

Company Registration No. 201810924K

Affle International Pte. Ltd.

Annual Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021



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Affle International Pte. Ltd.

Directors' statement

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of Affle International Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the accompanying balance sheet, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement together with notes thereto are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2021 and 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 as the ultimate holding company have undertaken to provide continuing financial support to the Company to meet its obligations and liabilities as and when they fall due.

Directors

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

Anuj Khanna Sohum @ Anuj Khanna
Vivek Narayan Gour
Bijynath S/O Ram Nawal
Leong Mei Theng

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares or debentures

Except as disclosed in this statement, neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The following director, who held office at the end of the financial year, had, according to the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept under section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, an interest in shares of the Company's holding company as stated below:

	Direct interest		Deemed interest	
	At the beginning of financial year	At the end of financial year	At the beginning of financial year	At the end of financial year
Ultimate Holding company				
Affle Holdings Pte Ltd				
<u>Ordinary shares</u>				
Anuj Khanna Sohum @ Anuj Khanna	2,670,301	4,271,225	1,631,306	—
Vivek Narayan Gour	24,897	24,897	—	—

Affle International Pte. Ltd.

Directors' statement

Directors' interests in shares or debentures (cont'd)

Except as disclosed in this report, no director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, share options, warrants or debentures of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year or at the end of the financial year.

Share options

No options were issued by the Company during the financial year. As at 31 March 2021, there are no options on the unissued shares of the Company or any other body corporate which were outstanding.

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to accept reappointment as auditor.

On behalf of the board of directors:



Anuj Khanna Sohum @ Anuj Khanna
Director



Leong Mei Theng
Director

Singapore
28 May 2021

Affle International Pte. Ltd.

**Independent auditor's report
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021**

Independent auditor's report to the Member of Affle International Pte. Ltd.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Affle International Pte. Ltd. (the Company) which comprise the balance sheet of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2021, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2021 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* (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. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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.

Affle International Pte. Ltd.

**Independent auditor's report
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021**

Independent auditor's report to the Member of Affle International Pte. Ltd.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional 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.

Affle International Pte. Ltd.

**Independent auditor's report
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021**

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Affle International Pte. Ltd.

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.

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.



Ernst & Young LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore
28 May 2021

Affle International Pte. Ltd.**Statement of comprehensive income
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021**

	Note	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Revenue	4	13,073	16,359
Other income	5	5,624	461
Expenses			
Amortisation and depreciation	9, 10, 18	1,422	1,035
Allowance for expected credit losses	14	75	–
Business development and marketing expenses		173	259
Professional fees		191	179
Project development and service fees		287	116
Inventory and data cost		8,759	10,117
Rental expenses relating to short-term leases		18	31
Salaries and employee benefits	6	1,897	1,622
Travelling expenses		7	72
Finance cost		253	95
Other expenses	7	443	146
		13,525	13,672
Profit before tax		5,172	3,148
Income tax expense	8	425	441
Profit after tax, representing total comprehensive income for the year		4,747	2,707

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

Affle International Pte. Ltd.**Balance sheet
As at 31 March 2021**

	Note	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	9	18	16
Intangible assets	10	12,835	11,576
Right-of-use assets	18	10	39
Investment in subsidiaries	12	29,195	4,715
Other investments	13	7,183	–
		<hr/> 49,241	<hr/> 16,346
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	14	6,666	7,326
Accrued revenue	4	674	403
Prepayment		97	79
Cash and cash equivalents	15	579	917
		<hr/> 8,016	<hr/> 8,725
Total assets		<hr/> 57,257	<hr/> 25,071
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	11,017	4,154
Loans and borrowings	17	6,733	3,700
Lease liabilities	18	10	26
Provision for tax		113	441
		<hr/> 17,873	<hr/> 8,321
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<hr/> (9,857)	<hr/> 404
Non-current liabilities			
Other payables	16	9,426	1,286
Loans and borrowings	17	7,934	3,200
Lease liabilities	18	–	8
Deferred tax liabilities		271	–
		<hr/> 17,631	<hr/> 4,494
Total liabilities		<hr/> 35,504	<hr/> 12,815
Net assets		<hr/> 21,753	<hr/> 12,256

Affle International Pte. Ltd.

**Balance sheet
As at 31 March 2021**

	Note	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Equity			
Share capital	19	10,750	6,000
Retained earnings		11,003	6,256
Total equity		<hr/> 21,753	<hr/> 12,256
Total equity and liabilities		<hr/> <hr/> 57,257	<hr/> <hr/> 25,071

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

Affle International Pte. Ltd.

**Statement of changes in equity
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021**

	Share capital (Note 19) US\$'000	Retained earnings US\$'000	Total equity US\$'000
As 1 April 2020	6,000	6,256	12,256
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	–	4,747	4,747
<u>Contributions by owners</u>			
Issuance of new ordinary shares on April 2020	2,500	–	2,500
Issuance of new ordinary shares on July 2020	2,250	–	2,250
As at 31 March 2021	10,750	11,003	21,753
As 1 April 2019	2,000	3,549	5,549
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	–	2,707	2,707
<u>Contributions by owners</u>			
Issuance of new ordinary shares on March 2020	4,000	–	4,000
As at 31 March 2020	6,000	6,256	12,256

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

Affle International Pte. Ltd.

Cash flow statement
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		5,172	3,148
<u>Adjustments for:</u>			
Interest income	5	(166)	(15)
Extinguishment of non-contingent liability on business acquisition	5	–	(100)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	9	9	5
Amortisation of intangible assets	10	1,384	998
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	18	29	32
Allowance for expected credit losses	14	75	–
Fair value gain on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	5, 13	(4,326)	–
Fair value loss on financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	7, 17	143	–
Finance cost		253	95
Interest expense on lease liabilities	18	1	1
Unrealised exchange loss/(gain)		47	(19)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		2,621	4,145
(Increase)/decrease in accrued revenue		(271)	94
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(3,358)	944
(Increase)/decrease in deposits		(24)	5
Increase in prepayments		(18)	(75)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		4,838	(1,199)
Cash flows from operations		3,788	3,914
Interest received		166	15
Interest expense paid		(253)	(96)
Income tax paid		(483)	(386)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		3,218	3,447
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of plant and equipment	9	(12)	(19)
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment	9	1	1
Additions to intangible assets	10	(2,643)	(2,661)
Net cash outflows on acquisition of business segments	11	–	(4,950)
Net cash outflows on acquisition of subsidiaries	12	(14,994)	(3,130)
Net cash outflows on other investments	13	(2,857)	–
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(20,505)	(10,759)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares	19	8,750	–
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	17	(24)	(32)
Proceeds from term loans	17	22,683	9,700
Repayment of term loans	17	(14,450)	(4,100)
Net cash flows generated from financing activities		16,959	5,568
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(328)	(1,744)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		917	2,654
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(10)	7
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	15	579	917

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

Affle International Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

1. Corporate information

Affle International Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at 100 Pasir Panjang Road, #06-07, Singapore 118518.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Affle India Limited, incorporated in India. The ultimate holding company is Affle Holdings Pte. Ltd., incorporated in Singapore. Related companies in these financial statements refer to subsidiaries of Affle Holdings Pte. Ltd.

The principal activity of the Company is rendering service through Mobile Audience As a Service ("MAAS") platform ("the Platform"). The Platform uses cloud-based audience algorithms to build, promote and monetise mobile assets for our customers. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial period.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS").

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("USD" or "US\$") except when otherwise indicated. The Company's functional currency is USD.

The financial statements of the Company has been prepared on the basis of a going concern notwithstanding that the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by US\$9,857,000 (2020: net current assets position of US\$404,000) as at 31 March 2021 and for the year ended that date, the Company was in a net profit position of US\$4,747,000 (2020: US\$2,707,000). The ultimate holding company has given an undertaking to provide continuing financial support to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the financial statements.

2.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS(I) 16 <i>Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021</i>	1 April 2021
Amendments to FRS(I) 3 <i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS(I) 1-16 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS(I) 1-37 <i>Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS(I) 1-1 <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS(I) 10 and FRS(I) 1-28 <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	Date to be determined

The directors expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

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

2.3 Foreign currency

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. The Company determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the respective functional currencies of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currencies at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the balance sheet date are recognised in the profit or loss.

2.4 Plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Computers	-	3 years
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The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured initially at cost. Following initial acquisition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

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

2.5 Intangible assets (cont'd)

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised over the estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if the events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangible assets are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether the useful life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is de-recognised.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Capitalised development costs are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete and the ability to measure reliably the expenditures during the development.

Following initial recognition of the capitalised development costs as an intangible asset, it is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the intangible asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life of 4 years. Capitalised development costs are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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

2.6 *Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)*

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

2.7 *Subsidiary*

A subsidiary is an investee that is 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.

2.8 *Basis of consolidation and business combinations*

(a) *Basis of consolidation*

The financial statements of the subsidiary has not been consolidated with that of the Company as the Company is itself a wholly-owned subsidiary of a company incorporated in Singapore. The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries have been consolidated with the financial statements of its holding company, Affle Holdings Pte. Ltd., whose registered office is at 100 Pasir Panjang Road #06-07, Singapore 118518.

(b) *Business combinations and goodwill*

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are recognised as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is an asset or liability are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-controlling interest in the acquire, that are present ownership interests and entitled their holders to a proportionate share of net assets of the acquire are recognised on the acquisition date at either fair value, or the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Any excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), and the fair value of the Company's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), over the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. In instances where the latter amount exceeds the former, the excess is recognised as gain on bargain purchase in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

2.8 Basis of consolidation and business combinations (cont'd)

(b) Business combinations and goodwill (cont'd)

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The cash-generating units to which goodwill have been allocated is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the cash-generating unit may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates.

2.9 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

At initial recognition, the Company 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 fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

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

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are:

(i) Amortised cost

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

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

2.9 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement (cont'd)

(ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Financial assets measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is de-recognised.

(iii) Fair value through profit or loss

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

Investment in equity instruments

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

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)

2.9 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 fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition

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

2.10 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. 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.

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

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and demand deposits.

2.12 Provisions

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

2.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

Government grant shall be recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Grants related to income may be presented as a credit in profit or loss, either separately or under a general heading such as "other income". Alternatively, they are deducted in reporting the related expenses.

2.14 Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plan

The Company participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the law in Singapore. 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 period in which the related service is performed.

(b) Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting period is recognised for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

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

2.15 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.

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 assets.

(a) 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 leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, deprivation 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 2.6.

(b) 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 included in loans and borrowings in Note 17.

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

2.15 Leases (cont'd)

As lessee (cont'd)

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition to not recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are charged directly to profit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.16 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

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

(a) Development of mobile assets (Enterprise Platform)

Revenue from the development of mobile assets is recognised by reference to the stage of completion at the end of the reporting period by using the percentage-of-completion method based on the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be performed. Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

(b) Services rendered for mobile assets (Consumer Platform)

Revenue from services rendered for mobile assets is recognised on accrual basis upon rendering of services based on the terms of the contracts. In terms of contracts, excess/shortfall of revenue over the billed as at the period-end is carried in financial statement as gross amount due from/to customers for contract work-in-progress.

(c) Software licensing

Revenue from software licensing is recognised on an accrual basis upon rendering of services to its intercompanies based on the terms of the agreements for the usage of the Affle's platforms which was developed by the Company.

(d) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

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

2.17 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 at 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.

(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 liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

2.17 Taxes (cont'd)

(b) Deferred tax (cont'd)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable 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 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 and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

(c) Sales tax

Revenue, 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.

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

2.19 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

- (a) A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or
- (b) A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the balance sheet of the Company, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and which the fair values can be reliably determined.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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 disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

3.1 Judgements made in applying accounting policies

(a) Determination of functional currency

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgement is required to determine the currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services and of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determine the sales prices of its goods and services. The functional currencies of the Company is determined based on management's assessment of the currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services. Management has assessed that prices are mainly denominated and settled in USD. In addition, most of the direct cost base is mainly denominated in USD as well. Therefore, management concluded that the functional currency of the Company is USD.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates (cont'd)

3.1 Judgements made in applying accounting policies (cont'd)

(b) Impairment assessments of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when indicators are identified that indicate that the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell or its value in use. Factors that the Company considers in deciding when to perform an impairment review include, but are not limited to significant under-performance of a business or product line in relation to expectations, significant negative industry or economic trends, and significant planned changes in the use of the CGU.

The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. Historically, the Company's asset impairment analyses have utilised a value in use model. When preparing a value in use model, the Company makes subjective judgments in determining the independent cash flows that can be related to a specific CGU based on its asset usage model and manufacturing capabilities in addition to the discount rate used in the value in use computation.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

(a) Revenue recognition – Development of mobile assets (Enterprise platform)

The Company recognises revenue by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of each reporting period, when the outcome of contract can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to date to the estimated total contract costs. Significant assumptions are required to estimate the total contract costs. In making these estimates, management had relied on the past experience and knowledge of the project engineers.

(b) Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

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

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

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates (cont'd)

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

(b) Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables (cont'd)

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 forecast of economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 14.

The carrying amount of trade receivables at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 14.

(c) Development cost

Development costs are capitalised in accordance with the accounting policy in Note 2.5. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project and the expected period of benefits. As at 31 March 2021, the carrying amount of development costs capitalised at the end of the reporting period was US\$4,995,000 (2020: US\$3,487,000).

(d) Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ("IBR") to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

Affle International Pte. Ltd.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021**

4. Revenue

(a) Disaggregation of revenue

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Services rendered for mobile assets (Consumer platform)	11,498	15,828
Development of mobile assets (Enterprise platform)	758	531
Software licensing	817	–
	13,073	16,359
Business Unit		
Advertisement International	954	3,573
Advertisement India	41	70
Advertisement Middle East (“MEA”)	14	688
Advertisement Southeast Asia (“SEA”)	2,465	3,013
Appnext	8	–
Channel Sales	–	536
Enterprise	758	531
Vizury/RevX/Shoffr	1,851	6,345
Intercompany	6,651	1,582
Omnichannel	324	–
Others	7	21
	13,073	16,359
Timing of transfer of goods or services		
At a point in time	12,315	15,828
Over time	758	531
	13,073	16,359

(b) Contract balances

Information about contract balances is disclosed as follows:

	Note	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Receivables from contracts with customers	14	1,329	2,575
Accrued revenue		674	403
Advance from customers	16	51	30
		2,054	3,008

Accrued revenue relates to completed services rendered for mobile assets that has yet to be billed to customers.

4. Revenue (cont'd)**(b) Contract balances (cont'd)**

Advance from customers is recorded when amounts received from customers are in excess of revenue that can be recognised because performance obligations have not been satisfied and control of the promised products or services has not transferred to the customer.

(i) Significant changes in accrued revenue are explained as follows:

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Accrued revenue reclassified to receivables	403	497

(ii) Significant changes in advances from customers are explained as follows:

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Revenue recognised that was included in the advances from customers balance at the beginning of the year	–	14

The Company has applied the practical expedient not to disclose information about its remaining performance obligation as the contracts have an original expected duration of less than a year.

5. Other income

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

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Fair value gain on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (Note 13)	4,326	–
Government grants	97	10
Service fees charged to subsidiaries	722	23
Interest income	166	15
Referral income from subsidiary	312	–
Royalty fee income from immediate holding company	–	300
Net foreign exchange gain	–	2
Extinguishment of non-contingent liability on business acquisition (Note 11)	–	100
Others	1	11
	5,624	461

Affle International Pte. Ltd.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021**

5. Other income (cont'd)

Job Support Scheme

The Job Support Scheme ("JSS") was introduced in the Budget 2020 and enhanced subsequently in the four supplementary budgets to provide wage support to employers to help them retain their local employees during the period of economic uncertainty. Under the JSS, the Government co-funds the first S\$4,600 of gross monthly wages (include employee CPF contributions but exclude employer CPF contributions) paid to each local employee.

During the financial year ended 31 March 2021, the Company recognised government grants income under the JSS of US\$88,715 as other income in profit or loss.

6. Salaries and employee benefits

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Salaries and bonuses	1,774	1,565
Defined contribution plan	41	37
Other short-term benefits	82	20
	<hr/> 1,897	<hr/> 1,622

7. Other expenses

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Fair value loss on financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (Note 17)	143	–
Miscellaneous expenses	105	59
Research and development costs	48	38
Recruitment fees	9	19
Net foreign exchange loss	87	–
Communication expenses	2	9
Others	49	21
	<hr/> 443	<hr/> 146

Affle International Pte. Ltd.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021**

8. Income tax expense

Major components of income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2021 and 2020 are:

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Statement of comprehensive income		
<u>Current income tax:</u>		
Current income taxation	113	441
Under provision in respect of previous years	41	–
	<hr/> 154	<hr/> 441
<u>Deferred income tax:</u>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	271	–
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	<hr/> 425	<hr/> 441

Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 31 March 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Profit before tax	5,172	3,148
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2020: 17%)	879	535
Effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	250	–
Income not subject to tax	(728)	(20)
Tax effect of partial tax exemption and tax relief	(24)	(23)
Deferred tax assets not recognised	–	(55)
Under provision in respect of previous years	41	–
Others	7	4
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	<hr/> 425	<hr/> 441

At the end of the reporting period, the Company has unutilised capital allowance of US\$1,761,000 (2020: US\$1,857,000) that are available for offset against future taxable profits, for which no deferred tax asset is recognised due to uncertainty of its recoverability. The use of these capital allowances is subject to the agreement of the tax authorities and compliance with certain provisions of the tax legislation of the country in which the Company operates.

Affle International Pte. Ltd.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021**

9. Plant and equipment

	Computers US\$'000
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	4
Addition	19
Disposal	(2)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020 and 1 April 2020	21
Addition	12
Disposal	(2)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2021	31
	<hr/>
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 April 2019	1
Depreciation charge for the year	5
Disposal	(1)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020 and 1 April 2020	5
Depreciation charge for the year	9
Disposal	(1)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2021	13
	<hr/>
Net carrying amount	
At 31 March 2021	18
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	16
	<hr/>

10. Intangible assets

	Internally generated software US\$'000	Non- compe te US\$'000	Software US\$'000	Goodwill US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Cost					
At 1 April 2019	8,981	–	240	2,760	11,981
Addition	2,400	261	–	–	2,661
Attributable to the acquisition on business segments (Note 11)	–	–	677	4,373	5,050
At 31 March 2020 and 1 April 2020	11,381	261	917	7,133	19,692
Addition	2,643	–	–	–	2,643
At 31 March 2021	14,024	261	917	7,133	22,335
Accumulated amortisation					
At 1 April 2019	7,083	–	35	–	7,118
Amortisation for the year	811	–	187	–	998
At 31 March 2020 and 1 April 2020	7,894	–	222	–	8,116
Amortisation for the year	1,135	20	229	–	1,384
At 31 March 2021	9,029	20	451	–	9,500
Net carrying amount					
At 31 March 2021	4,995	241	466	7,133	12,835
At 31 March 2020	3,487	261	695	7,133	11,576

Internally generated software

As a global data and audience centric end-to-end mobile apps and ad services platform company, the integrated technology platform focuses on delivering brand and commerce campaigns for our customers.

The Company capitalises certain internal software development costs primarily consists of salaries and manpower related cost for development employees which are associated with creating the internally developed software. Additional expenses include outsourcing costs and other related overhead.

10. Intangible assets (cont'd)

Non-compete

Non-competition agreements are entered into upon acquisition of a subsidiary, Mediasmart Mobile S.L., to limit its' employees ability to compete with the Company. Non-compete is recognised as an intangible asset as of the acquisition date at its estimated fair value. Non-compete is amortised on a straight-line basis over 4 years as of acquisition date.

Goodwill

Goodwill arose from the acquisition of Vizury business segment in 2019, and from the acquisition of Shoffr business segment and RevX business segment in 2020.

Impairment testing of goodwill

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations and sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The calculation of value in use is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Net profit margins
- Discount rates
- Growth rates used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period

Net profit margins - Net profit margins are based on average values achieved in the two years preceding the beginning of the budget period. These are increased over the budget period for anticipated efficiency improvements.

Discount rates - Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to each cash generating unit ("CGU"), taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Company and its operating segments and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital ("WACC"). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Company's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings that the Company would be obliged to service.

Adjustments to the discount rate are made to factor in the specific amount and timing of the future tax flows in order to reflect a pre-tax discount rate.

Growth rate estimates - Rates are based on average values achieved in the two years preceding the beginning of the budget period.

Management recognises that the speed of technological change and the possibility of new entrants can have a significant impact on growth rate assumptions.

No impairment loss was recognised for the carrying amount of goodwill assessed as at 31 March 2021 and as at 31 March 2020 as the recoverable amount of the CGU was in excess of the carrying value.

11. Acquisition of business segmentAcquisition of Shoffr and RevX

On 19 February 2019 (the "acquisition date"), the Company acquired Business Segment (Commerce Business including its Goodwill) of Shoffr Pte. Ltd. for a consideration of US\$550,000.

On 1 April 2019 (the "acquisition date"), the Company acquired RevX Inc. (Commerce Business including its Brand, IP, Records, Movable assets, Goodwill and Business relationships) for consideration of US\$4,500,000.

As the Purchase Price Allocation ("PPA") conducted by an independent appraiser was completed as at date of prior year's financial statements, the consideration of US\$550,000 and US\$4,500,000 respectively have been allocated based on the fair value computations at the acquisition date as an intangible asset arising from this acquisition. The initial accounting for this business combination has been finalised as at date of the financial statements. Based on the PPA information obtained, the fair value of the identifiable net asset arising from the transaction are as follow:

	Value recognised on acquisition		
	Shoffr US\$'000	RevX US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Software (Note 10)	–	677	677
Total identifiable net assets	–	677	677
Goodwill arising from acquisitions (Note 10)	550	3,823	4,373
	550	4,500	5,050
<u>Consideration transferred</u>			
Cash paid during the year	450	4,500	4,950
Extinguishment of non contingent liability on business acquisition (Note 5)	100	–	100
Total consideration	550	4,500	5,050

Subsequent to the acquisition date, a full and final settlement agreement was entered into with the selling shareholder of Shoffr to extinguish non-contingent purchase consideration of US\$100,000 initially agreed upon. The extinguishment of this payment obligation arose from events and conditions that did not exist as at the date of acquisition and was accordingly recorded in other income as disclosed in Note 5.

Affle International Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021****12. Investment in subsidiaries**

Details of subsidiaries held by the Company as at 31 March:

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Shares, at cost	29,195	4,715

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Proportion (%) of ownership interest	
			2021	2020
<i>Held by the Company:</i>				
PT Affle Indonesia	Indonesia	Product development for mobile software & technology	100	100
Affle MEA FZ-LLC	United Arab Emirates	Product development for mobile software & technology	100	100
Mediasmart Mobile S.L.	Spain	Product development for mobile software & technology	100	100
Appnext Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Product development for mobile software & technology	66.67	–
Appnext Technologies Limited	Israel	Product development for mobile software & technology	100	–

On 28 February 2020, the Company acquired 100% equity interest in Mediasmart Mobile S.L. for a purchase consideration of US\$4,699,507, out of which US\$3,408,213 (2020: US\$3,114,621 has been paid at the end of the financial year. However, 100% completion and control shall be deemed to be effective from 1 January 2020, as all control has been passed to the Company. The imputed interest on the deferred portion of the purchase consideration has been assessed by management to be not significant.

On 8 June 2020, the Company acquired 66.67% equity interest in Appnext Pte. Ltd. for a purchase consideration of US\$16,450,000, out of which US\$14,700,000 has been paid. However, the 66.67% equity interest avail the Company voting rights as a shareholder of Appnext Pte. Ltd. Appnext Pte. Ltd. also entitles the Company options to acquire the remaining 28.33% and 5% equity interest within 3 years and 5 years respectively from the closing of the Share Purchase Agreement.

On 10 January 2021, the Company acquired 100% equity interest in Appnext Technologies Limited for a purchase consideration of US\$338.

Affle International Pte. Ltd.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021**

13. Other investments

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Investment at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition		
– Investment in OSLabs Pte. Ltd.	7,183	–

On 22 June 2020, the Company has made a strategic, non-controlling investment and acquired 8% stake in OSLabs Pte. Ltd. for a consideration of US\$2,857,000 for 170,623 Series B4 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (“CCPS”).

On 25 January 2021, the Company has entered into a definitive share purchase agreement to sell its minority investment of 8% in OSLabs Pte. Ltd. to its related company, Affle Global Pte. Ltd. (“AGPL”) for a total consideration of US\$2,857,000 with an option to purchase the minority investment back from AGPL at a premium of 5% after 1 year or 10% after 2 years subject to any approvals that may be required. Management has assessed such sale of minority investment to be in the nature of conditional sale and has continued to recognise the investment in the Company’s books and accounted the consideration sum received from AGPL as borrowings. The borrowings are designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition in mitigation of a measurement inconsistency that arises from measuring the investment in OSLabs Pte. Ltd. at fair value through profit or loss.

At the end of the financial year, the investment has been remeasured to US\$7,183,000. The gain arising on fair valuation of the investment of US\$4,326,000 has been recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent to year-end, the Company has entered into a memorandum of understanding with AGPL for settlement of the call option in respect of the minority investment granted in the definitive share purchase agreement for cash consideration of US\$4,326,000.

Affle International Pte. Ltd.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021**

14. Trade and other receivables

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Current		
Trade receivables:		
Trade receivables from third parties	1,706	2,877
Amount due from subsidiaries (trade)	673	407
Amount due from immediate holding company (trade)	81	–
	<hr/> 2,460	<hr/> 3,284
Other receivables:		
Amount due from ultimate holding company (non-trade)	–	1
Amount due from subsidiaries (non-trade)	1,309	70
Deposits	41	17
Other receivables	3,233	4,256
	<hr/> 7,043	<hr/> 7,628
Allowance for expected credit losses	(377)	(302)
	<hr/> 6,666	<hr/> 7,326
Total trade and other receivables	6,666	7,326
Add: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 15)	579	917
Less: Sales tax receivables	–	(1)
	<hr/> 7,245	<hr/> 8,242
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	<hr/> <hr/> 7,245	<hr/> <hr/> 8,242

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 days' terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Amounts due from ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and subsidiaries

Amounts due from ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and subsidiaries (trade and other receivables) are non-interest bearing, unsecured and repayable upon demand.

Trade and other receivables denominated in foreign currency at 31 March are as follows:

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Euro Dollar	480	11
Malaysia Ringgit	63	922
Singapore Dollar	230	87
Canadian Dollar	–	14
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

14. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

Allowance for expected credit losses

The movement in allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables and other receivables computed based on lifetime ECL is as follows:

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Movement in allowance accounts:		
At 1 April	302	302
Allowance for expected credit losses	75	–
At 31 March	<u>377</u>	<u>302</u>

Credit risk exposure on trade receivables using a provision matrix**31 March 2021**

	Current US\$'000	< 30 days US\$'000	Days past due		> 90 days US\$'000	Total US\$'000
			> 31 to 60 days US\$'000	> 61 to 90 days US\$'000		
Carrying amount of trade receivables	519	360	145	3	679	1,706
Expected credit loss	–	–	–	–	377	377

31 March 2020

	Current US\$'000	< 30 days US\$'000	Days past due		> 90 days US\$'000	Total US\$'000
			> 31 to 60 days US\$'000	> 61 to 90 days US\$'000		
Carrying amount of trade receivables	660	900	263	262	792	2,877
Expected credit loss	–	–	–	–	302	302

Trade debtors that are individually determined to be impaired at the balance sheet date relate to debtors that are in significant financial difficulties and have defaulted on payments. These debtors are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements.

Affle International Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021**

15. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Cash at bank	579	917

Cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currency at 31 March are as follows:

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Singapore Dollar	71	56
Euro Dollar	4	–

16. Trade and other payables

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Current		
Trade payables:		
Trade payables to third parties	1,653	2,102
Amount due to immediate holding company (trade)	–	292
Amount due to subsidiaries (trade)	4,546	–
	6,199	2,394
Other payables:		
Amount due to related company (non-trade)	110	381
Amount due to subsidiaries (non-trade)	81	–
Amount due to immediate holding company (non-trade)	60	49
Advance payment from customers	51	30
Accruals	1,464	659
Other payables	3,052	641
Non-current		
Other payables	9,426	1,286
Total trade and other payables	20,443	5,440
Add: Loans and borrowings – current (Note 17)	6,732	3,700
Add: Loans and borrowings – non-current (Note 17)	7,935	3,200
Less: Sales tax payables	(10)	–
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	35,100	12,340

Affle International Pte. Ltd.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021**

16. Trade and other payables (cont'd)

Trade payables

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

Amount due to immediate holding company, subsidiaries and related company

Amount due to immediate holding company, subsidiaries and related company (trade and other payables) are non-interest bearing and are repayable upon demand.

Trade and other payables denominated in foreign currency at 31 March are as follows:

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Singapore Dollar	122	81
Euro Dollar	1,750	1,893

17. Loans and borrowings

	Maturity	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
<u>Current</u>			
Term loans from ultimate holding company	January 2022	1,200	3,700
Term loans from related company (Note 13)		3,000	-
Bank borrowings	June 2024	2,247	-
Bank borrowings	March 2026	286	-
		<hr/> 6,733	<hr/> 3,700
<u>Non-current</u>			
Term loans from ultimate holding company	January 2023	2,000	3,200
Bank borrowings	June 2024	4,716	-
Bank borrowings	March 2026	1,218	-
		<hr/> 14,667	<hr/> 6,900

The term loans from the ultimate holding company at the reporting date are unsecured and repayable monthly with a loan tenure of 19 - 23 months and interest rate of 0.5 - 2% per annum from respective drawdown dates.

The term loan from Axis Bank at the reporting date is secured and fully repayable by June 2024 with 15 instalments at the interest rate of 1-month LIBOR + 3.00% per annum. This term loan is obtained to fund the acquisition of Appnext Pte. Ltd. during the financial year.

The term loan from DBS Bank Ltd at the reporting date is secured and repayable monthly with a loan tenure of 60 months and interest rate of 2.5% per annum from respective drawdown dates. The loan will be fully repaid by March 2026.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

17. Loans and borrowings (cont'd)

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities are as follows:

	As at 1 April 2020 US\$'000	Cash flows US\$'000	Non-cash changes			As at 31 March 2021 US\$'000
			Repayment	Accretion of interest	Others	
Term loans (excluding interest)	6,900	22,683	(14,450)	–	(466)	14,667
Lease liabilities						
- Current	26	–	(25)	1	8	10
- Non-current	8	–	–	–	(8)	–

	As at 1 April 2019 US\$'000	Cash flows US\$'000	Non-cash changes				As at 31 March 2020 US\$'000
			Repayment	Accretion of interest	New leases entered	Others	
Term loans (excluding interest)	1,300	9,700	(4,100)	–	–	–	6,900
Lease liabilities							
- Current	32	–	(33)	1	5	21	26
- Non-current	32	–	–	–	2	(26)	8

The "Others" column relates to effect of loan discounting, reclassification of non-current portion of lease liabilities due to passage of time, foreign exchange differences and a fair value loss on financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss amounting to US\$143,000.

18. Leases

The Company has entered into commercial leases principally for its office premise. These lease terms range between 13 and 36 months.

The Company also has certain leases of office premises with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value asset' recognition exemptions for these leases.

(a) Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

	2021 Office space US\$'000	2020 Office space US\$'000
At 1 April	39	–
Adoption of FRS 116 Leases	–	64
Additions during the financial year	–	7
Depreciation expense	(29)	(32)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March	10	39
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

(b) Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under loans and borrowings) and the movement during the year are disclosed in Note 17 and the maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 23(b).

(c) The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	29	32
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1	1
Lease expense not capitalised in lease liabilities:		
- Rental expense relating to short-term leases	18	31
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	48	64
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

(d) Total cash outflow

As at end of the reporting period, the Company had total cash outflow for leases of US\$48,000 (2020: US\$64,000).

(e) Extension options

The Company has extension options for the lease contract. However, these options are negotiated by the management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extensions are reasonably certain to be exercised.

Affle International Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021****19. Share capital**

	2021		2020	
	No. of shares	US\$'000	No. of shares	US\$'000
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares				
At 1 April	1,083,015	6,000	711,268	2,000
Issuance of new ordinary shares in March 2020	–	–	371,747	4,000
Issuance of new ordinary shares in April 2020	232,342	2,500	–	–
Issuance of new ordinary shares in July 2020	255,102	2,250	–	–
At 31 March	1,570,459	10,750	1,083,015	6,000

The holder of ordinary shares is 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.

20. Related party transactions**(a) Sales and purchase of services**

Other than the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following are transactions between the Company and related parties during the financial year:

	2021	2020
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Service provided to subsidiaries	(6,385)	(974)
Service received from related company	65	43
Service (provided to)/received from holding company	(51)	2,798
Recharge of manpower cost from immediate holding company	397	868
Recharge of manpower cost from related company	154	–
Recharge of manpower cost to ultimate holding company	(83)	(56)
Recharge of manpower cost to subsidiaries	(704)	(61)

(b) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation are as follows:

	2021	2020
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Salaries and bonuses	122	171
Defined contribution plan	7	13
	129	184

21. Capital commitments

- (a) In the previous financial year, the Company has committed to settle consideration for an equity stake of 5.22% in an acquired subsidiary, Mediasmart Mobile S.L., before or on 31 March 2021. The consideration has been settled as at 31 March 2021.

The Company had also entered into contingent payment arrangements with selling shareholders, Noelia Amoe Casqueiro and Noedeom S.L., which are expected to be settled between financial years 2022 and 2023.

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
5.22% shares in Mediasmart Mobile S.L.	–	253
Contingent payment arrangements	1,538	1,554
	1,538	1,807
	1,538	1,807

The consideration payable amounting to US\$1,538,000 (2020: US\$ 1,807,000) is recorded within trade and other payables as at 31 March 2021.

- (b) In the current financial year, the Company has committed to settle consideration of US\$16,450,000 for an equity stake of 66.67% in an acquired subsidiary, Appnext Pte. Ltd., out of which US\$14,700,000 has been paid during the financial year. The Company has committed to settle remaining consideration of US\$1,750,000 before or on 30 June 2021.

The Company had also entered into contingent payment arrangements with selling shareholders, Appnext Limited, Elad Natanson and Eran Kariti, which are expected to be settled between financial years 2022 and 2024.

	2021 US\$'000
66.67% shares in Appnext Pte. Ltd.	1,750
Contingent payment arrangements	8,250
	10,000
	10,000

The consideration payable amounting to US\$10,000,000 is recorded within trade and other payables as at 31 March 2021.

22. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximate of fair value

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivable, trade and other payables, amount due from/(to) related company/subsidiaries/immediate holding company/ultimate holding company based on their notional amounts, reasonably approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature. Management has assessed and determined the difference between fair value and carrying value of non-current payables to be not significant.

23. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk and liquidity risk. The board of directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks. Throughout the current financial year, the Company did not engage in speculative activities.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

(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 receivables. For other financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company has policies in place to ensure that transactions are entered into only with counterparties that are of acceptable credit quality. In addition, receivables balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the net carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

Exposure to credit risk

At the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the outstanding trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents as disclosed in Note 14 and 15 respectively.

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

Analysis of financial instrument by remaining contractual maturities

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

	One year or less US\$'000	One year or more US\$'000	Total US\$'000
2021			
Financial assets:			
Trade and other receivables	6,666	–	6,666
Cash and cash equivalents	579	–	579
	<hr/>		
Total undiscounted financial assets	7,245	–	7,245
	<hr/>		
Financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	11,001	9,804	20,805
Loans and borrowings	6,973	8,139	15,112
Lease liabilities	10	–	10
	<hr/>		
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	17,984	17,943	35,927
	<hr/>		
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	(10,739)	(17,943)	(28,682)
	<hr/> <hr/>		

23. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)**(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)****Analysis of financial instrument by remaining contractual maturities (cont'd)**

	One year or less US\$'000	One year or more US\$'000	Total US\$'000
2020			
Financial assets:			
Trade and other receivables	7,326	–	7,326
Cash and cash equivalents	917	–	917
	<hr/>		
Total undiscounted financial assets	8,243	–	8,243
	<hr/>		
Financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	4,154	1,286	5,440
Loans and borrowings	3,813	3,225	7,038
Lease liabilities	27	8	35
	<hr/>		
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	7,994	4,519	12,513
	<hr/>		
Total net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	249	(4,519)	(4,270)
	<hr/> <hr/>		

(c) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales and expenses that are denominated in other currencies. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily the Singapore Dollar (SGD), Malaysia Ringgit (MYR) and Euro Dollar (Euro). The Company also holds cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currency for working capital purposes.

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

(c) Foreign currency risk (cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's profit before tax to a reasonably possible change in the SGD, MYR and EUR exchange rates against the Company's functional currency, with all other variables held constant.

	Increase/(decrease) Profit before tax 2021 US\$'000	Increase/(decrease) Profit before tax 2020 US\$'000
SGD		
- strengthened 5%	8	1
- weakened 5%	(8)	(1)
MYR		
- strengthened 5%	3	46
- weakened 5%	(3)	(46)
EUR		
- strengthened 5%	62	189
- weakened 5%	(62)	(189)

24. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company relies on its ultimate holding company to provide continuing financial support to enable the Company to repay its obligation as and when they fall due.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

25. Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2021 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28 May 2021.