

Company Registration No. 200617079Z

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Annual Financial Statements
31 March 2022



UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

General information

Directors

Imtaiyazur Rahman
Praveen Jagwani
Tan Woon Hum
Fatima Khellafi
Mark Tennant

Company Secretary

Ng Puay Chye (Huang Peicai)

Registered Office

3 Raffles Place
#08-02
Bharat Building
Singapore 048617

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP

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UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Directors' statement

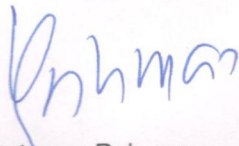
The directors are pleased to present to the member the audited financial statements of UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited (the "Company"), prepared in accordance to the International Financial Reporting Standards, for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

Opinion of the directors

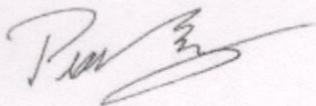
In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date; 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:



Imtaiyazur Rahman
Director



Praveen Jagwani
Director

Singapore
21 April 2022

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Independent auditor's report For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

Independent auditor's report to the member of UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the provisions of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

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 other information which comprises the general information and directors' statement.

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

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

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Independent auditor's report For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

Independent auditor's report to the member of UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the IFRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

**Independent auditor's report
For the financial year ended 31 March 2022**

Independent auditor's report to the member of UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

- 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.

Basis of accounting and restriction on distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2.1 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. These financial statements are prepared for the purpose of reporting to the Company's Head Office. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Company and its Head Office, and should not be distributed to other parties.

Other matter

For the purpose of statutory filing with Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority of Singapore, the Company has prepared a separate set of financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards on which we issued a separate auditor's report dated the same.



Ernst & Young LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

21 April 2022

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited**Statement of comprehensive income
For the financial year ended 31 March 2022**

	Note	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
Revenue	3	22,592,950	11,864,328
Unrealised gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		208,660	1,706,781
Realised gains from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		–	315,917
Net operating income		22,801,610	13,887,026
Expenses			
Salaries and other related expenses	4	4,685,920	4,379,898
Depreciation	7	143,571	138,262
Other operating expenses	5	15,012,078	7,455,616
Total expenses		19,841,569	11,973,776
Profit before taxation		2,960,041	1,913,250
Tax expense	6	374,097	73,742
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,595,944	1,839,508

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

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Balance sheet As at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use asset	7	34,650	154,431
Investment securities	8	6,604,425	6,211,922
Deferred tax asset	16	157,990	188,775
		6,797,065	6,555,128
Current assets			
Trade debtors	14	6,334,928	3,960,247
Sundry debtors, prepayments and deposits	9	550,142	428,401
Cash and cash equivalents	10	9,458,048	7,235,136
		16,343,118	11,623,784
Non-current liability			
Provision for long-term incentives	11	929,352	1,110,439
		929,352	1,110,439
Current liabilities			
Accruals and other liabilities	11	3,873,151	2,408,691
Amounts owing to holding company	15	1,382,028	735,813
Amounts owing to ultimate holding company	15	553,714	355,916
Lease liability	12	–	126,312
Income tax payable		357,595	114,590
		6,166,489	4,851,761
Net current assets		10,176,629	6,772,023
Net assets		16,044,342	13,327,151
Equity			
Share capital	13	6,000,000	6,000,000
Retained earnings		9,725,644	7,139,700
Other reserves		318,698	187,451
		16,044,342	13,327,151

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

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited**Statement of changes in equity
For the financial year ended 31 March 2022**

	Note	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
Share capital			
Balance at beginning and end of year	13	6,000,000	6,000,000
Retained earnings			
Balance at beginning of year		7,139,700	5,300,192
Profit for the year		2,585,944	1,839,508
Balance at end of year		9,725,644	7,139,700
Other reserves			
Balance at beginning of year		187,451	–
Share options granted during the year		131,247	187,451
Balance at end of year		318,698	187,451
Total equity		16,044,342	13,327,151

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

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

**Cash flow statement
For the financial year ended 31 March 2022**

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before taxation	2,960,041	1,913,250
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	143,571	138,262
Interest expense on lease liability	2,586	8,026
Interest income on fixed deposits	(2,312)	(11,574)
Employee stock options	131,247	187,451
Realised gains from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	(315,917)
Unrealised gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(208,660)	(1,706,781)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	3,026,473	212,717
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in:		
Trade debtors	(2,374,681)	(873,412)
Other assets	(121,741)	117,593
(Decrease)/increase in:		
Accruals and other liabilities	1,390,069	554,294
Amounts owing to related companies	844,013	540,613
Deferred income	(106,696)	106,696
Cash flows from operating activities	2,657,437	658,501
Income tax paid	(100,306)	(17,388)
Interest income on fixed deposits	2,312	11,574
Net cash flows used in operating activities	2,559,443	652,687
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(23,790)	(20,549)
Cash on redemption of investment security	–	663,980
Dividend income reinvested for purchase of investment security	(183,843)	(177,391)
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities	(207,633)	466,040
Cash flows from financing activity		
Payment of principal portion of lease liability	(128,898)	(128,898)
Net cash flows used in financing activity	(128,898)	(128,898)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents for the year	2,222,912	989,829
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	7,235,136	6,245,307
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 10)	9,458,048	7,235,136

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

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

1. Corporate information

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited (the “Company”) is a private limited company incorporated in Singapore on 15 November 2006. Its immediate holding company is UTI International Limited, incorporated under the laws of Guernsey, Channel Islands. The ultimate holding company is UTI Asset Management Company Ltd (“UTI AMC”), a public limited company incorporated under the laws of India.

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of fund management services. There has been no significant change in the nature of this activity during the financial year.

The registered office and principal place of business is 3 Raffles Place, #08-02 Bharat Building, Singapore 048617.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 *Basis of preparation*

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

For the purpose of statutory filing with Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority of Singapore, the Company has prepared a separate set of financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards on which we issued a separate auditor’s report dated the same.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the policies.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars (“SGD” or “S\$”), the Company’s functional currency.

2.2 *Changes in accounting policies and disclosure*

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are effective for the annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.3 *Standards issued but not yet effective*

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

Descriptions	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendment to IFRS 3 <i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i>	1 January 2022
Amendment to IAS 16 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use</i>	1 January 2022
Amendment to IAS 37 <i>Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i>	1 January 2022
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> and IFRS Practice Statement 2 <i>Making Materiality Judgement: Disclosure of Accounting Policies</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS8 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 <i>Income Taxes: Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction</i>	1 January 2023

The directors expect that the adoption of the above pronouncements will have no material impact to the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.4 *Foreign currency transactions*

Transactions in foreign currencies during the financial year are translated at rates closely approximating those ruling on the transaction dates. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into its functional currency at exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. All exchange differences arising are included in profit or loss.

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.5 *Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets*

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost and are recognised as an asset if, and only, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the items will flow to the Company. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Right-of-use assets are presented together with property and equipment in the statement of financial position - refer to accounting policy in Note 2.13.

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

Office furniture and equipment	-	3 years
Fixtures and fittings	-	3 years
Computers	-	3 years

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

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end to ensure the amounts, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodies in the items of property, plant and equipment.

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.6 *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are discounted to their present values using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators. Where the carrying amounts of an asset exceeds its recoverable amounts, the asset is written-down to its recoverable amounts.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss except for assets that are previously re-valued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amounts of any previous revaluation.

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amounts since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the assets is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amounts that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.7 Financial instruments

(a) *Financial assets*

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

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

Subsequent measurement

(i) *Amortised cost*

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both the 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 on specified dates to cash flow 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 rate ("EIR") method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in finance costs for loans and in cost of sales or other operating expenses for receivables.

The Company classifies cash and cash equivalents, trade debtors and sundry debtors, and deposits as financial assets at amortised cost.

(ii) *Financial assets through profit or loss ("FVPL")*

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt instruments that is subsequently measured at FVPL and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Derecognition

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.7 *Financial instruments (cont'd)*

(b) *Financial liabilities*

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Financial liabilities include accruals and other liabilities (except provision for bonus and long-term incentives), amounts owing to holding company and amounts owing to ultimate holding company.

Subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition

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

2.8 *Offsetting of financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheets, when and only when, there is a currently enforceable legal right to set-off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.9 *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 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. 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.

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

2.10 *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents as referred to in the cash flow statement comprises of non-restricted cash at bank and on hand and deposits held with reputable banks with an original maturity of three months or less.

2.11 *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 economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.12 Employee benefits

(a) *Defined contributions plans*

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

(b) *Long-term incentives*

The net liability for the long-term incentives is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (derived using a discount rate based on risk free rate) at the end of the reporting period.

(c) *Employee stock options*

The Employee Stock Option Scheme provides for the grant of options to acquire equity shares of the ultimate holding company UTI Asset Management Company Limited to its eligible employees of the subsidiary company. The ESOPs are measured at fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The period of vesting and period of exercise are as specified within the respective schemes.

The fair value of the options is measured using the Black-Scholes valuation method, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the options were granted. The calculation takes into account the weighted average historical share price volatility of the ultimate holding company relative to that of its competitors so as to predict the share performance. terms and conditions under which the options are granted. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity settled share-based payments is expensed over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. Subsequent fair value adjustments are not recognised in the income statement. The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.13 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 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 to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

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 lease term.

The right-of-use assets are presented within Note 7 Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets and are subjected to impairment in line with the Company's policy as described in Note 2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets.

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 (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 exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.14 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. 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.

Revenue comprises primarily of management fee, marketing fee, advisory fee and business service support fee. Management fee, marketing fee, advisory fee and business service support fee income are recognised in the financial year in which the services are rendered. The major revenue i.e. investment management fees the Company is entitled to, are calculated based on predetermined percentages with reference to the Asset Under Management of the respective funds. As a result, investment management fee represents variable consideration and is recognised once it is highly probable that it will not be subject to significant reversal and is allocated to the distinct service periods. Management fees are recognised over time in the period in which the services are rendered as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company.

Interest income is recognised using the EIR method.

2.15 Taxes

(a) Current income tax

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

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

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.16 Taxes (cont'd)

(b) *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset 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; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences and carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, if it is not probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

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

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

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

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

(c) *Sales 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 balance sheet.

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.17 *Share capital*

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

2.18 *Government grants*

Government grants are recognised as a receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. During the year, the Company received grants in relation to the Jobs Growth Incentive ("JGI").

2.19 *Significant accounting estimates and judgements*

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosures 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.

Judgement made in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgement, apart from those involving estimations, which has a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Taxation

Significant judgement is involved in determining the Company's provision for taxation. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the current income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which determination is made. The carrying amount of the Company's income tax payable as at 31 March 2022 was S\$357,595 (2021: S\$114,590). The carrying amount of the Company's deferred tax asset at 31 March 2022 was S\$157,990 (2021: S\$188,775).

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

3. Revenue

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Marketing fees	706,029	484,592
Management fees	18,873,051	8,867,120
Business support service fees	1,435,194	915,335
Interest income on fixed deposits	2,312	11,574
Other income	280,187	196,222
Grant income	38,410	211,046
Other income - Intra-group recharges	1,257,767	1,178,439
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22,592,950	11,864,328
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

On 15 September 2019, the Company signed an agreement with its immediate holding company, UTI International Limited in consideration for the intra-group support services rendered by the Company. With effect from 1 April 2019, the Company recharges a portion of its expenses to its immediate holding company, at arm's length using the transactional net margin method.

The government grants are non-refundable rebates from government relating to rental and staff related expenses incurred by the Branch in the course of business. The Company received several government grants as part of the COVID-19 Government Relief Measures. The previous year's grants include the Jobs Support Scheme ("JSS") and Property Tax Rebate. During the year, the Company received the Jobs Growth Incentive ("JGI"). The Company has recognised these government grants as grant income.

In relation to the JSS grant, the stated purpose of the grant is to provide wage support to entities to retain local employees during the period of economic uncertainty. For JGI grant, the stated purpose is to support employers to expand local hiring from September 2020 to September 2022.

4. Salaries and other related expenses

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Salaries and bonuses	3,966,906	3,396,242
Employee stock options (Note 18)	131,247	187,451
CPF contributions	231,426	188,368
Other staff related costs	356,343	607,837
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,685,920	4,379,898
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Salaries and other related expenses comprise of amounts paid to directors of the Company are as follows:

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Salaries and bonuses	1,013,729	893,828
Employee stock options	96,870	127,005
CPF contributions	17,475	17,475
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,128,074	1,038,308
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2022**

5. Other operating expenses

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Management fee expenses	13,268,381	5,721,517
Travel and entertainment	75,342	5,776
Rentalexpenses	91,959	70,543
Legal and professional fees	452,234	149,130
Communication expense	57,131	51,444
Insurance expense	128,584	121,569
Operational expenses	261,335	289,740
Repair and maintenance	47,539	50,740
Service administration fees	287,245	360,595
Business promotion expenses	117,674	37,051
Directors' fees	67,798	68,002
Foreign exchange gains	(71,108)	401,972
Interest on lease liability	2,586	8,026
Others	225,378	119,511
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15,012,078	7,455,616
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6. Tax expense

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Tax expense attributable to profit is made up of:		
- Current income tax	357,595	103,590
- Over provision in respect of previous year	(14,283)	(6,547)
- Deferred income tax on temporary differences	30,785	(23,301)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	374,097	73,742
	<hr/>	<hr/>

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

6. Tax expense (cont'd)

A reconciliation between tax expense/(credit) and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate for the financial years ended 31 March were as follow:

	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
Profit before taxation	2,960,041	1,913,250
Tax expense calculated at tax rate of 17% (2021: 17%)	503,207	325,253
Adjustments:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	52,831	152,011
Income not subject to taxation	(120,921)	(399,416)
Effect of partial tax exemption, tax relief and tax rebate	(74,074)	27,554
Deferred tax on temporary differences	30,785	(23,301)
Benefits from previously unrecognised tax losses and capital allowances	(4,481)	(1,812)
Overprovision in respect of previous year	(14,283)	(6,547)
Others	33	-
Tax expense recognised in profit or loss	374,097	73,742

The Company was granted the Financial Sector Incentive Award (Fund Management or Investment Advisory Services) ("FSI"), effective from 29 April 2021 to 28 April 2026. Under the FSI, the Company is entitled to a concessionary rate of tax of 10% on qualifying transactions under the provision of Concessionary Rate of Tax for Financial Sector Incentive Companies in section 43Q of the Income Tax Act 1947.

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Office furniture and equipment S\$	Fixtures and fittings S\$	Computers S\$	Right-of-use asset S\$	Total S\$
Cost					
At 1 April 2020	34,170	119,711	200,271	–	354,152
Additions	–	9,014	11,535	247,184	267,733
At 31 March 2021 and at 1 April 2021	34,170	128,725	211,806	247,184	621,885
Additions	–	2,066	21,724	–	23,790
At 31 March 2022	34,170	130,791	233,530	–	645,675
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2020	31,327	119,151	178,714	–	329,192
Charge for 2020	1,326	1,137	12,207	123,592	138,262
At 31 March 2021 and at 1 April 2021	32,653	120,288	190,921	123,592	467,454
Charge for 2022	1,125	3,856	14,998	123,592	143,571
At 31 March 2022	33,778	124,144	205,919	–	611,025
Net book value					
At 31 March 2021	1,517	8,437	20,885	123,592	154,431
At 31 March 2022	392	6,647	27,611	–	34,650

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

8. Investment securities

	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
At fair value through profit or loss		
- Quoted investment securities	6,604,425	6,211,922

9. Sundry debtors, prepayments and deposits

	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
Prepayments	212,652	218,806
Sundry Debtors	5,400	-
Deposits	57,709	92,709
Recoverable amounts	265,738	106,669
Net GST receivable	8,341	9,396
Accrued interest receivable	302	821

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and bank balances and fixed deposits. Cash and cash equivalents included in the cash flow statement comprise the following balance sheet amounts:

	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
Fixed deposits	1,387,863	1,399,011
Cash and bank balances	8,070,185	5,836,125

Fixed deposits earn interest at 0.15% (2021: 0.25%) per annum.

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

11. Accruals and other liabilities

	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
Provision for long-term incentives	929,352	1,110,439
Provision for bonus	900,000	800,000
Accrued staff costs	51,253	29,946
Accrued management fee expenses	2,459,148	987,463
Others	462,750	591,282
	4,802,503	3,519,130

Accruals and other payables are unsecured, interest-free and typically payable within 30 days. Provision for bonuses is typically payable within 60 days.

12. Lease liability

	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
As at 1 April	126,312	–
Addition	–	247,184
Accretion of interest	2,586	8,026
Payments	(128,898)	(128,898)
	–	126,312

13. Share capital

	2022		2021	
	No. of shares	S\$	No. of shares	S\$
<i>Issued and fully paid:</i>				
At beginning and end of year	600	6,000,000	600	6,000,000

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 restrictions. The ordinary shares have no par value.

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

14. Trade debtors

	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
Receivable from related companies (Note 15)	5,914,536	3,715,671
Receivable from third parties	420,392	244,576
	<hr/> 6,334,928	<hr/> 3,960,247

Trade debtors are trade-related, unsecured, non-interest bearing, repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash.

15. Related party transactions

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022, the related party transactions were as follows:

	2022 S\$	2021 S\$
Revenue		
Management fee from other related companies	17,093,285	8,867,120
Business support service fee from ultimate holding company	1,435,193	915,335
Intra-group cost recharge to holding company	1,257,767	1,178,439
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Marketing fees		
Other related companies	706,029	484,592
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Interest income on fixed deposit with related financial institution	173	321
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Expenses		
Management fee expenses		
Holding company	4,185,757	1,925,504
Ultimate holding company	2,071,448	934,940
	<hr/>	<hr/>

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

15. Related party transactions (cont'd)

At 31 March, balances resulting from related party transactions were as follows:

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Assets		
Trade debtors owing from:		
Holding company	338,212	287,339
Ultimate holding company	396,577	270,824
Funds under management	5,119,508	3,062,269
Other related companies	60,238	95,239
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Liabilities		
Amounts owing to:		
Holding company	1,130,508	735,813
Ultimate holding company	553,714	355,916
Other related companies	251,520	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Trade debtors owing from and amounts owing to related companies are trade-related, unsecured, non-interest bearing, repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash.

The Company currently does not offset balances with related parties and trade debtors owing from and amounts owing to related companies are presented at gross in the statement of financial position.

16. Deferred tax asset

	2022	2021
	S\$	S\$
Provision for long-term incentives	157,990	188,775
	<hr/>	<hr/>

17. Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's principal financial instruments are cash and short-term deposits, trade and sundry debtors, amounts owing to related companies, and accruals and other liabilities.

The carrying amounts of these financial instruments are reasonable approximation of fair values due to their short-term nature.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company categorises fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly; and
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Investment securities

Fair value is determined directly by reference to their published market price or broker quotes at the end of the reporting period without factoring in transaction costs (Level 1).

18. Share-based payment transactions

The ultimate holding company UTI Asset Management Company Limited introduced an Employee Stock Option Scheme ("ESOP") called the "UTI AMC Employee Stock Option Scheme - 2007". Eligible employees of the Company were granted the options.

Under the ESOP scheme, stock options of the ultimate holding company have been granted to the eligible employees of the Company. Each option entitles the holder to apply for and be allotted Equity Shares granted by the ultimate holding company, at the exercise price during the exercise period.

The vesting of an option shall commence from the date of grant and shall not be earlier than one year from the date of grant of the option, or as may be determined by the ultimate holding company's Board of the Compensation Committee, between three to four years from the date of grant of the option.

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2022**

18. Share-based payment transactions (cont'd)

Employee stock option scheme (Equity settled)

Particulars	ESOP	ESOP
Date of Grant	16 December 2019	28 July 2021
Price of Underlying Stock	INR 728	INR 923
Exercise / Strike Price (in INR)	INR 728	INR 923
The fair value of the options granted was estimated on the date of grant using the Black Scholes Model with the following assumptions:		
Risk Free Interest Rate	6.33%	5.51%
Expected Dividend	INR 5 per share	INR 17 per share
Expected Life (years)	4 Years (mid - way between option vesting and expiry)	4.17 years
Expected Volatility	39.78%	30.44%
Weighted Average Fair Value of Options	INR 276	INR 260

The information covering stock options granted, exercised, forfeited and outstanding at the period end is as follows:

	2022	2021
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Outstanding as at 1 April	53,386	–
Granted during the period	36,104	66,088
Exercised during the period	–	–
Forfeited during the period	–	–
Lapsed/expired during the period	–	12,702
Outstanding as at 31 March	89,490	53,386
Exercisable as at 31 March	35,590	17,795

19. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The directors consider that their main risk management objectives is to monitor and mitigate material risks, which they consider to include credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. Several procedures are in place to enable material risks to be adequately managed. These include preparation and review of annual forecasts and monthly management accounts.

The key risks are summarised below:

(a) **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other debtors. For other financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents), the Company minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties. At the end of the reporting period, 93.36% (2021: 93.82%) of the trade debtors were due from related parties.

(i) *Exposure to credit risk*

At the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheet.

(ii) *Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired*

Trade and other debtors that are neither past due nor impaired are with credit worthy debtors with good payment record with the Company. The Company derives its main source of revenue from providing fund management services to its affiliates. Exposure to credit risk arising from related party transactions is minimal as these affiliates are of good credit standing. Cash is placed only with major international bank.

(iii) *Financial assets that are either past due or impaired*

There is no financial asset that is either past due or impaired, or would be otherwise past due and not impaired as at 31 March 2022.

(b) **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's policy on liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient cash and the availability of funding. Cash balances and forecast cash movements are reviewed on a regular basis, bank reconciliations are prepared and reviewed daily and management accounts are prepared and reviewed monthly to ensure that the Company maintains adequate working capital. The Company's financial assets and liabilities are short-term in nature which mitigates the risk of default on financial obligations. At the end of the reporting period, all of the Company's financial liabilities will mature in less than one year based on the carrying amount reflected in the financial statements.

19. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(c) ***Interest rate risk***

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest-bearing assets are cash deposits placed with banks of S\$1,387,863 (2020: S\$1,399,011). The Company's policy is to maximise the returns on these interest-bearing assets. The Company does not have any borrowings.

(d) ***Foreign currency risk***

The Company has transactional currency exposures arising mainly from intercompany receivables and distribution fees payable, which are denominated in currency other than SGD. The foreign currency in which these receivables are denominated is mainly United States dollars ("USD" or "US\$").

As at end of the reporting period, the balance denominated in USD amounted to US\$13,118,597 (2021: US\$11,429,415). With all other variables held constant, a 1% strengthening of USD against SGD would result in an increase in profit/(loss) before taxation of approximately S\$177,573 (2021: S\$153,535).

(e) ***Market price risk***

Market price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to equity price risk arising from its investment securities.

The Company's objective is to manage investment returns and price risk using a mix of investment grade shares with steady dividend yield and non-investment grade shares with higher volatility.

Sensitivity analysis for price risk

At the end of the reporting period, if the prices of the investment securities had been 2% (2021: 2%) higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax for 2022 would have been S\$132,089 (2021: S\$124,238) higher/lower, arising as a result of an increase/decrease in the fair value of investment securities classified as FVPL.

UTI International (Singapore) Private Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2022**

20. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide investment advisory services to affiliates. The Company's management monitor the capital structure and make adjustments to it as needed. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, management would maintain low expenses/costs and focus on new business opportunities.

21. Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 21 April 2022.