payables and lease liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

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

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires when an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**k) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

l) Contract asset

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

m) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at banks.

n) Related parties

The related parties are defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company or its holding company.
- (b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others, classified as related companies);
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (for 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 the third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third party;
 - (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);

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**n) Related parties (Cont'd)**

(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); and

(viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or its holding company.

o) Contract liability

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

p) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties and based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

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

The Company's revenues are generated from its sales of software license; provision of implementation services; and provision of maintenance and support services.

Revenue from sale of its software license are recognised when they deliver to the customer and all criteria for acceptance are satisfied. Revenue from implementation services are recognised as and when services are rendered over the time period as disclosed below.

Revenue from implementation services are either on time and material contracts or fixed price contracts. The revenue from the contracts are recognised on the following basis:-

(a) Time-and-material contracts

Revenue with respect to time-and-material contracts is recognised as the related services are performed.

(b) Fixed price contracts

Revenue related to fixed price contracts are recognised in accordance with the percentage of completion method (PCM). Percentage of completion is measured by reference to the milestones completed in proportion to the deliverable as per the contracts with the customers. The contract sum is apportioned over each milestone to be completed based on the input (efforts) required to complete the milestones.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**p) Revenue recognition****(a) Fixed price contracts**

Revenue is recognised in accordance with the milestone completed. Provision for estimated losses on incomplete contracts are recorded in the year in which losses become probable based on the current contract estimates.

For services accounted for under the PCM method, earnings in excess of billing are classified as contract assets, while billing in excess of earnings are classified as contract liabilities.

Revenue from maintenance and software support services are recognised on prorata basis over the period of the contract.

Multiple-element arrangements

When a sales arrangement contains multiple elements, such as services, hardware and software products and licenses, revenue for each element is based on a selling price hierarchy. The selling price for a deliverable is based on its vendor specific objective evidence if available or third-party evidence if vendor specific evidence is not available, or estimated selling price if neither vendor specific objective nor third party evidence is available.

The best estimate of selling price is established considering internal factors such as margin objectives, pricing practices and customer segment pricing strategies. Consideration is also given to market conditions such as competitor pricing strategies. In multiple-element arrangements, revenue is allocated to each separate unit of accounting using the relative selling price of each of the deliverables in the arrangement based on the aforementioned selling price hierarchy. If the arrangement contains more than one software deliverable, the arrangement consideration is allocated to each software deliverable based on their value.

Revenue recognition for delivered elements is limited to the amount that is not contingent on the future delivery of products or services, future performance obligations or subject to customer specified return or refund privileges.

Certain upfront non-recurring contract acquisition costs incurred in the initial phases of contracts are deferred and amortised usually on a straight-line basis, over the term of the contract unless revenues are earned and obligations are fulfilled in a different pattern. The undiscounted cash flows from the arrangement are periodically estimated and compared with the unamortised costs. If the unamortised costs exceed the undiscounted cash flow, a loss is recognised.

When revenue is derived from sales of third-party vendor services, material or licenses, revenue is recorded on a gross basis when the Company is a principal to the transaction and net of costs when the Company is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor.

Several factors are considered to determine whether the Company is a principal or an agent, most notably whether the Company is a primary obligor the customer, has established its own pricing, and has inventory and credit risks.

The Company does not provide any volume discount nor any sales with right of returns.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**q) Other income**

The other income is recognised on the following basis:

- (i) Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.
- (ii) Rental income from sublet of property are recognised on a straight-line monthly basis over the lease term.
- (iii) Government grants are recognised upon receipt basis.

r) Employee benefits*Retirement benefit costs*

As required by law, the Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund (CPF), a defined contribution plan regulated and managed by the Government of Singapore. CPF contributions are recognised as expense in the same year to which the contribution relates.

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to the employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by the employees up to the statement of financial position date.

A liability for bonuses is recognised where the entity is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

Key management personnel

Directors and certain managers that have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company are considered key management personnel.

s) Employee share option reserve

Employee share option reserve represents the equity-settled share options and restricted stock units granted to employees. The reserve is made up of the cumulative value of services received from employees recorded over the vesting period commencing from the grant date of equity-settled share options, and is reduced by the expiry or exercise of the share options.

t) Leases

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

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

As lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**t) Leases (Cont'd)*****Right-of-use assets***

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in **Note 2(i)**.

The Company's right-of-use assets are presented within property, plant and equipment (**Note 3**).

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are presented within lease liability (**Note 13**).

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**u) Finance costs**

Interest expense and similar charges are expensed in the profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

v) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

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

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

w) Income tax

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using statutory tax rate at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset, realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt, within equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on net basis.

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

3 Property, plant and equipment

A separate schedule for property, plant and equipment is enclosed. Refer **Page 41** and **Page 42** to the financial statements.

The leasehold properties are located at 10 UBI Crescent, #04-48 Lobby C, Ubi Techpark, Singapore 408564.

4 Investment property

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
<i>At fair value</i>		
At beginning of year	950,000	950,000
At end of year	<u>950,000</u>	<u>950,000</u>

The property is located at 10 UBI Crescent, #04-49 Lobby C, Ubi Techpark, Singapore 408564. The property is valued by the directors at S\$950,000 based on independent valuer's valuation in March 2022. The valuation is based on an existing use basis and on direct comparison method by comparison of transactions of comparable properties in the vicinity adjusted for factors such as size, location and condition (2021: Director's valuation based and on direct comparison method by comparison of transactions of comparable properties in the vicinity adjusted for factors such as size, location and condition).

As of the date of financial statements, the Singapore and world economy are affected by COVID-19. It has caused heightened uncertainty in local market conditions. The Company considers valuation as of March 2022 that was based on prevailing market prices, may not be comparable or very relevant for the current market condition. The Company considers the fair value may have been affected, but due to its long-term hold and view, it considers the fair value recognized is reasonable.

5 Investment in subsidiaries

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	<u>20,688,102</u>	<u>14,204,352</u>

Details of the subsidiaries: -

<u>Name of subsidiaries</u>	<u>Country of incorporation and place of business</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Percentage of equity held</u>		<u>Cost</u>	
			<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
			%	%	S\$	S\$
Intellect Design Arena, Inc.	United States of America	To develop software and to sell and provide software related services in the finance industry	100	100	18,518,195	12,034,445

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

5 Investment in subsidiaries (Cont'd)

Details of the subsidiaries (Cont'd)

Name of subsidiaries	Country of incorporation and place of business	Principal activities	Percentage of equity held		Cost	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
			%	%	S\$	S\$
Intellect Design Arena Philippines, Inc. (*)	Philippines	To develop software and to sell and provide software related services in the finance industry	100	100	650,100	650,100
PT Intellect Design Arena, Indonesia (#)	Indonesia	To develop software and to sell and provide software related services in the finance industry	100	100	335,250	335,250
Intellect Design Arena Ltd (+)	Thailand	To develop software and to sell and provide software related services in the finance industry	100	100	917,441	917,441
Intellect Design Sdn Bhd.	Malaysia	To develop software and to sell and provide software related services in the finance industry	100	100	169,400	169,400
Intellect Design Arena Pty. Ltd.	Australia	To develop software and to sell and provide software related services in the finance industry	100	100	97,716	97,716
					20,688,102	14,204,352

(*) 3 shares are held by certain officers of the subsidiary and 4 shares are held by directors of the Company on behalf of the Company (2021:3 shares are held by certain officers of the subsidiary and 4 shares are held by directors of the Company on behalf of the Company).

(#) 10 shares are held by a commissioner of the subsidiary on behalf of the Company (2021:10 shares are held by a commissioner of the subsidiary on behalf of the Company).

(+) 2 shares are held by certain directors on behalf of the Company (2021:2 shares are held by certain directors on behalf of the Company).

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

6 Deferred tax assets

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Provision for expenses	<u>58,118</u>	<u>44,482</u>

The movement in the deferred tax assets are as follows:

At beginning of year	44,482	25,027
Credit to profit or loss	18,502	22,275
Currency translation	(4,866)	(2,820)
At end of the year	<u>58,118</u>	<u>44,482</u>

Refer **Note 23** to the financial statements for deferred tax not recognised.

7 Trade receivables

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Outside parties	860,171	225,396
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts		
- At beginning of the year	-	9,606
- Amount written off	-	(9,606)
- At end of the year	-	-
	<u>860,171</u>	<u>225,396</u>
Accrued revenue:		
- Outside parties	352,197	426,997
- Holding company	1,906,276	-
	<u>3,118,644</u>	<u>652,393</u>

The average credit period given to external customers' average 30 days (2021:100 days). No interest is charged on the trade receivables.

The table below is an analysis of trade receivables aging as at March 31:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Not past due	589,856	225,396
Past due 1 to 30 days	269,975	-
Past due more than 60 days (*)	340	-
	<u>860,171</u>	<u>225,396</u>

The Company has not made any allowance on all these receivables, except for those doubtful of recovery, as the directors are of the view that all the receivables are recoverable. Allowance for doubtful debts is made for receivables that management deems has credit risk and is doubtful of full recovery.

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

7 Trade receivables (Cont'd)

Trade receivables deemed as credit risk relates to mainly debtors' balances that are past due for more than 365 days. These receivables were not secured by any collateral or credit enhancement. The allowances were charged to profit or loss.

The trade receivables that are not denominated in Singapore Dollar are as follows: -

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
United States Dollar	632,728	652,235

8 Other receivables

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Sundry receivables	5,500	-
Subsidiaries:		
- Loan	2,520,021	4,185,051
- Interest accrued	62,142	13,551
Related companies:		
- Loan	2,531,266	1,694,712
- Interest accrued	43,658	18,983
Staff advances	-	1,019
Deposits	57,013	60,548
	<u>5,219,600</u>	<u>5,973,864</u>

The amount due from subsidiaries and related companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand, except that the loan to subsidiaries and related companies bear interest at a rate of 2% to 3.5% (2021:2%) per annum. The loan and advances to the subsidiaries and related companies are guaranteed by the holding company.

The other receivables that are not denominated in Singapore Dollar are as follows: -

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Japanese Yen	54,913	61,217
United States Dollar	2,578,406	3,727,539

9 Contract asset

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Outside parties	3,815,564	4,385,230
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts		
- Charge for the year	86,588	-
- At end of the year	86,588	-
	<u>3,728,976</u>	<u>4,385,230</u>

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

10 Cash at banks

The cash at banks that are not denominated in Singapore Dollar are as follows: -

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Japanese Yen	85,187	51,182
United States Dollar	426,782	1,005,571

11 Share capital

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
	No. of shares issued	S\$	No. of shares issued	S\$
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid				
Balance at beginning of year	5,217,500	5,217,500	5,217,500	5,217,500
Shares issued	6,500,000	6,500,000	-	-
Balance at end of year	11,717,500	11,717,500	5,217,500	5,217,500

During the financial year, the Company issued 6,500,000 ordinary shares for cash for a total consideration of S\$6,500,000.

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

12 Share option reserve

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
At beginning of the year	531,671	443,615
Value of employees' service	159,465	165,910
Exercised/cancelled during the year	(43,864)	(77,854)
At end of the year	647,272	531,671

The holding company, Intellect Design Arena Ltd, has various plans that provide for the granting of stock options and restricted stock units to employees of the Group, that includes the employees and directors of the Company. The stock options and restricted stock units allow for the option holder to subscribe for the equity shares of the holding company at the respective exercise price stipulated in the terms of the option and restricted stock unit plans.

As per FRS 102, Share-based Payment, the cost of the stock options and restricted stock units granted to the employees (equity-settled) are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted on the grant date, using the Black Scholes Model. The cost is recognised together with a corresponding increase in the share option reserve over the period in which the performance is fulfilled by the employee.

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

13 Lease liabilities

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Secured:		
Non-current	23,862	90,251
Current	58,731	63,256
	<u>82,593</u>	<u>153,507</u>

The liability is at effective interest rate of 1.3% to 5.1% (2021:1.3% to 5.1%) per annum.

The Company has lease contract for office premises. The Company's obligation under this lease is secured by the Company's right-of-use assets.

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from the financing activity is as follows:

	At beginning of year	Cash flows	Additions	Non-cash changes		At end of year
				Accretion of interest	Translation adjustment	
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<u>2022</u>						
Lease liabilities	153,507	(72,577)	-	1,663	-	82,593
<u>2021</u>						
Lease liabilities	95,948	(67,036)	125,502	4,404	(5,311)	153,507

The lease liabilities that are not denominated in Singapore Dollar are as follows: -

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Japanese Yen	80,584	149,737

14 Trade payables and accruals

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Trade payables:		
- Holding company	5,855,659	9,120,012
GST payable	110,119	91,182
Accrued expenses	1,752,097	1,154,079
	<u>7,717,875</u>	<u>10,365,273</u>

The average credit period received is 90 days (2021:90 days). No interest is charged on the trade payables.

The trade payables and accruals that are not denominated in Singapore Dollar are as follows: -

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Indian Rupee	52,330	-
Indonesian Rupiah	45,061	2,954
Japanese Yen	61,141	545,603
United States Dollar	838,700	852,146

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

15 Other payables

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Sundry payables	5,158	22,855
Related companies:		
- Loan	3,109,552	733,521
- Interest accrued	60,397	-
	<u>3,175,107</u>	<u>756,376</u>

The amount due to holding company and related companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand except for the loan to related companies that bear interest at a rate of 3.25% to 3.76% (2021:3.76%) per annum.

The other payables that are not denominated in Singapore Dollar are as follows: -

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Australian Dollar	1,157,179	405,299
Japanese Yen	5,158	19,253
Swiss Franc	296,593	-
United States Dollar	<u>1,716,177</u>	<u>328,222</u>

16 Contract liability

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Deferred revenue	<u>248,712</u>	<u>407,636</u>

17 Revenue

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Type of income:		
Sale of license	1,718	19,282
Services income	7,408,395	7,712,173
Maintenance service	1,298,382	1,328,319
	<u>8,708,495</u>	<u>9,059,774</u>
Timing of revenue recognition:		
At a point in time	1,718	19,282
Over time	8,706,777	9,040,492
	<u>8,708,495</u>	<u>9,059,774</u>

The Company has not provided for variable consideration during the financial year.

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

18 Other income

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Government grants:		
- Jobs growth incentive	68,253	-
- Jobs support scheme	-	116,140
- Wage credit scheme	-	1,064
- Rental relief framework	-	5,531
- Property tax rebate	-	3,111
Interest income from loans:		
- Subsidiary	71,809	78,981
- Related companies	44,550	25,229
Miscellaneous income	8	11
Rental income	52,642	54,000
	<u>237,262</u>	<u>284,067</u>

19 Cost of services

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Consultancy charges	-	1,600,397
Software license	53,343	192,368
	<u>53,343</u>	<u>1,792,765</u>

20 Salaries and employee benefits

Salaries and employee benefits for the financial years ended;

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Salaries and wages	6,311,549	5,111,652
CPF contribution (defined)	101,580	76,619
Director's remuneration	204,530	204,630
CPF on director's remuneration (defined)	9,540	9,360
Insurance	85,645	96,909
Share based compensation	159,465	165,910
Staff training and welfare	292,177	279,255
Social security cost	196,271	286,843
	<u>7,360,757</u>	<u>6,231,178</u>
Less: Expenses recovered	-	(135,835)
	<u>7,360,757</u>	<u>6,095,343</u>

Compensation of directors and key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year were as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Salaries and other employee benefits	214,070	213,990
Share based compensation	-	7,472

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

21 Finance costs

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Interest on loans from related companies	60,397	34,747
Interest on lease liabilities	1,663	4,404
	<u>62,060</u>	<u>39,151</u>

22 Profit before Income tax

In addition to the charges and credits disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the income statement, this item includes the following charges/(credits):-

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Allowance for doubtful debts - contract assets (outside party)	86,588	-
Bad debts written off - trade (outside party)	-	1,903
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	24,423	411,734
Professional charges	127,250	222,926
Transport and travelling	24,893	50,161

23 Income tax expense

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Current year	273,621	181,553
Prior year (over)/under provision	(102)	1,541
Deferred tax credit	(18,502)	(22,275)
Foreign withholding tax	64,494	105,153
	<u>319,511</u>	<u>265,972</u>

The income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17% to profit before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Profit before income tax	<u>1,031,779</u>	<u>557,836</u>
Tax expense at tax rate (*)	222,693	131,150
Non-deductible items	40,285	87,399
Non-taxable items	(22,605)	(19,743)
Statutory stepped exemption	(17,425)	(17,425)
Deferred tax arising in the year not provided	(498)	756
Deferred tax effect of change in rate	410	310
Foreign withholding tax	64,494	105,153
Withholding tax credit	(33,097)	(31,404)
Prior year (over)/under provision	(102)	1,541
Other local taxes	59,297	23,330
Other items	6,059	(15,095)
Income tax expense for the financial year	<u>319,511</u>	<u>265,972</u>

23 Income tax expense (Cont'd)

- (*) Reconciliation is arrived by aggregating separate reconciliation prepared using the domestic rate in each individual jurisdiction (of the company and its branch).

Deferred tax liabilities as of end of the financial year not recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Differences in depreciation	<u>2,700</u>	<u>2,000</u>

The deferred tax liabilities is not recognised as the amount is not significant.

24 Holding company, related companies and related parties' transactions

Some of the Company's transactions and arrangement are with holding company, related companies and related parties and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties is reflected in these financial statements. The balances with these parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated.

During the financial year, the Company entered into the following transactions:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
<i>Holding company</i>		
Income from software services	1,906,276	-
Software development fees paid	-	1,600,397
Expenses recovered	<u>-</u>	<u>135,835</u>
<i>Subsidiaries</i>		
Interest received	<u>71,809</u>	<u>78,981</u>
<i>Related companies</i>		
Interest received	44,550	25,229
Interest paid	<u>60,397</u>	<u>34,747</u>

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

25 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management

(a) Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the statement of financial position date:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Financial assets		
Amortised cost:		
- Trade receivables	3,118,644	652,393
- Other receivables	5,219,600	5,973,864
- Cash at banks	578,014	1,121,829
Total financial assets	8,916,258	7,748,086
Financial liabilities		
Amortised cost:		
Trade payables and accruals (excluding GST)	7,607,756	10,274,091
Other payables (excluding Consumption tax)	3,175,107	756,376
Lease liabilities	82,593	153,507
Total financial liabilities	10,865,456	11,183,974

(b) Fair value measurements

Fair value hierarchy

The assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified by the following level of fair value measurement hierarchy:

- (i) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- (ii) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- (iii) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Assets measured at fair value

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<u>2022</u>				
Non-financial assets:				
Investment property	-	-	950,000	950,000
<u>2021</u>				
Non-financial assets:				
Investment property	-	-	950,000	950,000

For measurements:

Level 1 - Investment property basis of valuation are disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements).

25 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management (Cont'd)**(b) Fair value measurements (Cont'd)**Fair value hierarchy (Cont'd)Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value**(i) Trade receivables and trade payables**

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

(ii) Other receivables, cash at banks and other payables

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

(iii) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities approximate their fair values as they are subject to interest rates close to market rate of interests for similar arrangements with financial institutions.

(c) Financial risk management

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

The directors review and agree 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.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company has no significant liquidity risk. It maintains a level of cash and bank balances that is sufficient for working capital purposes.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

25 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management (Cont'd)

(c) Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

	Carrying amount	Cash flows		
		Contractual cash flow	Less than 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<u>2022</u>				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	3,118,644	3,118,644	3,118,644	-
Other receivables	5,219,600	5,219,600	5,219,600	-
Cash at banks	578,014	578,014	578,014	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	8,916,258	8,916,258	8,916,258	-
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables and accruals	(7,607,756)	(7,607,756)	(7,607,756)	-
Other payables	(3,175,107)	(3,175,107)	(3,175,107)	-
Lease liabilities	(82,593)	(83,643)	(59,491)	(24,152)
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(10,865,456)	(10,866,506)	(10,842,354)	(24,152)
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	(1,949,198)	(1,950,248)	(1,926,096)	(24,152)
<u>2021</u>				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	652,393	652,393	652,393	-
Other receivables	5,973,864	5,973,864	5,973,864	-
Cash at banks	1,121,829	1,121,829	1,121,829	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	7,748,086	7,748,086	7,748,086	-
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables and accruals	(10,274,091)	(10,274,091)	(10,274,091)	-
Other payables	(756,376)	(756,376)	(756,376)	-
Lease liabilities	(153,507)	(157,643)	(65,495)	(92,148)
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(11,183,974)	(11,188,110)	(11,095,962)	(92,148)
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	(3,435,888)	(3,440,024)	(3,347,876)	(92,148)

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's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

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.

25 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management (Cont'd)**(c) Financial risk management (Cont'd)*****Credit risk (Cont'd)***

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 365 days past the credit due dates, or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

Cash at banks are placed with credit worthy financial institutions.

Trade and other receivables

The Company assessed the latest performance and financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for the future outlook of the industry in which the counterparties operate in, historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Company measured the impairment loss allowance using lifetime ECL. The management has estimated an allowance for credit loss based on the trade balances that are outstanding for more than 365 days (refer to **Note 7** to the financial statements).

The Company's trade receivables of outside parties comprise a customer's balance that comprise of 83% (2021: a couple of customers' balances that comprise of 87%) of the Company's trade receivables and contract asset from outside parties.

The Company also has significant exposure of credit risk in relation to its other receivables from its subsidiaries and a related company. A couple of subsidiaries (2021: a couple of subsidiaries) and a related company's (2021: a related company) balance comprise 100% (2021:62%) and 100% (2021:100%) of the subsidiaries and related company's balances respectively.

The management does not foresee any risk of default by these parties as they creditworthy customers and the balances are not past due. Further details of credit risks on trade receivables are disclosed in **Note 7** to the financial statements.

Interest rate risk

The Company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates as it has no interest-bearing borrowings with variable interest rates as of end of the financial year.

Foreign currency risk

The Company transacts its business in Singapore Dollar and also in other currencies such as United States Dollar, Japanese Yen and few other currencies.

At financial year end, the carrying amounts of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than in the functional currency of the Company are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

26 New accounting standards and FRS interpretations (Cont'd)

			Effective from annual periods beginning on or after
FRS 1	(Amendments)	: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	January 1, 2023
FRS 1/FRS Practice Statement 2	(Amendments)	: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	January 1, 2023
FRS 8	(Amendments)	: Definition of Accounting Estimates	January 1, 2023
FRS 12/FRS 101	(Amendments)	: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	January 1, 2023
FRS 16	(Amendments)	: Proceeds before intended to use	January 1, 2022
FRS 37	(Amendments)	: Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	January 1, 2022
FRS 103	(Amendments)	: Reference to the Conceptual Framework	January 1, 2022
Improvements to FRSs			
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018 – 2020			January 1, 2022
FRS 101	(Amendments)	: First-Time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards	January 1, 2022
FRS 109	(Amendments)	: Financial Instruments	January 1, 2022
FRS 116	(Amendments)	: Leases	January 1, 2022

The management anticipates that the adoption of the above FRS and INT FRS does not result in any significant changes to the Company's accounting policies or have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

27 COVID-19 impact

The Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak and the measures taken to contain the spread of the pandemic have created a high level of uncertainty to global economic prospects. This has not severely affected the Company's operations and its financial performance during the financial year. During the financial year, the Company has received Job Support Scheme and other grants as part of the Covid Relief Measures from the government to assist it to overcome the COVID-19 effects.

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

27 COVID-19 impact (Cont'd)

The Company's business is information technology based and the impact on business is limited given that the development services can be provided remotely. As of date of financial statements, many COVID-19 restrictions are removed. Consequently, the Company expects business to improve during the financial year ending with March 31, 2023. As of the date of financials, there are no major changes to the Company's business activities from the financial year end.

As the situation continues to evolve with significant level of uncertainty, the Company is unable to reasonably estimate the financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, if any. The Company is monitoring the situation closely and it is conscientiously managing its cost.

28 Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 4, 2022.

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Schedule For Property, Plant And Equipment

2022	Leasehold properties	Furniture & fittings	Office equipment	Computers & peripherals	Computer software	Renovation	Right-of-use assets	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Cost								
At April 1, 2021	503,800	94,560	57,743	31,005	46,920	153,491	261,593	1,149,112
Additions	-	-	-	-	4,269	3,800	-	8,069
Currency alignment	-	(977)	(37)	-	(261)	-	(21,846)	(23,121)
At March 31, 2022	503,800	93,583	57,706	31,005	50,928	157,291	239,747	1,134,060
Depreciation								
At April 1, 2021	171,112	84,540	55,592	31,005	43,813	153,491	108,804	648,357
Charge for the year	9,160	1,347	470	-	4,296	158	62,038	77,469
Currency alignment	-	(128)	(29)	-	(183)	-	(13,986)	(14,326)
At March 31, 2022	180,272	85,759	56,033	31,005	47,926	153,649	156,856	711,500
Net book value								
At March 31, 2022	323,528	7,824	1,673	-	3,002	3,642	82,891	422,560

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Schedule For Property, Plant And Equipment

	Leasehold properties	Furniture & fittings	Office equipment	Computers & peripherals	Computer software	Renovation	Right-of-use assets	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Cost								
At April 1, 2020	503,800	95,046	57,751	31,005	43,447	153,491	147,274	1,031,814
Additions	-	-	-	-	3,505	-	125,502	129,007
Currency alignment	-	(486)	(8)	-	(32)	-	(11,183)	(11,709)
At March 31, 2021	503,800	94,560	57,743	31,005	46,920	153,491	261,593	1,149,112
Depreciation								
At April 1, 2020	161,952	82,925	54,591	25,298	43,447	153,491	50,285	571,989
Charge for the year	9,160	1,673	1,028	5,707	492	-	64,389	82,449
Currency alignment	-	(58)	(27)	-	(126)	-	(5,870)	(6,081)
At March 31, 2021	171,112	84,540	55,592	31,005	43,813	153,491	108,804	648,357
Net book value								
At March 31, 2021	332,688	10,020	2,151	-	3,107	-	152,789	500,755

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

*The Accompanying Supplementary Detailed Income Statement
Has Been Prepared For Management Purposes Only
And Does Not Form Part Of The Audited Financial Statements*

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Detailed Income Statement

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Revenue		
Sale of license	1,718	19,282
Services income	7,408,395	7,712,173
Maintenance service	1,298,382	1,328,319
	<u>8,708,495</u>	<u>9,059,774</u>
Other income		
Government grants:		
- Jobs growth incentive	68,253	-
- Jobs support scheme	-	116,140
- Wage credit scheme	-	1,064
- Rental relief framework	-	5,531
- Property tax rebate	-	3,111
Interest income from loans:		
- Subsidiary	71,809	78,981
- Related companies	44,550	25,229
Miscellaneous income	8	11
Rental income	52,642	54,000
	<u>237,262</u>	<u>284,067</u>
Cost of services		
Consultancy charges	-	(1,600,397)
Software license	(53,343)	(192,368)
	<u>(53,343)</u>	<u>(1,792,765)</u>
Salaries and employee benefits		
Salaries and wages	(6,311,549)	(5,111,652)
CPF contribution (defined)	(101,580)	(76,619)
Director's remuneration	(204,530)	(204,630)
CPF on director's remuneration (defined)	(9,540)	(9,360)
Insurance	(85,645)	(96,909)
Share based compensation	(159,465)	(165,910)
Staff training and welfare	(292,177)	(279,255)
Social security cost	(196,271)	(286,843)
	<u>(7,360,757)</u>	<u>(6,231,178)</u>
Less: Expenses recovered	-	135,835
	<u>(7,360,757)</u>	<u>(6,095,343)</u>
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	<u>(77,469)</u>	<u>(82,449)</u>

Cont'd

Intellect Design Arena Pte. Ltd.

Detailed Income Statement

For the financial year ended March 31, 2022

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	S\$	S\$
Other operating expenses		
Allowance for doubtful debts - contract assets (outside party)	(86,588)	-
Bad debts written off - trade (outside party)	-	(1,903)
Bank charges	(15,749)	(13,152)
Business promotion	(4,542)	(13,552)
Foreign exchange loss	(24,423)	(411,734)
General expenses	(372)	(356)
Insurance	(422)	(36)
Membership and subscription	(3,901)	(1,629)
Professional charges	(127,250)	(222,926)
Postage and courier	(2,412)	(2,276)
Printing and stationery	(2,292)	(2,867)
Rates and taxes	(11,018)	(1,292)
Rent rebate given	-	(4,500)
Repairs and maintenance	(19,740)	(15,971)
Recruitment expense	(11,280)	-
Telephone expenses	(23,205)	(28,783)
Transport and travelling	(24,893)	(50,161)
Utilities	(2,262)	(5,159)
	<u>(360,349)</u>	<u>(776,297)</u>
Finance costs		
Interest on loans from related companies	(60,397)	(34,747)
Interest on lease liabilities	(1,663)	(4,404)
	<u>(62,060)</u>	<u>(39,151)</u>
Profit before income tax	1,031,779	557,836
Income tax expense:		
- Current year	(273,621)	(181,553)
- Prior year under provision	102	(1,541)
- Deferred tax credit	18,502	22,275
- Foreign withholding tax	(64,494)	(105,153)
Profit after income tax	<u>712,268</u>	<u>291,864</u>
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u><u>712,268</u></u>	<u><u>291,864</u></u>

Not Part Of Audited Financial Statements