

**APTT Management Pte. Limited**  
**(Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)**

**Incorporated in Singapore**  
**Registration Number 201310241D**

**Annual Report**  
**for the financial year ended 31 March 2017**

The Company's registered office is:  
50 Raffles Place,  
#32-01 Singapore Land Tower  
Singapore 048623

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# **APTT Management Pte. Limited**

## **(Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)**

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### **2017 Directors' statement and Financial Statements**

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# **APTT Management Pte. Limited**

## **(Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)**

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### **Directors' statement for the financial year ended 31 March 2017**

The Directors of APTT Management Pte. Limited (formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited) (the "Company") present their statement to the member of the Company together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

In the Directors' opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 5 to 27 are drawn up to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017 and of its financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year ended on that date; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

### **Directors**

The following persons were Directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year:

Yong Lum Sung (Chair and Independent Director)	
Tan Chung Yaw, Richard (Independent Director)	
Leong Shin Loong (Independent Director)	
Ong Joo Mien, Joanna (Independent Director)	
Lu Fang-Ming (Vice-Chair and Non-Executive Director)	(appointed on 13 April 2017)
Brian McKinley (Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director)	(appointed on 13 April 2017)
Benjamin Ian Way (Vice-Chair and Non-Executive Director)	(resigned on 13 April 2017)
Cheong Wei Yue (Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director)	(resigned on 13 April 2017)

### **Arrangements to enable Directors to acquire shares and debentures**

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was 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.

### **Directors' interest in shares, debentures and warrants**

The Company has applied for and obtained approval from the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority for relief from the requirement as to the form and content of Directors' statement for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 in relation to section 201(16) of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50.

Under the relief approval, the Company is exempted from the requirement to disclose the interests of Directors in the shares and debentures of the Company and its related entities in the Directors' statement for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

### **Share options**

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

No shares have been 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.

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**APTT Management Pte. Limited**  
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**Directors' statement (continued)**  
**for the financial year ended 31 March 2017**

**Independent auditor**

The independent auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Directors,



**Yong Lum Sung**  
Director

Singapore  
11 August 2017



**Brian McKinley**  
Director

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# Independent auditor's report to the member of APTT Management Pte. Limited (Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of APTT Management Pte. Limited (formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited) (the "Company") are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

### *What we have audited*

The financial statements of the Company comprise:

- the income statement for the year then ended;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

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

### Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code.

### Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' statement included in pages 1 and 2 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

### Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from 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.

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# Independent auditor's report to the member of APTT Management Pte. Limited (Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

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

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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



PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants  
Singapore, 11 August 2017

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**APTT Management Pte. Limited**  
**(Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)**

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**Income statement**  
**for the financial year ended 31 March 2017**

	Notes	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Income</b>			
Management fees		7,226	7,256
Interest income		35	75
Other income	3	303	315
<b>Total income</b>		<b>7,564</b>	<b>7,646</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Fee and commission expense		(3,446)	(3,351)
Interest expense and similar charges		-	(44)
Other operating expenses	3	(1,449)	(1,358)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(4,895)</b>	<b>(4,753)</b>
<b>Operating profit before income tax</b>		<b>2,669</b>	<b>2,893</b>
Income tax expense	4	(418)	(446)
<b>Profit after income tax</b>		<b>2,251</b>	<b>2,447</b>
<b>Profit after income tax attributable to ordinary equity holder of APTT Management Pte. Limited</b>		<b>2,251</b>	<b>2,447</b>

*The above income statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

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**APTT Management Pte. Limited**  
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**Statement of comprehensive income**  
**for the financial year ended 31 March 2017**

	<b>2017</b>	2016
	<b>\$'000</b>	\$'000
<b>Profit after income tax</b>	<b>2,251</b>	2,447
Other comprehensive income	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>2,251</b>	2,447
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to ordinary equity holder of APTT Management Pte. Limited</b>	<b>2,251</b>	2,447

*The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*



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**APTT Management Pte. Limited**  
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**Statement of financial position**  
**as at 31 March 2017**

	Notes	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Assets</b>			
Receivables from financial institutions	6	4,866	2,845
Trade and other receivables	7	1,792	1,968
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>6,658</b>	<b>4,813</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Current tax liabilities	4	418	446
Other payables	8	1,008	1,386
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,426</b>	<b>1,832</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>5,232</b>	<b>2,981</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed equity	9	500	500
Retained earnings	10	4,732	2,481
<b>Total equity attributable to ordinary equity holder of APTT Management Pte. Limited</b>		<b>5,232</b>	<b>2,981</b>
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>5,232</b>	<b>2,981</b>

*The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

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**APTT Management Pte. Limited**  
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**Statement of changes in equity**  
**for the financial year ended 31 March 2017**

	Notes	Contributed equity \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2016</b>		500	2,481	2,981
Profit after income tax		-	2,251	2,251
Total comprehensive income, net of tax		-	2,251	2,251
<b>Total</b>		-	2,251	2,251
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2017</b>		500	4,732	5,232
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2015</b>		500	784	1,284
Profit after income tax		-	2,447	2,447
Total comprehensive income, net of tax		-	2,447	2,447
Transactions with equity holder in its capacity as ordinary equity holder:				
Dividends paid	5	-	(750)	(750)
<b>Total</b>		-	1,697	1,697
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2016</b>		500	2,481	2,981

*The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

**APTT Management Pte. Limited**  
**(Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)**

**Statement of cash flows**  
**for the financial year ended 31 March 2017**

	Notes	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit after income tax		2,251	2,447
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense		418	446
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Trade and other receivables		176	24
Other payables		(378)	(1,947)
<b>Cash from operations</b>		<b>2,467</b>	<b>970</b>
Income tax paid		(446)	(343)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>2,021</b>	<b>627</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Movement in restricted cash		-	30
Dividends paid	5	-	(750)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(720)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>2,021</b>	<b>(93)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year</b>		<b>2,845</b>	<b>2,938</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	11	<b>4,866</b>	<b>2,845</b>

*The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

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# **APTT Management Pte. Limited**

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### **Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017**

#### **Note 1. Company information**

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The address of its registered office is 50 Raffles Place, #32-01 Singapore Land Tower, Singapore 048623 and the principal place of business is 12 Marina View, #21-01 Asia Square Tower 2, Singapore 018961. The principal activity of the Company is to act as the Trustee-Manager for and provide investment management services to Asian Pay Television Trust ("APTT"). APTT is a business trust listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST").

Unless otherwise stated, these financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

#### **Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies**

##### **i) Basis of preparation**

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements and that of the previous financial year are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the financial years presented, unless otherwise stated. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs").

##### **Historical cost convention**

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

##### **Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The notes to the financial statements set out areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the Company and the financial statements such as:

- measurement of current tax liabilities (notes 2(iv) and 4).

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including reasonable expectations of future events.

Management believes the estimates used in preparing the financial statements are reasonable. Actual results in the future may differ from those reported and therefore it is reasonably possible, on the basis of existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year, that are different from management's assumptions and estimates, could require an adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities reported.

#### **New Accounting Standards and amendments to Accounting Standards that are not yet effective in the current financial year**

##### **FRS 109 Financial Instruments**

*FRS 109 Financial Instruments*, will replace *FRS 32,39,107 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* with an effective date for AMPL of 1 April 2018. The new standard results in changes to accounting policies for financial assets and financial liabilities covering classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting.

##### **Transition**

The Company will not early adopt FRS 109. Changes in accounting policies from the adoption of the standard will be applied from 1 April 2018 with no restatement of comparative periods. Differences arising in the carrying value of financial assets and liabilities will be recognised as an adjustment to opening retained earnings and reserves at 1 April 2018.

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# APTT Management Pte. Limited

## (Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)

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### Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

#### Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

##### i) Basis of preparation (continued)

##### **New Accounting Standards and amendments to Accounting Standards that are not yet effective in the current financial year (continued)**

The key changes to accounting policies from the transition are summarised below:

##### **Classification and Measurement**

**Financial assets:** FRS 109 has three classification categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification is based on the business model under which the financial instrument is managed and its contractual cash flows.

Compared to FRS 39, the FVTOCI and amortised cost categories will be added and held-to-maturity, loans and receivables and available-for-sale classification categories will be removed.

Under FRS 109, financial assets with embedded derivatives are classified in their entirety, without separating any derivative element.

The Company will apply the following policies for the newly adopted classification categories under FRS 109.

**Amortised cost:** A financial asset will be measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

**FVTOCI:** A financial asset will be measured at FVTOCI if both the following conditions are met:

- (i) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

**FVTPL:** All financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI will be measured at FVTPL. All financial assets that are equity instruments will be measured at FVTPL unless the Company irrevocably elects to present subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income. The Company does not expect to make this election.

The Company may also irrevocably elect to designate a financial asset as measured at FVTPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

**Business model assessment:** The Company will determine the business model at the level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed. In determining the business model, all relevant evidence that is available at the date of the assessment is used including:

- (i) how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Company's key management personnel;

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# APTT Management Pte. Limited

## (Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)

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### Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

#### Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

##### i) Basis of preparation (continued)

##### New Accounting Standards and amendments to Accounting Standards that are not yet effective in the current financial year (continued)

- (ii) the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed; and
- (iii) how managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

**Impairment:** FRS 109 replaces the incurred loss model of FRS 39 with an expected loss model, resulting in an acceleration of impairment recognition. The impairment requirements apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI, lease receivables, amounts receivable from contracts with customers as defined in *FRS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers*.

Under the general model, the Company will apply a three-stage approach to measuring the expected credit loss ("ECL") based on credit migration between the stages. Where ECL is modelled collectively for portfolios of exposures it is modelled as the product of the probability of default ("PD"), the loss given default ("LGD") and the exposure at default ("EAD").

The assessment of credit risk, and the estimation of ECL will be unbiased and probability weighted, and incorporate all available information relevant to the assessment, including information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable information about future events and economic conditions at the reporting date.

The impairment allowance is intended to be more forward looking under FRS 109.

(i) Stage 1 - 12 month ECL: At initial recognition, ECL is measured as the product of the 12 month PD, LGD and EAD, adjusted for forward-looking information.

(ii) Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired: When there is a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR"), the ECL is increased to reflect the product of the lifetime PD, LGD and EAD, adjusted for forward-looking information.

(iii) Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL credit-impaired: An ECL is generally measured as the difference between the contractual and expected cash flows from the individual exposure discounted using the effective interest rate ("EIR") for that exposure. This modelling methodology does not change from FRS 39. For credit-impaired exposures that are modelled collectively, ECL is measured as the product of the lifetime PD, LGD and EAD, adjusted for forward-looking information.

(iv) Purchased or originated credit-impaired: The ECL is measured as the product of the lifetime PD, LGD and EAD adjusted for forward-looking information or by discounting the difference between the contractual and expected cash flows from the individual exposure using the credit-adjusted effective interest rate with increases and decreases in the measured ECL from the date of origination or purchase being recognised in profit or loss as an impairment expense or gain.

(v) Simplified model for trade receivables and operating lease receivables: The Company may choose to adopt a simplified model for these exposures which measures ECL under the Stage 2 approach unless the exposures are credit impaired in which case they would be measured under the Stage 3 approach. The Company must apply this simplified model to trade and other receivables that do not contain a significant financing component.

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# **APTT Management Pte. Limited**

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### **Notes to the financial statements**

#### **for the financial year ended 31 March 2017**

#### **Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

##### **i) Basis of preparation (continued)**

##### **New Accounting Standards and amendments to Accounting Standards that are not yet effective in the current financial year (continued)**

The classification and measurement stream has defined the significant business models and cash flow characteristics for all financial assets under the scope of FRS 109.

The impairment stream of the project is continuing to focus on the design and development of the ECL impairment model components for PD, LGD, EAD and SICR, including incorporating forward-looking information. The models are being developed for retail and wholesale exposures separately which reflects the way the Company manages credit risk.

The impairment stream is also focused on defining the operational requirements for the calculation of ECL and the design of the technology solution for tracking credit migration and calculating ECL.

Until the models have been developed and tested, the Company is unable to provide a quantitative impact of the adoption of the standard, however, based on estimates on 31 March 2017 balances, the adoption is not expected to result in a material decrease in equity.

The hedging stream is currently focused on amending the hedge documentation and policies to be applied on transition. The adoption of the hedge accounting requirements is not expected to have a material impact when compared to FRS 39.

##### **FRS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers**

FRS 115 replaces all current guidance on revenue recognition from contracts with customers. It requires identification of discreet performance obligations within a transaction and an associated transaction price allocation to these obligations. Revenue is recognised upon satisfaction of these performance obligations, which occur when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer. Revenue received for a contract that includes a variable amount is subject to revised conditions for recognition, whereby it must be highly probable that no significant reversal of the variable component may occur when the uncertainties around its measurement are removed.

FRS 115 also specifies the accounting treatment for costs incurred to obtain and fulfil a contract. Incremental costs are recognised as an asset if the Company expects to recover them. Any capitalised contract costs are amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer of the related goods and services.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The Company will first apply FRS 115 in the financial year beginning 1 April 2018 and will apply the standard retrospectively, recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings.

FRS 115 specifically excludes financial instruments. As such, the impacted revenue streams are limited to fee-based revenue items such as management fees and performance fees.

An assessment has been performed on existing revenue streams. Based on this assessment, it is not expected that the Company will be materially impacted. Any transition adjustment to retained earnings is subject to the revenue streams existing at the date of transition.

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# APTT Management Pte. Limited

## (Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)

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### Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

#### Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

##### ii) Foreign currency translations

###### **Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the financial statements of Company's operations are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "functional currency"). The Company's financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

###### **Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gain and loss resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

##### iii) Revenue and expense recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

###### **Management fees**

Base fees are recognised on an accrual basis and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Deed of Trust that the Company has entered into with APTT.

###### **Net interest income**

Interest income and expense is brought to account using the effective interest method. The effective interest method calculates the amortised cost of a financial instrument and allocates the interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is that rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

###### **Service fee and other income**

Service fee and other income are recognised over the period in which the services are rendered.

###### **Expenses**

Expenses are brought to account on an accrual basis and, if not paid at the end of the reporting period, are reflected in the statement of financial position as payables.

##### iv) Taxation

###### **Income tax**

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amounts expected to be paid or to be recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted on the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised when temporary differences arise between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their respective carrying amounts which give rise to a future tax benefit, or when a benefit arises due to unused tax losses. In both cases, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences or tax losses. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised when such temporary differences will give rise to taxable amounts that are payable in future periods. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or the liabilities are settled under currently enacted tax law.



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# **APTT Management Pte. Limited**

## **(Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)**

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### **Notes to the financial statements**

#### **for the financial year ended 31 March 2017**

#### **Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

##### **iv) Taxation (continued)**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and an intention to either settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Current and deferred taxes attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are recognised directly in equity.

The Company exercises judgement in determining whether deferred tax assets, particularly in relation to tax losses, are probable of recovery. Factors considered include the length of time that tax losses are eligible for carry forward to offset against future taxable profits and whether future taxable profits are expected to be sufficient to allow recovery of deferred tax assets.

The Company undertakes transactions in the ordinary course of business where the income tax treatment requires the exercise of judgement. The Company estimates its tax liability based on its understanding of the tax law.

##### **Goods and services tax ("GST")**

Items in the income statement and amounts capitalised to the statement of financial position as assets are recognised net of GST (or other value-added tax), except where the tax incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the tax is recognised as part of the expense or included in the cost of the asset.

Receivables and payables are inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST payable to the taxation authority is included in other payables.

##### **v) Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments**

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Specific policies are provided for the various financial instrument categories below.

Financial assets are derecognised from the statement of financial position when the rights to cash flows have expired, the loan is sold and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.

Financial liabilities are derecognised from the statement of financial position when the Company's obligation has been discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Where an existing financial instrument is replaced by another with the same counterparty on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing instrument are substantially modified, the exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original instrument and the recognition of a new instrument, with the difference in the respective carrying amounts recognised in the income statement.

##### **vi) Receivables from financial institutions**

Receivables from financial institutions represent cash and cash equivalents held at bank and with related entities.

##### **vii) Trade and other receivables**

Trade and other receivables include fees receivable, amounts due from related entities which are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that these financial assets are impaired and recognises an allowance for impairment when such evidence exists. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the

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# **APTT Management Pte. Limited**

## **(Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)**

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### **Notes to the financial statements**

#### **for the financial year ended 31 March 2017**

#### **Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

##### **vii) Trade and other receivables (continued)**

debtor will enter bankruptcy and default or significant delay in payments are objective evidence that these financial assets are impaired.

The carrying amount of these assets is reduced through the use of an impairment allowance account which is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Trade and other receivables are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. On disposal of trade and other receivables, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in the income statement. Any amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified to the income statement.

These assets are presented as current assets except for those that are expected to be realised later than 12 months of the balance sheet date, which are presented as non-current assets.

##### **viii) Trade and other payables**

Trade and other payables represent unpaid liabilities for services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within 12 months of the balance sheet date or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### **ix) Impairment**

###### ***Financial assets***

Financial assets are subject to regular review and assessment for possible impairment. A provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence of impairment, and is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment losses decrease and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment losses were recognised, the previously recognised impairment losses are reversed through the statement of profit or loss to the extent of what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Bad debts are written off in the period in which they are identified.

##### **x) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the obligation.

Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in the income statement as they arise.

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**APTT Management Pte. Limited**  
**(Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)**

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**Notes to the financial statements**  
**for the financial year ended 31 March 2017**

**Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**x) Provisions (continued)**

***Dividends***

Provisions for dividends to be paid by the Company are recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability and a reduction in retained earnings when the dividend has been declared.

**xi) Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and either there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**xii) Contributed equity**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

# APTT Management Pte. Limited

## (Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)

### Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Note 3. Other income and other operating expenses</b>		
<b>Other income</b>		
Other operating income	303	313
Foreign exchange gain	-	2
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>Other operating expenses</b>		
Group service charges and cost recoveries	(931)	(846)
Directors' fees	(480)	(480)
Professional fees	(7)	(7)
Auditor's remuneration	(15)	(15)
Other expenses	(16)	(10)
<b>Total other operating expenses</b>	<b>(1,449)</b>	<b>(1,358)</b>
<b>Note 4. Income tax expense</b>		
<b>(i) Income tax expense</b>		
Profit from current financial year		
Current tax expense	(418)	(446)
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>(418)</b>	<b>(446)</b>
<b>(ii) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable</b>		
Prima facie income tax expense on operating profit*	(454)	(492)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(non-assessable) in calculating taxable income:		
Effects of tax rebate	36	46
<b>Total income tax expense arising from current financial year</b>	<b>(418)</b>	<b>(446)</b>
* Prima facie income tax on operating profit is calculated at the rate of 17 per cent		
<b>(iii) Movement in current income tax liabilities</b>		
Balance as at beginning of financial year	(446)	(343)
Tax paid during the financial year	446	343
Tax expense on profit for the current financial year	(418)	(446)
<b>Balance as at the end of financial year</b>	<b>(418)</b>	<b>(446)</b>
<b>Note 5. Dividends paid</b>		
2017 dividends paid (Nil (2016: \$1.5 per share))	-	(750)
<b>Total dividends paid</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(750)</b>

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**APTT Management Pte. Limited**  
**(Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)**

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**Notes to the financial statements**  
**for the financial year ended 31 March 2017**

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Note 6. Receivables from financial institutions</b>		
Cash at bank	158	102
Cash held with related entities	4,708	2,743
<b>Total receivables from financial institutions</b>	<b>4,866</b>	<b>2,845</b>

The above amounts are expected to be recovered within 12 months of the balance sheet date by the Company.

**Note 7. Trade and other receivables**

Due from related entities		
APTT	1,792	1,965
Other related entities	-	3
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>1,968</b>

The above amounts are expected to be recovered within 12 months of the balance sheet date by the Company.

**Note 8. Other payables**

Due to related entities	773	1,024
GST payable	220	344
Accrued charges and sundry provisions	15	18
<b>Total other payables</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>1,386</b>

The above amounts are expected to be settled within 12 months of the balance sheet date by the Company.

**Note 9. Contributed equity**

	2017	2016	2017	2016
	Number of shares '000	Number of shares '000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
Opening balance of fully paid ordinary shares	500	500	500	500
<b>Closing balance of fully paid ordinary shares</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>

# APTT Management Pte. Limited

## (Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)

### Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

#### Note 10. Retained earnings

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	2,481	784
Profit after income tax attributable to ordinary equity holder of the Company	2,251	2,447
Dividends paid (note 5)	-	(750)
<b>Balance at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>4,732</b>	<b>2,481</b>

#### Note 11. Notes to the statement of cash flows

Receivables from financial institutions	4,866	2,845
<b>Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows</b>	<b>4,866</b>	<b>2,845</b>

#### Note 12. Related party information

As at 31 March 2017, the immediate parent entity of the Company was Macquarie Group Holdings (Singapore) Pte. Limited ("MGHSPL"), incorporated in Singapore (the "former parent entity") and the ultimate parent entity of the Company was Macquarie Group Limited ("MGL"), incorporated in Australia (the "former ultimate entity"). With effect from 13 April 2017, the immediate parent entity of the Company is Dynami Vision Pte Ltd. which is a Singapore registered Company majority owned by Mr Lu Fang-Ming, the Chairman of Asia Pacific Telecom Co., Ltd. Refer note 18 for more details on the change in member of the Company.

The Company, as Trustee-Manager of APTT, has the dual responsibility of safeguarding the interests of unitholders of APTT and managing the business conducted by APTT. The Company manages APTT's business with an objective of providing unitholders with stable and sustainable distributions.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
During the financial year, the following transactions occurred with the former parent entity:		
Dividends paid	-	(750)

During the financial year, the following transactions occurred with APTT:

Trustee-Manager Fees	7,226	7,256
Other operating income (Ancillary resource service cost recoveries)	303	313

During the financial year, the following transactions occurred with other related entities:

Fee and commission expense	(3,446)	(3,351)
Interest income	35	75
Interest expense and similar charges	-	(44)
Group service charges and cost recoveries (note 3)	(931)	(846)

Amounts receivable and payable to other related entities are disclosed in notes 7 and 8 to the financial statements. All transactions with other related entities were made on acceptable commercial terms and conditions and at market rates, except where indicated.

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# APTT Management Pte. Limited

## (Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)

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### Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

#### Note 13. Key Management personnel

The Directors of the Company were those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company ("Key Management Personnel") during the financial years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016, unless otherwise indicated:

##### Name of Director

Yong Lum Sung  
Tan Chung Yaw, Richard  
Leong Shin Loong  
Tri Luu Pham (resigned on 30 June 2015)  
Ong Joo Mien, Joanna (appointed on 1 July 2015)  
Benjamin Ian Way (resigned on 13 April 2017)  
Cheong Wei Yue (resigned on 13 April 2017)

No Directors of the Company as at 31 March 2017 were Directors of the former ultimate parent entity or are Directors of the present ultimate parent entity.

#### Key management personnel remuneration

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Directors' fees (note 3)</b>		
Independent Directors		
Yong Lum Sung	120	120
Tan Chung Yaw, Richard	120	120
Leong Shin Loong	120	120
Tri Luu Pham (resigned on 30 June 2015)	-	30
Ong Joo Mien, Joanna (appointed on 1 July 2015)	120	90
<b>Total remuneration</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>480</b>

Each Independent Director is entitled to a total remuneration of \$120,000 per annum (2016: \$120,000 per annum).

Mr Benjamin Ian Way (former Vice-Chair and Non-Executive Director) and Cheong Wei Yue (former Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director) were not entitled to any remuneration from the Company other than reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Company.

#### Note 14. Contingent liabilities and assets

The Company has no contingent liabilities/assets or commitments which are individually material or a category of contingent liabilities/assets or commitments which are material.

# APTT Management Pte. Limited

## (Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)

### Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

#### Note 15. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and capital risk.

The Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Company's financial performance.

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for setting the objectives and underlying principles of financial risk management for the Company. Management then establishes the detailed policies such as authority levels, oversight responsibilities, risk identification and measurement, exposure limits and hedging strategies, in accordance with the objectives and underlying principles approved by the Board of Directors. Certain risks were managed on a group basis by the Risk Management Group ("RMG") of MGL up to 12 April 2017 but they remain the responsibility of the Company's management.

#### 15.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a counterparty failing to complete its contractual obligations when they fall due.

Credit risk within the Company was managed on a group basis by the Risk Management Group at MGL up to 12 April 2017 but they remain the responsibility of the Company's management. The balances disclosed in the credit risk tables below exclude financial assets that are subject to risks other than credit risk.

#### Maximum exposure to credit risk

The table below details the concentration of maximum exposure to credit risk of the Company's financial assets by significant geographical locations and counterparty type.

	Receivables from financial institutions	Trade and other receivables	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2017</b>			
<b>Australia</b>			
Financial institutions	4,708	-	4,708
Total Australia	4,708	-	4,708
<b>Asia Pacific</b>			
Financial institutions	158	-	158
Other	-	1,792	1,792
Total Asia Pacific	158	1,792	1,950
<b>Total gross credit risk</b>	<b>4,866</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>6,658</b>
	Receivables from financial institutions	Trade and other receivables	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2016</b>			
<b>Australia</b>			
Financial institutions	2,743	3	2,746
Total Australia	2,743	3	2,746
<b>Asia Pacific</b>			
Financial institutions	102	-	102
Other	-	1,965	1,965
Total Asia Pacific	102	1,965	2,067
<b>Total gross credit risk</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>4,813</b>



# APTT Management Pte. Limited

## (Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)

### Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

#### Note 15. Financial risk management (continued)

##### 15.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### Credit quality of financial assets

The table below details the credit quality of the Company's financial assets for the maximum exposure to credit risk. The credit quality is based on the individual counterparty's credit rating and industry type using the Company's credit rating system and excludes the benefit of collateral and credit enhancements.

	Investment grade	Below investment grade	Unrated	Past due not individually impaired	Individually impaired	Total
2017	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Receivables from financial institutions</b>						
Financial institutions	4,866	-	-	-	-	4,866
<b>Trade and other receivables</b>						
Financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	1,792	-	-	-	1,792
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,866</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,658</b>

	Investment grade	Below investment grade	Unrated	Past due not individually impaired	Individually impaired	Total
2016	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Receivables from financial institutions</b>						
Financial institutions	2,845	-	-	-	-	2,845
<b>Trade and other receivables</b>						
Financial institutions	3	-	-	-	-	3
Other	-	1,965	-	-	-	1,965
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,813</b>

##### 15.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of an entity encountering difficulty in meeting obligations with financial liabilities.

Management assesses the Company's liquidity requirements on a regular basis to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet its operational requirement.

##### Contractual undiscounted cash flows

The following tables summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities as at 31 March based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. Repayments subject to notices are treated as if notices were given immediately. However, the Company expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Company could be required to pay.

# APTT Management Pte. Limited

## (Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)

### Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

#### Note 15. Financial risk management (continued)

##### 15.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

	On demand or less than 3 months \$'000	3 to 12 months \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
2017					
Other payables*	773	-	-	-	773
<b>Total contractual undiscounted cash flows</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>773</b>

	On demand or less than 3 months \$'000	3 to 12 months \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
2016					
Other payables*	1,024	-	-	-	1,024
<b>Total contractual undiscounted cash flows</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,024</b>

\* Excludes items that are non-contractual accruals and provisions.

##### 15.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of adverse changes in the value of Company's trading portfolios from changes in market prices or volatility. The Company is exposed to the following risks in each of the major markets in which it trades:

- interest rates: changes in the level, shape and volatility of yield curves, the basis between different debt securities and derivatives and credit margins.
- foreign exchange: changes in spot and forward exchange rates and the volatility of exchange rates;

Market risk of the Company was managed on a globally consolidated basis for Macquarie Group as a whole up to 12 April 2017 but they remain the responsibility of the Company's management.

##### Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to non-traded interest rate risk generated by inter-company balances. The table below indicates the Company's exposure to movements in interest rates.

	Movement in basis points	As at 31 March 2017 Sensitivity of profit after tax \$'000	As at 31 March 2016 Sensitivity of profit after tax \$'000
Singapore dollar	+50	16	7
Singapore dollar	-50	(16)	(7)

# APTT Management Pte. Limited

## (Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)

### Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

#### Note 15. Financial risk management (continued)

##### 15.3 Market risk (continued)

###### Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from transactions entered into in its normal course of business. Movement in foreign currency exchange rates will result in gain or loss in the income statement due to the revaluation of certain balances.

The table below indicates the sensitivity to movements in the Singapore dollar rate against various foreign currencies:

	Movement of +10%	Movement of -10%	Movement of +10%	Movement of -10%
	Year ended 31 March 2017		Year ended 31 March 2016	
	Sensitivity of profit after tax	Sensitivity of profit after tax	Sensitivity of profit after tax	Sensitivity of profit after tax
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Australian dollar	1	(1)	(1)	1

##### 15.4 Capital risk

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to ensure that the Company is adequately capitalised and to maintain an optimal structure by issuing or redeeming additional equity and debt instruments, when necessary.

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

#### Note 16. Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

Fair value reflects the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Quoted prices or rates are used to determine fair value where an active market exists. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, fair values are estimated using present value or other valuation techniques, using inputs based on market conditions prevailing on the measurement date.

The values derived from applying these techniques are affected by the choice of valuation model used and the underlying assumptions made regarding inputs such as timing and amounts of future cash flows, discount rates, credit risk, volatility and correlation.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are categorised in their entirety, in accordance with the levels of the fair value hierarchy as outlined below:

Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);

Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Where valuation techniques are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. All models are certified before they are used and models are calibrated periodically to test that outputs reflect prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument or other available observable market data. To the extent possible, models use only observable market data (e.g. for OTC derivatives), however management is required to make assumptions for certain inputs that are not supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument, such as volatility and correlation.

# APTT Management Pte. Limited

## (Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)

### Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

#### Note 16. Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

The appropriate level for an instrument is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The following methods and significant assumptions have been applied in determining the fair values of financial instruments which are carried at amortised cost:

- The fair values of balances due from/to related entities are approximated by their carrying amount as the balances are generally receivable/payable on demand.

The fair value of all financial assets and liabilities approximated their carrying value at balance sheet date and are predominantly classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy except for cash and call balances of \$4,866 thousands (2016: \$2,845 thousands) classified as level 1.

#### Note 17. Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The Company reports financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis in the statement of financial position as when they meet the criteria described in Note 2(xi) - Offsetting financial instruments. The following tables provide information on the impact of offsetting that has occurred in the statement of financial position, as well as amounts covered by enforceable netting arrangements that do not meet all the criteria for offsetting in the statement of financial position. Enforceable netting arrangements may allow for net settlement of specified contracts with a counterparty only in the event of default or other pre-determined events, such that their potential effects on the Company's financial position in that circumstance is to settle as one arrangement. The Company uses a variety of credit risk mitigation strategies in addition to netting and collateral arrangements, therefore amounts presented in this note are not intended to represent the credit risk exposure of the entity, refer to Note 15.1 – Credit risk for information on credit risk management.

	Amounts subject to enforceable netting arrangements						
	Subject to offsetting in statement of financial position			Related amounts not offset		Amount not subject to enforceable netting arrangements	Statement of financial position total
	Gross amount	Amount offset	Net amount presented	Other recognised financial instruments	Net amount		
2017	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables from financial institutions	4,708	-	4,708	-	4,708	158	4,866
Trade and other receivables	33	(33)	-	-	-	1,792	1,792
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>4,741</b>	<b>(33)</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>6,658</b>
Other payables*	(806)	33	(773)	-	(773)	-	(773)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(806)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>(773)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(773)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(773)</b>

\* Excludes other non-financial payables of \$235 thousands which is included in Note 8 - Other payables.

# APTT Management Pte. Limited

## (Formerly known as Macquarie APTT Management Pte. Limited)

### Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

#### Note 17. Offsetting financial assets and liabilities (continued)

	Amounts subject to enforceable netting arrangements						
	Subject to offsetting in statement of financial position			Related amounts not offset		Amount not subject to enforceable netting arrangements	Statement of financial position total
	Gross amount	Amount offset	Net amount presented	Other recognised financial instruments	Net amount		
2016	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables from financial institutions	2,743	-	2,743	-	2,743	102	2,845
Trade and other receivables	3	-	3	-	3	1,965	1,968
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>2,067</b>	<b>4,813</b>
Other payables*	(1,024)	-	(1,024)	-	(1,024)	-	(1,024)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(1,024)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,024)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,024)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,024)</b>

\* Excludes other non-financial payables of \$362 thousands which is included in Note 8 - Other payables.

#### Note 18. Events after the reporting period

On 22 January 2016, the former shareholder of the Company ("MGHSPL") and Dynami Vision Pte. Ltd. (the "Buyer") entered into a Share Sale and Purchase Agreement ("SPA") whereby MGHSPL was to divest its entire holding in the Company to the Buyer (the "transaction"). The completion of the transaction was subject to approvals from relevant Taiwanese regulatory bodies which were received in due course. The last approval from the Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Taiwan was received on 30 March 2017 and the transaction was completed on 13 April 2017. On completion of the transaction MGHSPL transferred its entire interest in the Company to Dynami Vision Pte. Ltd.

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the Directors of the Company approved the payment of dividends to MGHSPL amounting to S\$2,749 thousands in cash by board resolution dated 5 April 2017 and ratified on 11 May 2017.

There were no other material events subsequent to 31 March 2017 that have not been reflected in the financial statements.

#### Note 19. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company on 11 August 2017.

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