Digimatic Group

DIGIMATIC GROUP LTD
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MARKET (ASX APPENDIX 4E)
&
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR
ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

Contents | **Page**

Results for Announcement to the Market	A
Review of Performance of the Group	B
Annual Financial Statements	C
General Information	1
Directors' Statement	2
Independent Auditor's Report	5
Statement of Financial Position	7
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	8
Statements of Changes in Equity	9
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	11
Notes to the Financial Statements	12

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About Digimatic Group Ltd

Digimatic Group Ltd is a Global Brand Enabler that empowers Brands to Connect to their Customers in the most effective way. As a thought leader in the digital space, Digimatic is a disruptive innovator that combines a unique blend of ROI marketing, ROI commerce and creative content marketing expertise to help clients achieve true value from their business investment.

Digimatic Group Ltd (ASX: DMC)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
Company Registration Number: 201505599H
ARBN 605 944 198

RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MARKET (ASX APPENDIX 4E)

For the financial year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Preliminary final report for the financial year ended 31 March 2016 as required by ASX listing rule 4.3A

RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MARKET

(All comparisons to financial period ended 31 March 2015)

	S$	Up/Down	% Movement
Revenue from ordinary activities	9,081,883	Up	N.A. (1)
Profit after tax from ordinary activities attributable to members	856,495	Up	N.A.
Net profit attributable to members	856,495	Up	N.A.
Total comprehensive income attributable to members	854,903	Up	N.A.

Dividend information	Amount per share (Singapore cent)	Franked amount per share (Singapore cent)	Tax rate for franking credit
Final FY2016 dividend per share	NIL	NIL	NIL

It is not proposed to pay dividends for the reporting year ended March 31, 2016.

	31.3.2016	31.3.2015
Net tangible assets per share	S$0.026 (3)	N.A (2)

Notes:

(1) The company was incorporated on 3 May 2015. Acquisition of subsidiaries were done after 31 March 2015. Hence, there was no group figure for period ended 31 March 2015.
(2) As at 31 March 2015, the company was in a net tangible liabilities position.
(3) As at 31 March 2016, the number of ordinary shares was 683,664,000.

This information should be read in conjunction with the FY2016 Annual Financial Report of Digimatic Group Ltd and its subsidiaries and any public announcements made in the period by Digimatic Group Ltd in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the Companies Act (Chapter 50) and Listing Rules.

Additional Appendix 4E disclosure requirements can be found in the Directors' statement and the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2016.

This report is based on the consolidated financial statements which have been audited by Kong, Lim & Partners LLP.

DIGIMATIC GROUP LTD AND SUBSIDIARIES COMPANIES

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF THE GROUP

Overview

The total consolidated revenue and net profit after tax for the financial year ended 31 March 2016 was S$9.1 million and S$1.0 million respectively.

The Company's strategy is to continue to expand its offerings and scale up the businesses in South East Asia. The Group is also increasing its investments in private companies in order to expedite this process.

Business Segment Report

MEDIA

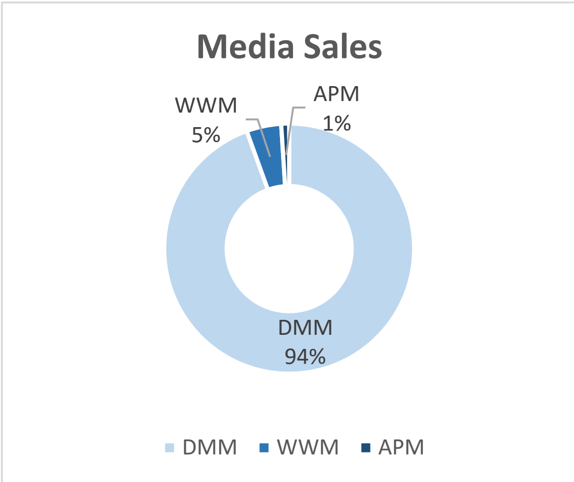
Currently there are 3 entities under this Media Segment, namely Digimatic Media Pte Ltd (DMM), Wewe Media Group Pte Ltd (WWM) and AP Media Pte Ltd (APM).

The Media Segment has contributed S$8milion, about 88% of the total group revenue.

DMM is the major contributor to the Media Segment. Its main sources of revenues are generated from program sale (89%), lead generation (7%) and media marketing (4%). DMM is focus on continuing to deliver quality education products, resulting in word of mouth marketing in addition to the expansion of marketing activities undertaken by the Company.

The main source of revenue for WWM is internet advertising income, which can be broken down into mobile advertising income (60%) and desktop advertising income (40%).

APM main sources of revenues are derived from video marketing (70%) and brand and marketing consultation (30%).



In the upcoming fiscal year, the media segment will continue to strengthen its core offerings by diving deeper into their area of specialties especially in digital advertising and video marketing.

The DMM Media team is also intending to expand their successful business model of event management into South East Asia, with Malaysia being the first stop and leveraging on existing partners' facilities to penetrate quickly into the country.

WWM division has been continuously expanding on new projects to find additional streams of revenue for its division by creating their own mobile app and monetizing the app through media buys.

APM has been scaling their business model by introducing the concept of 360 Virtual Reality videos to their existing base of clients and being a first market mover to have the capabilities to produce 360 VR for their corporate clients.

DIGIMATIC GROUP LTD AND SUBSIDIARIES COMPANIES

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF THE GROUP (continued)

SOLUTIONS

There is only 1 entity under the Solution Segment, namely Digimatic Solutions Pte Ltd (DMS). DMS has contributed S$1million, about 12% of the total group revenue.

The main sources of revenues for DMS are derived from the sale of its core products (42%), managed services (43%) and other services (15%).

In the upcoming fiscal year, the company will continue to focus on strengthening its core products and offerings especially in eCommerce, Mobile, Social, Traditional and B2B Commerce.

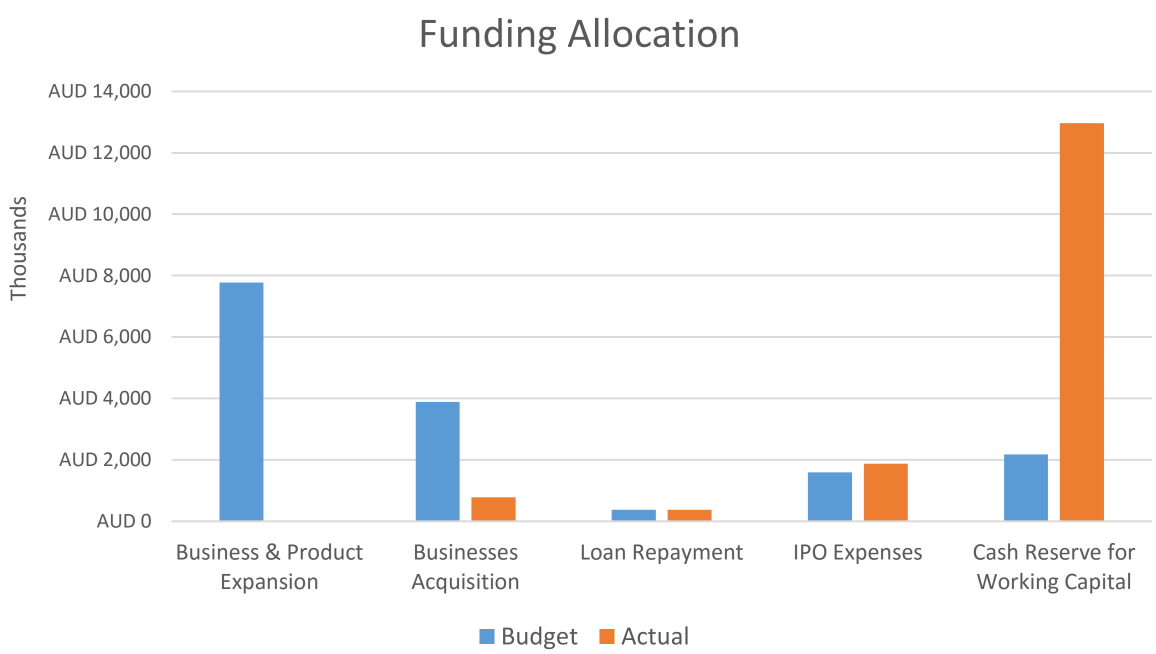
The company also emphasizes on developing larger projects pipelines, expand its collaboration with local and regional strategic channel partners in Media, Banking, Telecommunication, Government and Trade Associations, and also work closely with Technology Development and Digital Marketing partners that complement the company's direction for Unified and Global Commerce.

The company will also seek to establish and grow its regional presence by leveraging on its base team in Singapore and expand around the region first with Australia and Philippines than to other countries around the region.

VENTURES

A significant portion of funds raised at IPO (16 December 2015) are yet to be deployed. The Group has invested into APM earlier this year to expand the media offerings of video production and Virtual Reality as well as adding the APM team to the DMC family. The Group will be continuing to look for investments into various companies that can complement DMC core business and offerings, expand geographical and strategic channels or have key talents and resources that can value add greatly to the group.

In order to have cash available for planned acquisitions and working capital opportunities, the Group has placed its total investible funds in the Fixed Deposit with a reputable bank to reduce the cost of holding funds.



Digimatic Group

Digimatic Group Ltd. and its subsidiaries (formerly known as CPA Digital Media Group Ltd.)
Company Registration Number: 201505599H
ABRN 605 944 198

Directors' Statement and Financial Statements
Financial Year Ended 31 March 2016

C

Table of Contents

	Page
General Information	1
Directors' Statement	2
Independent Auditor's Report	5
Statements of Financial Position	7
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	8
Statements of Changes in Equity	9
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	11
Notes to the Financial Statements	12

Directors	Mr Clive Tan Che Koon (Non-Executive Chairman) Mr Lim Hui Jie (Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer) Mr Ivan Ong Shao Kuang (Executive Director) Mr Zane Robert Lewis (Non-Executive Director and Compliance Manager)
Company secretary (Singapore)	Ms Amanda Thum Sook Fun
Company secretary (Australia) **Compliance Manager (Australia)**	SmallCap Corporate Pty Ltd Suite 6, 295 Rokeby Road Subiaco WA 6008
Registered office (Singapore)	82 Ubi Avenue 4 ,#06-04 Edward Boustead Centre Singapore 408832
Registered office (Australia)	SmallCap Corporate Pty Ltd Suite 6, 295 Rokeby Road Subiaco WA 6008
Principal place of business	82 Ubi Avenue 4 ,#06-04 Edward Boustead Centre Singapore 408832
Share registrar	Link Market Services Limited Level 4, Central Park 152-158 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000
Auditors	Kong, Lim & Partners LLP Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants 13A MacKenzie Road Singapore 228676 Partner in charge: Lim Yeong Seng
Stock exchange listing	Digimatic Group Ltd. 's shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code: DMC)
Website	www.digimaticgroup.com

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited consolidated financial statements of **Digimatic Group Ltd.** (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2016.

1. Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 March 2016 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and changes in equity of the Company for the 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.

2. Directors

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

Ivan Ong Shao Kuang
Zane Robert Lewis
Clive Tan Che Koon
Lim Hui Jie

3. Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares or debentures

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 object is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

4. Directors' interests in shares or debentures

According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act"), the directors of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations except as stated below:

Name of directors	Direct interest: At the beginning of financial year	Direct interest: At the end of financial year	Deemed interest: At the beginning of financial year	Deemed interest: At the end of financial year
The Company				
Ivan Ong Shao Kuang	-	60,830,000	-	-
Zane Robert Lewis	-	10,000	-	20,000*
Clive Tan Che Koon	-	-	-	66,251,000**
Lim Hui Jie	-	20,000,000	-	-

Notes:
* Held in the name of Smallcap Corporate Pty Ltd and Odds On Pty Ltd equally
** Held in the name of 8 Business Pte Ltd

There was no change in any of the above-mentioned interests in the Company between the end of the financial year and 23 May 2016.

5. Share options

There were no share options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

6. Auditor

Kong, Lim & Partners LLP has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors,

Lim Hui Jie Director	Ivan Ong Shao Kuang Director

Singapore, 23 May 2016

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KLP
KONG, LIM & PARTNERS LLP
Chartered Accountants of Singapore

Independent auditor's report to the members of Digimatic Group Ltd.

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Digimatic Group Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2016, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group and the statement of changes in equity of the Company for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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KONG, LIM & PARTNERS LLP
Chartered Accountants of Singapore

Independent auditor's report to the members of Digimatic Group Ltd. (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 March 2016 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and the changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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 and by those subsidiary corporations incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

KONG, LIM & PARTNERS LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore, 23 May 2016

Digimatic Group Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Statements of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2016

	Note	Group		Company	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		S$	S$	S$	S$
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4	466,426	-	11,349	-
Intangible assets	5	3,619,771	-	38,007	-
Investment in subsidiaries	6	-	-	3,616,819	-
		4,086,197	-	3,666,175	-
Current assets					
Inventories	7	4,325	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	8	2,642,651	4,250	1,587,612	4,250
Prepayment		80,021	-	4,046	-
Fixed deposits	9	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-
Cash and cash equivalents	10	9,582,988	-	7,213,976	-
		17,309,985	4,250	13,805,634	4,250
Total assets		21,396,182	4,250	17,471,809	4,250
Equity/(capital deficiency) and liabilities					
Share capital	11	17,332,503	4,250	17,332,503	4,250
Accumulated profits/(losses)		90,585	(765,910)	(762,561)	(765,910)
Foreign currency translation reserve	12	(1,592)	-	-	-
		17,421,496	(761,660)	16,569,942	(761,660)
Non-controlling interest		312,449	-	-	-
Total equity/(capital deficiency)		17,733,945	(761,660)	16,569,942	(761,660)
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	13	2,396,414	765,910	901,427	765,910
Provision for reinstatement cost	14	50,000	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	15	884,868	-	-	-
Provision for income tax		155,548	-	-	-
		3,486,830	765,910	901,427	765,910
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	21	175,407	-	440	-
		175,407	-	440	-
Total liabilities		3,662,237	765,910	901,867	765,910
Total equity/(capital deficiency) and liabilties		21,396,182	4,250	17,471,809	4,250

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

Digimatic Group Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	01.4.2015 to 31.3.2016	03.3.2015 to 31.3.2015
		S$	S$
Revenue	16	9,081,883	-
Cost of sales		(5,143,406)	-
Gross profit		3,938,477	-
Other income	17	918,646	-
Other items of expense			
Administrative expenses		(3,749,423)	(765,910)
Finance expenses	18	(8,750)	-
Profit/(loss) before tax	19	1,098,950	(765,910)
Income tax expense	21	(75,930)	-
Profit/(loss) after tax		1,023,020	(765,910)
Other comprehensive income:			
Foreign currency translation		(1,592)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year/period, net of tax		(1,592)	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year/period		1,021,428	(765,910)
Total profit/(loss) after tax attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		856,495	(765,910)
Non-controlling interest		166,525	-
		1,023,020	(765,910)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		854,903	(765,910)
Non-controlling interest		166,525	-
		1,021,428	(765,910)
Earnings per share (cents per share)			
Basic	22	0.20	-
Diluted	22	0.20	-

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

	Attributable to the equity holder of the Company					
	Share capital	Accumulated profits/ (losses)	Foreign currency translation reserve	Shareholder's equity	Non-controlling interest	Total equity/ (capital deficiency)
	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
Group						
Balance at 3 March 2015 (date of incorporation)	2,122	-	-	2,122	-	2,122
Issuance of shares (Note 11)	2,128	-	-	2,128	-	2,128
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(765,910)	-	(765,910)	-	(765,910)
Balance at 31 March 2015	4,250	(765,910)	-	(761,660)	-	(761,660)
Issuance of shares (Note 11)	18,439,223	-	-	18,439,223	-	18,439,223
Share issuance expenses (Note 11)	(1,110,970)	-	-	(1,110,970)	-	(1,110,970)
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	145,924	145,924
Profit for the year	-	856,495	-	856,495	166,525	1,023,020
Other comprehensive income						
Foreign currency translation	-	-	(1,592)	(1,592)	-	(1,592)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	856,495	(1,592)	854,903	166,525	1,021,428
Balance at 31 March 2016	17,332,503	90,585	(1,592)	17,421,496	312,449	17,733,945

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

	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Total equity/ (capital deficiency)
	S$	S$	S$
Company			
Balance at 3 March 2015 (date of incorporation)	2,122	-	2,122
Issuance of shares (Note 11)	2,128	-	2,128
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(765,910)	(765,910)
Balance at 31 March 2015	4,250	(765,910)	(761,660)
Issuance of shares (Note 11)	18,439,223	-	18,439,223
Share issuance expenses (Note 11)	(1,110,970)	-	(1,110,970)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,349	3,349
Balance at 31 March 2016	17,332,503	(762,561)	16,569,942

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

Digimatic Group Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

	01.4.2015 to 31.3.2016	03.3.2015 to 31.3.2015
	S$	S$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,098,950	(765,910)
Adjustment for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	39,065	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	85,405	-
Interest expenses	8,750	-
Provision for reinstatement cost	50,000	
Provision for unutlise leave	49,387	
Currency realignment	(2,290)	-
Gain from bargain purchase	(59,036)	-
Interest income	(16,910)	-
Waiver of loan from shareholder	(520,000)	-
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	733,321	(765,910)
Working capital changes in:		
Inventories	26,285	-
Trade and other receivables	(1,097,953)	-
Prepayment	1,571	-
Trade and other payables	(664,286)	765,910
Unearned revenue	329,499	-
Cash flows used in operations	(671,563)	-
Income tax paid	(12,538)	-
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(684,101)	-
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired	943,648	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(530,688)	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(280,988)	-
Fixed deposits	(5,000,000)	-
Interest received	23	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(4,868,005)	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of shares	16,389,814	-
Share issuance costs	(1,110,970)	-
Repayment of borrowings	(135,000)	-
Interest paid	(8,750)	-
Net cash flows generated from financing activities	15,135,094	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	9,582,988	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year financial year /at incorporation date	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year/period (Note 10)	9,582,988	-

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

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

1. General

Digimatic Group Ltd (the “Company”) is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore and is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at 82 Ubi Avenue 4, #06-04, Edward Boustead Centre, Singapore 408832.

With effect from 19 May 2015, the name of the Company was changed from CPA Digital Media Group Ltd. to Digimatic Group Ltd..

The principal activities of the Company is an investment holding company, development of other software and programming activities.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS).

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

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar (SGD or S$).

2.2 Adoption of new and revised standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial period except in current financial year, the Group has adpted all the new and revised standards which are relevant to the Group and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2015. The adoption of theses standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Group has not adopted the following standards applicable to the Group that have been issued but not yet effective.

Description	*Effective for annual periods beginning on or after*
Amendments to FRS 16 & FRS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	1 January 2016
Improvements to FRSs (November 2014)	
Amendments to FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 19 Employee Benefits	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 1: Disclosure Initiative	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 110, FRS 112 & FRS 28: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	1 January 2016
FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2017
FRS 109 Financial Instruments	1 January 2018

Except for FRS115, the directors expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

<u>FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers</u>

FRS 115 establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under FRS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in FRS 115 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognising revenue when the promised goods and services are transferred to the customer i.e. when performance obligations are satisfied.

Key issues for the Group include identifying performance obligations, accounting for contract modifications, applying the constraint to variable consideration, evaluating significant financing components, measuring progress toward satisfaction of a performance obligation, recognising contract cost assets and addressing disclosure requirements.

Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with early adoption permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact of FRS 115 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

2.4 Basis of consolidation and business combinations

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements of the subsidiaries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting date as the Company. Consistent accounting policies are applied to like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Basis of consolidation and business combinations (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- de-recognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost;
- de-recognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- de-recognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss;
- re-classifies the Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for by applying 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 deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognised in profit or loss.

The Group elects for each individual business combination, whether non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation, is recognised on the acquisition date at fair value, or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Other components of non-controlling interests are measured at their acquisition date fair value, unless another measurement basis is required by another FRS.

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 Group'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.

2.5 Transactions with non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interest represents the equity in subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to owners of the Company.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. In such circumstances, the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Foreign currency

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

a) Transaction and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries 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 end of the reporting 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 end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss except for exchange differences arising on monetary items that form part of the Group's net investment in foreign operations are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and accumulated under foreign currency translation reserve in equity. The foreign currency translation reserve is reclassified from equity to profit or loss of the Group on disposal of the foreign operation.

b) Consolidated financial statements

For consolidation purpose, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into SGD at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period and their profit or loss are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Computers	3
Furniture and fittings	3 -5
Office equipment	3
Production equipment	3
Renovation	3

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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 gain or loss on de-recognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.8 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 either finite or indefinite.

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.

Software application under development is not amortised. Amortisation will be provided when the software application is put into use.

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 derecognised.

a) Goodwill

Goodwill is measured as described in Note 6. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, being the operating segments (Note 29).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Intangible assets (continued)

b) Brands

The brands were acquired in business combinations. The useful lives of the brands are estimated to be indefinite because based on the current market share of the brands, management believes there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the brands are expected to generate net cash inflows for the Group.

c) Development costs

Development costs arising from development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Group 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 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. Development costs have a finite useful life and are amortised over the period of expected sales from the related project (ranging from 3 to 5 years) on a straight line basis.

d) Software

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use
- management intends to complete the software and use or sell it
- there is an ability to use or sell the software
- it can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available, and
- the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

2.9 Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Group. The Group 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.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment losses.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group 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 required, the Group 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 or group 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.

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.

2.11 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the first-in first-out method and includes all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When necessary, allowance in provided for damaged, obsolete and slow moving items to adjust the carrying value of inventories to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

2.12 Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

a) Financial assets

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Loans and receivables

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables, fixed deposits and cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits.

De-recognition

A financial asset is de-recognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition 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 has been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

b) Financial liabilities (continued)

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 rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Such financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables.

De-recognition

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

2.13 Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses whether the objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial assets, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial asset is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account, the amounts charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying amount of the financial asset.

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has incurred, the Group considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost (continued)

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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.

Provision 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. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.16 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

a) Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognise when the final products have been delivered.

b) Sale of goods

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised upon the transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods to the buyer and the amount of revenue and cost incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

c) Commission income

Commission income is recognised when the corresponding service is provided.

d) Programme fees

Programme fees are recognised over the period of programme. Amount of fees relating to future periods are included in unearned revenue.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Government grants

Government grant are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Grants related to income are presented as a credit in profit or loss under other income.

2.18 Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plans

The Group participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the country in which it has operations. In particular, the Group makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the year in which the related service is performed.

b) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2.19 Operating leases

As lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

As lessor

Leases where the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same bases as rental income.

2.20 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 substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period, in the countries where the Group 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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, the 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 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.

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 income 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.

b) Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Taxes (continued)

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 statement of financial position.

2.21 Share capital and share issuance expenses

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.

3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of the Group's consolidated 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 reporting date. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

3.1 Judgements made in applying accounting polices

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

a) Determination of functional currency

The Group measures foreign currency transactions in the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries. In determining the functional currencies of the entities in the Group, 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 determines the sales prices of its goods and services. The functional currencies of the entities in the Group are determined based on management's assessment of the economic environment in which the entities operate and the entities' process of determining sales prices. Management has assessed that prices are mainly denominated and settled in the respective local currency. Therefore, management concluded that the functional currency of the entities of the Group is their respective local currency.

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

3.1 Judgements made in applying accounting polices (continued)

b) Determination of functional currency

The Group measures foreign currency transactions in the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries. In determining the functional currencies of the entities in the Group, 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 determines the sales prices of its goods and services. The functional currencies of the entities in the Group are determined based on management's assessment of the economic environment in which the entities operate and the entities' process of determining sales prices. Management has assessed that prices are mainly denominated and settled in the respective local currency. Therefore, management concluded that the functional currency of the entities of the Group is their respective local currency.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation of uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Group 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 Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The useful life of an item of property, plant and equipment is estimated at the time the asset is acquired and is based on historical experience with similar assets and takes into account anticipated technological or other changes. If changes occur more rapidly than anticipated or the asset experiences unexpected level of wear and tear, the useful life will be adjusted accordingly. The carrying amount of the Group's plant and equipment at 31 March 2016 was S$466,426 (2015: Nil).

b) Impairment of intangible assets

As disclosed in Note 5 to the financial statements, the recoverable amounts of the cash generating units which goodwill and brands have been allocated to are determined based on value in use calculations. The value in use calculations are based on a discounted cash flow models. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. The key assumptions applied in the determination of the value in use including a sensitivity analysis, are disclosed and further explained in Note 5 to the financial statements.

The carrying amount of the intangible assets as at 31 March 2016 for the Group and the Company is S$3,619,771 and S$38,007 (2015: Nil and Nil).

3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

c) Impairment of loans and receivables

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. Factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments are objective evidence of impairment. In determining whether there is objective evidence of impairment, the Group considers whether there is observable data indicating that there have been significant changes in the debtor's payment ability or whether there have been significant changes with adverse effect in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the debtor operates in.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The carrying amount of the Group's loans and receivables at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements.

4. Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Production equipment	Renovation	Total
	S$	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**
Group						
Cost						
At 3 March 2015 (date of incorporation) and at 31 March 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	39,361	30,015	8,559	-	402,754	480,689
Acquisition of subsidiaries	33,118	9,088	7,722	11,487	9,755	71,170
Exchange differences	(111)	(5)	-	-	-	(116)
At 31 March 2016	72,368	39,098	16,281	11,487	412,509	551,743
Accumulated depreciation						
At 3 March 2015 (date of incorporation) and at 31 March 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	18,436	7,755	2,656	413	56,145	85,405
Exchange differences	(86)	(2)	-	-	-	(88)
At 31 March 2016	18,350	7,753	2,656	413	56,145	85,317
Net carrying amount						
At 31 March 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	54,018	31,345	13,625	11,074	356,364	466,426

4. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Computer	Furniture and fittings	Total
	S$	S$	S$
Company			
Cost			
At 3 March 2015 (date of incorporation) and 31 March 2015	-	-	-
Additions	10,304	2,400	12,704
At 31 March 2016	10,304	2,400	12,704
Accumulated depreciation			
At 3 March 2015 (date of incorporation) and 31 March 2015	-	-	-
Depreciation	1,288	67	1,355
At 31 March 2016	1,288	67	1,355
Net carrying amount			
At 31 March 2015	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	9,016	2,333	11,349

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Brands	Trademark	Computer software	Development cost – work in progress	Total
	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
Group						
Cost						
At 3 March 2015 (date of incorporation) and 31 March 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	38,007	103,450	139,531	280,988
Acquisition of subsidiaries	2,320,895	1,024,435	-	32,518	-	3,377,848
At 31 March 2016	2,320,895	1,024,435	38,007	135,968	139,531	3,658,836
Accumulated amortisation						
At 3 March 2015 (date of incorporation) and 31 March 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	-	-	-	39,065	-	39,065
At 31 March 2016	-	-	-	39,065	-	39,065
Net carrying amount						
At 31 March 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	2,320,895	1,024,435	38,007	96,903	139,531	3,619,771

5. Intangible assets (continued)

	Trade mark	Total
	S$	**S$**
Company		
Cost		
At 3 March 2015 (date of incorporation) and 31 March 2015	-	-
Additions	38,007	38,007
At 31 March 2016	38,007	38,007
Accumulated amortisation		
At 3 March 2015 (date of incorporation) and 31 March 2015	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
At 31 March 2016	-	-
Net carrying amount		
At 31 March 2015	-	-
At 31 March 2016	38,007	38,007

Brands

Brands relate to “Wewe” and “ShangCommerce” (acquired during the year) brand names for the Group’s Media and Solutions businesses.

Trademarks

Trademarks relate to the source code relating to the operating system of the e-commerce platform. The source code covers both the front-end and back-end aspects of the e-commerce platform, enabling a user friendly platform and scalability of the e-commerce platform. The quality of its e-commerce marketplance and its underlying soruce code, has been acknwoleged by Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore(“IDA”) to be designated as one of the three approved service providers for e-commerce Call for Collaboration (“CFC”). The source code has been internally developed by Shangcommerce IT team since 2014.

Development costs

Development costs relates to the development of software application which has yet to be completed. As mention in Note 2.8, Development costs have a finite useful life and are amortised over the period of expected sales from the related project (ranging from 3 to 5 years) on a straight line basis.

5. Intangible assets (continued)

Impairment testing of goodwill and brands

Goodwill and brands acquired through business combinations have been allocated to two cash-generating units (CGU), which are also the reportable operating segments, for impairment testing as follows:

- Media
- Solutions

The carrying amounts of goodwill and brands allocated to each CGU are as follows:

	Media segment		Solutions segment		Total	
	31.3.2016	31.3.2015	31.3.2016	31.3.2015	31.3.2016	31.3.2015
	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
Goodwill	1,543,477	-	777,418	-	2,320,895	-
Brands	407,814	-	616,621	-	1,024,435	

The recoverable amounts of the CGUs have been determined based on value in use calculations using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a four-year period. The pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections and the forecasted growth rates used to extrapolate cash flow projections beyond the four-year period are as follows:

	Media segment		Solutions segment	
	31.3.2016	31.3.2015	31.3.2016	31.3.2015
Growth rates	3% - 13%	-	13%	-
Pre-tax discount rates	14% - 17%	-	15%	-

Key assumptions used in the value in use calculation

The calculations of value in use for both the CGUs are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

Budgeted gross margins – Gross margins are based on average values achieved in the four years preceding the start of the budget period. These are increased over the budget period for anticipated efficiency improvements. An increase of 13% per annum has been applied.

Growth rates – The forecasted growth rates are based on the Singapore's expected long term real growth rate of between 2% and 4% according to Ministry of Trade and Industry of Singapore and also based on Euromonitor's forecasts of a 13% CAGR for online retail revenue over 2014 to 2017.

Pre-tax discount rates – Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, regarding the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets which have not been incorporated in the cash flows estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and its operating segment and 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 Group's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest bearing borrowings the Group is obliged to service.

5. Intangible assets (continued)

Key assumptions used in the value in use calculation (continued)

Market share assumptions – These assumptions are important because, as well as using management's estimate for growth rates (as noted above), management assesses how the CGUs' position, relative to its competitors, might change over the budget period. Management expects the Group's share of the solutions and media market to be stable over the budget period.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

Management believes that no reasonably possible changes in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the unit to materiality exceed its recoverable amount.

6. Investment in subsidiaries

	Company	
	2016	**2015**
	S$	**S$**
Shares, at cost	1,049,757	-
Issuance of shares for acquisition of subsidiaries	2,049,409	-
	3,099,166	-

a) Composition of the Group

The Group has the following investment in subsidiaries.

Name	**Principal place of business**	**Principal activties**	**Proportion (%) of ownership interest**	
			2016	**2015**
			%	**%**
Held by the Company				
AP Media Private Limited	Singapore	Motion picture/video production	51	-
Digimatic Media Private Limited	Singapore	Conducting business courses	100	-
Digimatic Solutions Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Business and management consultancy, E-commerce	100	-
Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Advertising activities	100	-

All the subsidiaries are audited by Kong, Lim & Partners LLP, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, Singapore.

6. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

b) Interest in subsidiaries with material non-controlling interest (NCI)

The Group has the following subsidiary that has NCI that are material to the Group.

Name	Principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest held by non-controlling interest	Profit/(Loss) allocated to NCI during the reporting period S$	Accumulated NCI at the end of reporting period S$	Dividend paid to NCI S$
31 March 2016:					
AP Media Private Limited	Singapore	49%	166,525	312,449	-

There was no significant restriction on the acquisition of the subsidiary.

c) Summarised financial information about subsidiary with material NCI

Summarised financial information including goodwill on acquisition and consolidation adjustments but before intercompany eliminations of subsidiaries with material noncontrolling interests are as follows:

Summarised statement of financial position

	AP Media Private Limited 2016 S$
Current	
Assets	759,405
Liabilities	(177,855)
Net current assets	581,550
Non-current	
Assets	56,102
Net non-current assets	56,102
Net assets	637,652

Summarised statement of comprehensive income

	AP Media Private Limited 2016 S$
Revenue	1,273,866
Profit before income tax	591,308
Income tax expenses	(102,460)
Total comprehensive income for the year	488,848

6. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

d) Acquisition of subsidiary

i) On 23 May 2015 (the "acquisition date"), the Group acquired 100% equity interest in Digimatic Media Private Limited (formerly known as CPA Academy Pte. Ltd.), a private limited company incorporated in Singapore. The principal activities of Digimatic Media Private Limited are those of providing training courses, lead generation marketing, and conducting online lead generation for clients.

The acquisition of Digimatic Media Private Limited is due to the Group sees value creation potential in expanding Digimatic Media's seminar offerings regionally, including Malaysia and Indonesia. The acquisition of Digimatic Media Private Limited offers synergy to the Group, as the Group will leverage on Digimatic Media Private Limited's customer list and organisational experience in conducting seminars and other seminar courses in South East Asia.

ii) On 29 May 2015 (the "acquisition date"), the Group acquired 100% equity interest in Digimatic Solutions Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Shang Market Pte. Ltd.), a private limited company incorporated in Singapore. The principal activities of Digimatic Solutions Pte. Ltd. are those providing technology and platforms for brands to initiate e-commerce and online sales.

The acquisition of Digimatic Solutions Pte. Ltd. is due to the Group sees potential in value creation, scaling into ShangCommerce's e-commerce services offering to mainstream merchants and business owners. The acquisition of ShangCommerce also offers synergy with the Group, as the latter are able to leverage on the former's consulting services to assist its merchant costomers base in promoting entrepreneurship.

iii) On 20 July 2015 (the "acquisition date"), the Group acquire 100% equity interest in Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd., a private limited company incorporated in Singapore. The principal activities of Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd. are those of internet advertising with the aim to provide clients with lead generation and client acquisition services.

The acquisition of Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd. is due to the Group sees value creation potential in expanding Wewe's team size to provide more lead generation and client acquisition services to a larger client base. The acquisition of Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd. also offers synergy for the control over advertising costs, coupled with acquiring and additional stream of revenue from selling and spaces.

iv) On 29 February 2016 (the "acquisition date"), the Group acquire 51% equity interest in AP Media Private Limited, a private limited company incorporated in Singapore for an initial consideration of S$800,000. The final price will be determined at 51% on the earnings as reflected in the audited accounts. The estimated amount of payable is S$767,410.

The acquisition of AP Media Private Limited brings many synergy to the Group and further extends the product offering of Digimatic Solutions to its clients. Many Digimatic's clients are broadening their digital and social marketing to include video rich delivery mechanisms and the AP Media acquisition will enable Digimatic Solutions to complement its current product range with customised video advertising.

6. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

d) Acquisition of subsidiary (continued)

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Digimatic Media Private Limited, Digimatic Solutions Pte. Ltd., Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd. and AP Media Private Limited as at the acquisition date were:

	Fair value recognised on acquisition				
	Digimatic Media Private Limited	**Digimatic Solutions Pte. Ltd.**	**Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd.**	**AP Media Private Limited**	**Total**
	S$	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**
Property, plant and equipment	4,125	33,820	7,426	58,317	103,688
Intangible assets	-	616,621	407,814	-	1,024,435
Inventories	-	30,610	-	-	30,610
Trade and other receivables	179,273	480,337	454,220	409,730	1,523,560
Prepayment	11,657	-	69,935	-	81,592
Cash and cash equivalents	761,425	500,496	480,927	800	1,743,648
	956,480	1,661,884	1,420,322	468,847	4,507,533
Deferred income tax	(107)	(104,826)	(70,823)	-	(175,756)
Trade and other payables	(311,561)	(742,755)	(999,435)	(129,241)	(2,182,992)
Unearned revenue	(402,351)	(153,017)	-	-	(555,368)
Provision for income tax	(8,205)	-	(42,527)	(41,801)	(92,533)
	(722,224)	(1,000,598)	(1,112,785)	(171,042)	(3,006,649)
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	234,256	661,286	307,537	297,805	1,500,884
Non-controlling interest measured at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of subsidiary's net idenfiable assets	-	-	-	(145,924)	(145,924)
Goodwill arising from acquisition	-	777,418	127,948	1,415,529	2,320,895
Discount arising from acquisition	(59,036)	-	-	-	(59,036)
	175,220	1,438,704	435,485	1,567,410	3,616,819
<u>Consideration transferred for the acquisition of the subsidiaries</u>					
Cash paid	-	-	-	800,000	800,000
Deferred cash settlement	-	-	-	767,410	767,410
Equity instruments issued	175,220*	1,438,704**	435,485***	-	2,049,409
Total consideration transferred	175,220	1,438,704	435,485	1,567,410	3,616,819

* 434,100,000 ordinary share of Digimatic Group Ltd.
** 80,254,000 ordinary share of Digimatic Group Ltd.
*** 8,400,000 ordinary share of Digimatic Group Ltd.

6. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

d) Acquisition of subsidiary (continued)

	Fair value recognized on acquisition				
	Digimatic Media Private Limited	**Digimatic Solutions Pte. Ltd.**	**Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd.**	**AP Media Private Limited**	**Total**
	S$	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**
Effect of the acquisition of subsidiaries on cash flows					
Total consideration	175,220	1,438,704	435,485	1,567,410	3,616,819
Less: deferred cash settlement	-	-	-	(767,410)	(767,410)
non-cash consideration	(175,220)	(1,438,704)	(435,485)	-	(2,049,409)
Consideration settled in cash	-	-	-	800,000	800,000
Less: Cash and cash equivalents of subsidiaries acquired	(761,425)	(500,496)	(480,927)	(800)	(1,743,648)
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	761,425	500,496	480,927	(799,200)	943,648

Equity instruments issued as part of consideration transferred

In connection with the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Digimatic Media Private Limited, Digimatic Solutions Pte. Ltd., Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd., Digimatic Group Ltd. issued 522,754,000 ordinary shares with a fair value of S$0.0004, S$0.0179 and S$0.0518 per share respectively. The fair value of these shares is the agreed price of the shares at the acquisition date.

Contingent consideration arrangement

As part of the purchase agreement with the previous shareholder of AP Media Private Limited, a contingent consideration has been agreed. Additional cash payments shall be payable to the previous owner of AP Media Private Limited in addition to the S$800,000 initial payment. The balance will be paid based on the audited accounts of the Company for the financial year ending 31 March 2016. The final price will be determined at 51% on the earnings as reflected in the audited accounts. The estimated amount of payable is S$767,410.

Trade and other receivables acquired

Total trade other receivables acquired with fair value of S$1,523,560 is expected to be collected.

Discount arising from acquisition

A discount from acquisition of S$59,036 has been recognised as other comprehensive income in the current financial period. The discount recognised is not expected to be taxable for income tax purposes.

Goodwill arising from acquisition

The goodwill of S$2,320,895 comprises the value of strengthening the Group’s market position in Singapore, improved resilience to sector specific volatilities, and cost reduction syngeries expected to arise from the acquisition. None of the goodwill recognised is expected to be deducible for income tax purposes.

6. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

d) Acquisition of subsidiary (continued)

Impact of the acquisition on profit and loss

From the acquisition date, the immediate subsidiaries have contributed S$800,510 of other income and S$853,146 to the Group's profit for the financial year. If the business combination had taken place on 1 April 2015, the Group's revenue would have been S$1,346,002 and the Group's profit, net of tax would have been S$1,146,898.

7. Inventories

The inventories comprise of portable LED photo booth.

8. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Trade receivables				
- related companies	150,050	-	-	-
- third parties	1,583,540	-	-	-
Other receivables	318,843	-	22,505	-
Amount due from directors	405,130	-	-	-
Amount due from subsidiaries	-	-	1,564,702	-
Amount due from shareholder	-	4,250	-	4,250
Deposits	142,189	-	405	-
Ubilled revenue	42,899	-	-	-
Total trade and other receivables	2,642,651	4,250	1,587,612	4,250
Add: Fixed deposits (Note 9)	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)	9,582,988	-	7,213,976	-
Total loans and receivables	17,225,639	4,250	13,801,588	4,250

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non interest bearing and are generally on 0-180 days term.

Trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Australian Dollar	405	-	405	-
Malaysia Ringgit	21,851	-	-	-
Singapore Dollar	2,382,844	4,250	1,587,207	4,250
United State Dollar	237,551	-	-	-
	2,642,651	4,250	1,587,612	4,250

8. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Trade receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Group has trade receivables that are past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired. These trade receivables are unsecured and the analysis of their aging at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Less than 30 days	280,478	-	-	-
31 to 60 days	203,970	-	-	-
61 to 90 days	42,730	-	-	-
More than 90 days	75,480	-	-	-
	602,658	-	-	-

Amount due from directors are non-trade, unsecured, interest-free and with no fixed terms of repayment.

Amount due from subsidiaries are non-trade, unsecured, interest-free and with no fixed terms of repayment except for amount due from subsidiary amounting to S$900,000 with interest bearing of 5% and repayment within one year.

Amount due from shareholder is non-trade, unsecured, interest-free and with no fixed terms of repayment.

9. Fixed deposits

Fixed deposits had maturity of more than three months and had a weighted average effective interest rate of 1.34% per annum.

Fixed deposits are denominated in Singapore Dollar.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Cash on hand	1,912	-	326	-
Cash at banks	3,581,076	-	1,213,650	-
Fixed deposits	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	-
	9,582,988	-	7,213,976	-

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Fixed deposits had maturity of three months and had a weighted average effective interest rate of 0.89% per annum.

10. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Australian Dollar	587,766	-	587,766	-
Singapore Dollar	8,817,134	-	6,624,785	-
United States Dollar	178,088	-	1,425	-
	9,582,988	-	7,213,976	-

11. Share capital

	Group and Company			
	01.4.2015 to 31.3.2016		03.3.2015 to 31.3.2015	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
		S$		S$
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares				
At beginning of financial year/period	4,250	4,250	2,122	2,122
Issuance of shares	160,905,750	16,389,814	2,128	2,128
Issued for acquisition of subsidiary	522,754,000	2,049,409	-	-
Share issuance expense	-	(1,110,970)	-	-
At end of financial year/period	683,664,000	17,332,503	4,250	4,250

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.

12. Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve represents exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations whose functional currencies are different from that of the Group's presentation currency.

13. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
	S$	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**
Trade payables				
- related company	7,062	-	-	-
- third parties	248,634	-	-	-
Other payable	189,329	-	61,111	-
Accruals	1,207,456	765,910	838,540	765,910
Amount due to directors	426,650	-	-	-
Amount due to subsidiaries	-	-	1,776	-
GST payable	123,620	-	-	-
Deposit from customer	193,663	-	-	-
Total trade and other payables and total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,396,414	765,910	901,427	765,910

Trade payables

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally payable based on agreed terms between the parties.

Non-trade payables

Non-trade payables are unsecured, interest free, repayable within one year and are to be settled in cash.

Amount due to directors and subsidiaries are non-trade, unsecured, interest-free and with no fixed terms of repayment.

Trade and other payables are denominated in in the following currencies:

	Group		Company	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
	S$	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**
Austrialian Dollar	20,208	455,265	19,609	455,265
Singapore Dollar	1,710,111	310,645	881,818	310,645
United States Dollar	666,095	-	-	-
	2,396,414	765,910	901,427	765,910

14. Provision for reinstatement cost

Provision pertains to the estimated costs of dismantlement, removal or restoration of property, plant and equipment arising from the acquisition or use of assets, which are capitalised and included in the cost of property, plant and equipment.

15. Unearned revenue

This represents revenue received from customers but not yet recognised to the profit or loss due to service not yet rendered as at repoting date.

16. Revenue

	Group	
	01.4.2015 to 31.3.2016	**03.3.2015 to 31.3.2015**
	S$	**S$**
Rendering of services	1,404,941	-
Sale of goods	484,970	-
Commission income	2,416,130	-
Programme fees	4,775,842	-
	9,081,883	-

17. Other income

The following items have been included in arriving at other income:

	Group	
	01.4.2015 to 31.3.2016	**03.3.2015 to 31.3.2015**
	S$	**S$**
Foreign exchange differences (net)	30,816	-
Gain from bargain purchase	59,036	-
Interest income	16,910	-
PIC and SME grants	137,599	-
Waiver of loan from shareholder	520,000	-

18. Finance expenses

	Group	
	01.4.2015 to 31.3.2016	**03.3.2015 to 31.3.2015**
	S$	**S$**
Interest on loan	8,750	-

19. Profit/(loss) before tax

The following items have been included in arriving at profit/(loss) before tax:

	Group	
	01.4.2015 to 31.3.2016	**03.3.2015 to 31.3.2015**
	S$	**S$**
Advertising fees	1,412,692	-
Audit fee paid/payable to auditor of the company	51,486	40,660
Over accrual of audit fee in prior year	(40,660)	-
Credit card/NETS charges	180,306	-
Online marketing expenses	1,143,846	-
Others COS	740,360	-
Professional fees	68,674	725,250
Professional fee payable to auditor's network firm	7,000	-
Rental	259,828	-
Speakers fees	1,229,621	-
Staff and related costs (Note 20)	2,887,266	-

20. Staff and related costs

	Group	
	01.4.2015 to 31.3.2016	**03.3.2015 to 31.3.2015**
	S$	**S$**
Directors' remuneration		
Directors' fee	37,500	-
Salaries	199,136	-
CPF contribution	20,148	-
Commission	219,361	-
Allowances	33,799	-
	509,944	-
Staff costs		
Salaries	1,473,723	-
Bonus	20,800	-
CPF contribution	183,872	-
Commission	578,967	-
Allowances and benefits	119,960	-
	2,377,322	-
	2,887,266	-

21. Income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense recognised in profit or loss for the years ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 were:

	Group	
	01.4.2015 to 31.3.2016	**03.3.2015 to 31.3.2015**
	S$	**S$**
Current year		
- Current income tax	76,277	-
- Deferred tax	(347)	-
	75,930	-

The reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Group	
	01.4.2015 to 31.3.2016	**03.3.2015 to 31.3.2015**
	S$	**S$**
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,098,950	(765,910)
Tax at 17%	186,821	(130,205)
Non taxable items	(100,489)	-
Non deductible items	(3,794)	130,205
Partial income tax exemption	(6,608)	-
	75,930	-

At the end of the reporting period, the Group has unutilised capital allowances of approximately S$118,344 (2015: S$159,743) that are available for offset against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose, for which no deferred tax asset is recognised due to uncertainty of its recoverability. The use of these tax losses is subject to the agreement of the tax authorties and compliance with certain provisions of the tax legislation. There was no expiry date on the unutilised capital allowances.

Deferred tax liability

	Group	
	01.4.2015 to 31.3.2016	**03.3.2015 to 31.3.2015**
	S$	**S$**
Difference in depreciation of property, plant and equipment for tax purposes	1,167	-
Fair value adjustments on acquisition of subsidiaries	174,240	-
	175,407	-

22. Earnings per share

The basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing profit net of tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares during the financial year.

The following table reflect the profit and share data used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended 31 March 2016:

	Group
	01.4.2015 to 31.3.2016
	S$
Profit net of tax used in the computation of earnings per share	856,495

	Group
	01.4.2015 to 31.3.2016
	No. of shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	418,170,860

23. Related party transactions

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the Group and related parties took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial year/period.

	Group	
	01.4.2015 to 31.3.2016	03.3.2015 to 31.3.2015
	S$	S$
Revenue:		
Rendering of services to related companies	330,829	-
Expenses:		
Purchases from related companies	101,736	-
Interest expense charged by related companies	8,750	-

Related companies:

These are subsidiaries and associates of Digimatic Group Ltd. and its subsidiaries, excluding entities within the Group.

Key management compensation

Directors' remuneration is disclosed in Note 20. There are no other key management personnel in the Company other than the directors

24. Commitments and contigencies

Operating lease commitments

The Group have entered into commercial leases on rental of offices. The lease has average life of 3 years with renewal option included in the contracts. There are no restrictions places upon the Group by entering into these leases.

Future minimum rental payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at the end of reporting period are as follows:

	Group	
	01.4.2015 to 31.3.2016	**03.3.2015 to 31.3.2015**
	S$	**S$**
Not later than one year	243,768	-
Later than one year but not later than 5 years	236,385	-
More than 5 years	124,971	-
	605,124	-

Minimum lease payments recognised as expense in the income statement for the financial period ended 31 March 2016 amounted to S$111,876 (2015: NIL).

Other commitments

In the last quarter of the financial year ended 31 March 2016, the Group has entered into agreements with seven Singapore and Malaysian clients to secure additional marketing contracts. The agreement provides to collaborate with the clients to providers of various seminars and events in Singapore and Malaysia.

The Group undertakes digital marketing on behalf of clients and is remunerated under CPA (“Cost per Acquisition”) methodology whereby the Group is paid when successful outcome is achieved through the marketing activities.

Contingent liabilities

Except as disclosed in the financial statements, the Group does not have any significant contingent liability at the end of the financial year.

25. Fair values

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value.

Other receivables, amount due from shareholder, fixed deposits, cash and cash equivalents and other payables

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

Trade receivables and trade payables

The carrying amounts of these receivables and payables approximate their fair values as they are subject to normal trade credit terms.

26. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group and the Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the directors. It is and has been throughout the current and previous financial year the Group's policy that no derivatives shall be undertaken.

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

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Group's and the Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables.

The Group's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Group monitored the receivable balances on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

26. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Exposure to credit risk

The Group determines concentrations of credit risk by monitoring the industry sector profile of its trade receivables on an ongoing basis. The credit risk concentration profile of the Group's trade receivables at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	Group			
	2016	**% of total**	**2015**	**% of total**
	S$		**S$**	
By industry sectors:				
Media	1,132,000	65	-	-
Solutions	601,590	35	-	-
	1,733,590	100	-	-

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are with creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Group. Cash and cash equivalents are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 8.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group or the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group's and the Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's and the Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities. The Group's and the Company's operations are financed mainly through equity. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Group and the Company.

26. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

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

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	One year or less
	S$	**S$**	**S$**
Group			
31 March 2016			
Financial assets:			
Trade and other receivables	2,642,651	2,642,651	2,642,651
Fixed deposits	5,000,000	5,056,091	5,056,091
Cash and cash equivalents	9,582,988	9,596,338	9,596,338
Total undiscounted financial assets	17,225,639	17,295,080	17,295,080
Financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	2,396,414	2,396,414	2,396,414
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	2,396,414	2,396,414	2,396,414
Total net undiscounted financial assets	14,829,225	14,898,666	14,898,666
31 March 2015			
Financial assets:			
Trade and other recievables	4,250	4,250	4,250
Total undiscounted financial assets	4,250	4,250	4,250
Financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	765,910	765,910	765,910
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	765,910	765,910	765,910
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	(761,660)	(761,660)	(761,660)

26. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	One year or less
	S$	S$	S$
Company			
31 March 2016			
Financial assets:			
Trade and other receivables	1,587,612	1,632,612	1,632,612
Fixed deposits	5,000,000	5,056,091	5,056,091
Cash and cash equivalents	7,213,976	7,227,326	7,227,326
Total undiscounted financial assets	13,801,588	13,916,029	13,916,029
Financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	901,427	901,427	901,427
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	901,427	901,427	901,427
Total net undiscounted financial assets	12,900,161	13,014,602	13,014,602
31 March 2015			
Financial assets:			
Trade and other receivables	4,250	4,250	4,250
Total undiscounted financial assets	4,250	4,250	4,250
Financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	765,910	765,910	765,910
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	765,910	765,910	765,910
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	(761,660)	(761,660)	(761,660)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates will affect the Group and the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Group and the Company has transactional currency exposures arising from transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group entities, primarily Singapore Dollars (SGD) and United States Dollars (USD). Exposure to foreign currency risk is monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure that the net exposure is at an acceptable level. There is no sensitivity analysis prepared as the risk is not material.

27. Capital management

The primary objective of the Group and the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and net current asset position in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The capital structure of the Group and the Company comprises issued share capital and retained earnings.

The Group and 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 Group and the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial years ended 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015. The Group and the Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

28. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services, and has two reportable segments as follows:

i. The media segment is specialists and training academy that assists brands and individuals with the opportunity to achieve business and financial success. Media segment specialises in online performance based marketing, and provides online marketing campaign planning and execution services. Media segment also manages a training academy that provides businesses and individuals with the opportunity to achive financial stability and success via performance based marketing.

ii. The solutions segment is the platform and technology provider for brands to market and manage their products and services to a global audience. Solutions segment offer brands a comprehensive range of online and offline platforms and solutions to reach out to their target audiences with products or services tailored to their customers' needs. For example the Solutions segment assist traditional brick and mortar businesses to sell their products on major online market places in the world.

Except as indicated above, no operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss which in certain respects, as explained in the table below, is measured differently from operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

	Media	Solutions	Others	Adjustments and elimination	Note	Per consolidated financial statement
	S$	S$	S$	S$		S$
Revenue						
External customers	8,002,667	1,079,216	-	-		9,081,883
Inter-segment	4,000	-	-	(4,000)	A	-
	8,006,667	1,079,216	-	(4,000)		9,801,883
Results:						
Depreciation	64,879	58,236	1,355	-		124,470
Segment profit	1,657,897	112,845	(747,722)	-		1,023,020
Assets:						
Segment assets	4,323,837	1,466,373	17,471,809	(1,865,837)	A	21,396,182
Liabilities:						
Segment liabilities	2,888,063	1,292,501	901,868	(1,420,195)	A and B	3,662,237

28. Segment information (continued)

Notes: Nature of adjustments and eliminations to arrive at amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements

A Inter-segment revenues are eliminated on consolidation.

B The following items are added to segment liabilities to arrive at total liabilities reported in the consolidated statement of financial position:

	31.3.2016	31.3.2015
	S$	S$
Deferred tax liabilities	175,407	-
Provision for income tax	155,548	-
	330,955	-

29. Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on the date of the Directors' Statement.