



Annual Report | 2022

CEO'S MESSAGE



1. Revenue

COMPASS total revenue for 2022 amounted to slightly less than \$17 million which is an increase of 10.8% compared with 2021's. The revenue from local licensing collections recorded an overall growth of 12% following the relaxation of the Covid curbs in July to the lifting of all restrictions by September 2022. This allowed many licensees to resume their operations and hence music usages.

Renewals revenue was down by 2% year on year with some outlets still having valid licences not utilised during the pandemic. However, it was partly boosted by the one-time payment of \$875,000 for Cinemas in 2021 which included past arrears.

Some business owners also chose not to continue their former businesses shuttered during the COVID-19 period but started new ones and such revenue was therefore classified under New Businesses.

Permit revenue increased by 4 times year on year to \$2.5 million mainly due to the effects of COVID-19 restrictions being lifted on 19 April 2022. Big acts such as Mayday, Billie Eilish, Maroon 5 and Guns N' Roses each brought in significant royalties.

New business revenue also saw an increase of more than 87%. This was again due to the relaxation of the COVID-19 restrictions.

Airline revenue was delayed due to the transition from the COVID-19 period, with an expected \$760,000 for the 2-year COVID-19 period to be paid in February 2023.

New media saw an increase in line with regular annual rate increments.

New Media permits saw a 50% decrease of \$230,000 due to licensees transiting back to in-person usage.

Broadcasting revenue saw only a \$600,000 increase. The only broadcasting income were from the radio broadcasters. Licence fees from MediaCorp TV were delayed due to their accounting issues over the past years.

Overseas royalties recorded a decrease of 21% as a result of the global covid situation.

Investment income increased significantly over the previous fiscal year with attractive interest rates over the last few months of 2022. Working closely with the banks, we managed to take full advantage of the higher interest rates for our funds.

2. Expenditure

The total expenditure for 2022 was about \$3.4 million – about 1.5% more than 2021 owing to the legal fees incurred for high court cases and Copyright Tribunal hearing. This was however 20% less than the amount allocated in the budget.

3. Net Distributable Income

The Society's net distributable income for the year is about 13.5% more than last year as a result of the increased revenue collected this year. Local members and affiliated societies will have a better year from COMPASS assuming the strength of their repertoires remain the same.

4. Licensing Activities

4.1 Singtel TV

Further to a mutual full and final settlement between COMPASS and Singnet Pte Ltd, COMPASS has received payment for licence fees and issued a corresponding licence for public performance and/or public communication of COMPASS's repertoire of musical works on Singtel TV (formerly known as Mio TV), excluding all other services and platforms by Singnet Pte Ltd and excluding original sound recording or soundtrack rights, for the period from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2023.

The royalties paid will only be accounted for in next year's financial statement.

4.2 Mediacorp

Mediacorp currently owes us 6 years of arrears totalling \$1,000,000 following payment disputes arising from their own historical errors which allegedly led to an overpayment to us. We are in negotiations with them to work out a fair and balanced outcome.

4.3 OTT

Presently, only a small number of OTTs have been licensed. We will be stepping up our negotiation with the other OTTs.

4.4 General licensing

We have utilised digital tools to increase productivity by reducing the amount of fieldwork required. It is expected that the launch of the CMO regulations this year will bolster our legitimacy and help in convincing errant music users to pay music royalties.

5. Membership

New members are continually admitted. The new membership strength as at 31st December 2022 is 3186 (2021: 3098). In Year 2022, we have admitted 113 new writer-members and 6 new publisher-members.

The current member strength is thus as follows:

	Writer	Publisher
Associate	2432	70
Full	653	31
Total	3085	101

6. MEMBER AND PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

a) COMPASS Website and Microsite

A project is underway to create a fresh website with an updated appearance and user-friendly site management.

The new COMPASS website will house all pertinent information relating to music copyright matters for music users and creators, Licensee and Songwriter FAQs, related law revisions to the Copyright Act and events organized by COMPASS. It will also incorporate access to the following functions, managed by Distribution and Documentation:

- the COMPASS member-portal
- and search of works under COMPASS' repertoire

Additionally, the current membership application along with relevant forms will be re-designed and made available for submission online instead of mailing the physical forms. This will be the default method with exceptions made for members who may not be proficient with digital forms.

There are plans to create a microsite for the annual COMPASS Awards, accessible via the website. The microsite will include recipient interviews, presenter and on-stage acceptance during the awards and where available, the recipients' music video will be embedded. We will also explore methods in which we can incorporate videos posted on the COMPASS YouTube channel into the microsite for the Awards and to heighten awareness for the YouTube channel.

b) Yellow Ribbon Project Songwriting Competition 2021

The annual Yellow Ribbon Project Songwriting Competition in collaboration with COMPASS has been ongoing for the past 7 years. During the period where Dorscon Orange was still enforced, the competition encountered quite a few hurdles but the 2021 competition though delayed, was successfully concluded in early February 2022. The competition was presented 'live' via Youtube and garnered a good amount of audience with interaction on songs which spoke to each listener.

Thereafter, COMPASS produced 5 songs written by the inmates and it was then made available on streaming sites while Yellow Ribbon produced the music video for the winning song to be loaded onto YouTube. The songs were made available on streaming sites from 1 November 2022.

There were some firsts for our songwriting competition in 2022; the first time the songwriting competition showcased the songwriter presenting their song live to the public and also the first time in which songs from the Yellow Ribbon Songwriting Competition have been loaded digitally and made available for streaming.

These were done at the request of Yellow Ribbon, in hopes of creating a broader audience to generate awareness that everyone deserves a second chance and also for the public to encourage these amateur songwriters. It is hoped that the exposure and recognition from the creation of these songs would encourage these participants as well as others who have fallen along the way.

c) Raya Gathering

The networking gathering was held on 28 May 2022 and it was an opportunity to meet up with members and celebrate Hari Raya Puasa together while sharing some key messages during the event. The 2022 event was held at The Malayan Council and the venue and food was well received by the Malay community.

The key messages delivered during the event included a call for songwriters to be involved in member affairs and to propose / identify meaningful projects they would like to collaborate with COMPASS to enhance Malay music into a more robust eco-system. In addition, members were also encouraged to increase their social presence in order to keep up with the current music climate as well as the importance of performance notification submissions.

The event was hosted by Hans Ashrie with performances by up and coming singer-songwriters Syaz Smooth, Izzat, Ahmadul Amin and the winner of the cross cultural award for SG:SW2021 Yohanis.

d) Member Induction Digital Sessions

The member induction sessions continued, switching to a physical session in 2022. Members were presented with basic information on music copyright and administrative matters such as the importance of work registration and notification in order to ensure royalties are duly collected. They were also given a virtual tour of the member portal in which members may register new works, update their personal particulars and also retrieve their royalty statements.

The session delved into FAQs and through experiential sharing by other members, the newly inducted members were given insight into industry norms and practices. Feedback from these sessions were positive with mention that the sharing session was eye opening and requests were made for more of such informative sessions to be conducted.

e) Member Portal - Beta Testing near complete for Publisher-Members

The COMPASS Member Portal was launched in late 2019

The portal for Publisher-Members is now in its final stages and beta testing will be ready shortly. With this portal opened for publishers, it is hoped that publishers can easily handle their copyright matters, especially work registration for all their writers.

f) Sponsorships

In Year 2022 COMPASS sponsored a total of 4 music projects. As it was a particularly tough year in which collections for the organisation has dropped by at least half, the remainder sponsorship requests were regretfully rejected.

The sponsorship amount approved and dispensed in 2022 was \$22,000. In addition, three projects amounting to a total sponsorship sum of \$12,000 approved in 2021 had written in for approval to postpone the execution date to 2022. Of these three projects, 2 were completed and \$7,000 was dispensed in 2022.

7. ISO 9000 Certification

Our ISO certification was renewed following audit on 28th February 2022. COMPASS still remained the only collective society in Asia to achieve ISO 9000.

8. Conclusion

This year the Singapore's economy is expected to grow at a slower pace of 1.8% but the major sectors COMPASS is dependent on such as live mega concerts at Indoor Stadium or National Stadium, karaoke pubs, discotheques, aviation (SIA) are in the recovery phase in 2023.

COMPASS is expected to perform reasonably well despite the challenges. We are expected to achieve more than 80 percent growth rate.

Our main challenge will be to make the necessary changes to our corporate governance and work processes to comply with the mandatory Class Licensing Scheme which is expected to come on stream in 2023.

Board of Directors

WRITER DIRECTORS



PROF. JEREMY MONTEIRO

Chairman



DR. ZECHARIAH GOH TOH CHAI

*Special Elected Director representing
Classical / Choral music genre*



DR. LIANG WERN FOOK



MR. EDDINO ABDUL HADI



MR. IMRAN AJMAIN

*Special Elected Director representing
Malay music genre*



MR. CHARLES LIM

PUBLISHER DIRECTORS



MS. IVY PEH

Amusic Rights Management Pte Ltd



MR. JACK TEO

Universal Music Publishing



MS. SHARON CHUA

Sony Music Publishing Pte Ltd



DR. EDMUND LAM

CEO & DIRECTOR



MR. CHOO THIAM SIEW

INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR



FINANCIAL STATEMENT



Composers and Authors Society of Singapore Limited
Registration Number: 198701730Z

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Annual Report
Year ended 31 December 2022

Directors' statement

On behalf of all the directors of Composers and Authors Society of Singapore Limited, we are pleased to submit this annual report to the members together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial statements set out on pages FS1 to FS23 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and reserves, and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

Directors

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

Jeremy Ian Monteiro
Liang Wern Fook
Eddino Bin Abdul Hadi
Goh Toh Chai
Choo Thiam Siew @ Ang Thiam Siew
Lam Kin Hong Edmund
Chua Khah Suan
Teo Chen Shin
Peh Choo Choo
Lim Yu, Charles
Imran Ahmad Husaini Ajmain

Directors' interests

As the Company is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital, the statutory information required to be disclosed by the directors under Section 201(6)(g) and Section 201(12) of the Companies Act 1967 does not apply.

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

Share options

As the Company is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital, the statutory information required to be disclosed under Section 201(12) of the Companies Act 1967 does not apply.

Auditors

The auditors, KPMG LLP, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Jeremy Ian Monteiro

Director



Lam Kin Hong Edmund

Director

30 May 2023



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Independent auditors' report

Members of the Company
Composers and Authors Society of Singapore Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Composers and Authors Society of Singapore Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in funds and reserves, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages FS1 to FS23.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 ('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 December 2022 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and reserves, and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ('SSAs'). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the '*Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* ('ACRA Code') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information contained in the annual report. Other information is defined as all information in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

We have obtained all other information prior to the date of this auditors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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:

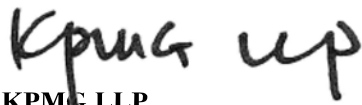
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting 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 controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls 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.



KPMG LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
30 May 2023

Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	10,571,199	10,749,718
Other investments	6	4,000,000	4,250,000
Non-current assets		<u>14,571,199</u>	<u>14,999,718</u>
Other investments	6	1,750,000	1,250,000
Other receivables	7	248,631	142,150
Prepayments		502,168	452,963
Cash and cash equivalents		50,021,081	46,224,543
Current assets		<u>52,521,880</u>	<u>48,069,656</u>
Total assets		<u>67,093,079</u>	<u>63,069,374</u>
Funds attributable to members			
Reserve fund	8	351,373	351,373
Retained surplus		358,818	358,567
Total funds		<u>710,191</u>	<u>709,940</u>
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	42,833,442	33,791,950
Non-current liabilities		<u>42,833,442</u>	<u>33,791,950</u>
Trade and other payables	9	23,549,446	28,567,484
Current liabilities		<u>23,549,446</u>	<u>28,567,484</u>
Total liabilities		<u>66,382,888</u>	<u>62,359,434</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>67,093,079</u>	<u>63,069,374</u>

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

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
Year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue	10	15,919,794	14,976,500
Other income		597,349	313,875
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		(189,299)	(238,936)
Operating expenses		(1,149,275)	(1,359,102)
Staff costs		(2,067,598)	(2,013,272)
Royalty distribution to members		(13,110,720)	(11,676,965)
Surplus from operations before tax	11	251	2,100
Tax expense	12	—	—
Surplus for the year		<u>251</u>	<u>2,100</u>

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

Statement of changes in funds and reserves
Year ended 31 December 2022

	Reserve fund \$	Retained surplus \$	Total \$
At 1 January 2021	482,775	356,467	839,242
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Surplus for the year	–	2,100	2,100
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	2,100	2,100
Transactions with members			
Utilisation of reserve fund	(131,402)	–	(131,402)
Total transactions with members	(131,402)	–	(131,402)
At 31 December 2021	351,373	358,567	709,940
At 1 January 2022	351,373	358,567	709,940
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Surplus for the year	–	251	251
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	251	251
At 31 December 2022	351,373	358,818	710,191

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

Statement of cash flows
Year ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the year	251	2,100
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	189,299	238,936
Interest income	(597,349)	(266,380)
	(407,799)	(25,344)
Change in other receivables including prepayments	21,091	(68,271)
Change in trade and other payables	4,023,454	(1,127,518)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	3,636,746	(1,221,133)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	420,572	262,020
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(10,780)	(40,760)
Fixed deposits with maturity of more than three months	(1,000,000)	–
Proceeds from disposal of other investments	750,000	250,000
Net cash from investing activities	159,792	471,260
Cash flows from financing activity		
Utilisation of reserve fund	–	(131,402)
Net cash used in financing activity	–	(131,402)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,796,538	(881,275)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	46,224,543	47,105,818
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	50,021,081	46,224,543

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

Notes to the financial statements

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 May 2023.

1 Domicile and activities

Composers and Authors Society of Singapore Limited (the “Company”) is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore as a company limited by guarantee. The address of the Company’s registered office is 60 Paya Lebar Road, #12-48 Paya Lebar Square, Singapore 089675.

The principal activities of the Company are those relating to the licensing of public performances and broadcast use of music under its control.

2 Company limited by guarantee

The Company does not have a share capital. It is limited by guarantee, the liability of each of the 3,186 members as at 31 December 2022 (2021: 3,098) being an amount not exceeding \$10.

3 Basis of preparation

3.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“FRSs”).

3.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as otherwise described in the notes below.

3.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information are presented in Singapore dollars, unless otherwise stated.

3.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

There are no significant areas of critical judgements or estimation uncertainties in the application of accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements.

4 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

4.1 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes:

- the cost of materials and direct labour;
- any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use;
- when the Company has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located; and
- capitalised borrowing costs.

Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and is recognised net within other income/other expenses in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is recognised from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use. Assets under construction are not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

Leasehold land and building	- 99 years
Renovations	- 7 years
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	- 7 years
Motor vehicles	- 7 years
Computer equipment	- 5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

4.2 Intangible assets

Expenditure on computer software is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

4.3 Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities

Other receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Non-derivative financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Non-derivative financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Non-derivative financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Non-derivative financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which either:
 - substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
 - the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Transferred assets are not derecognised when the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(v) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and short-term deposits with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

(vi) Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

4.4 Leases

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

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from external financing source and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.5 Government grants

Government grants are initially recognised as deferred income at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses are recognised.

4.6 Impairment

(i) **Non-derivative financial assets**

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on financial assets measured at amortised costs.

Loss allowances of the Company are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or for a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months); or

- Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

General approach

The Company applies the general approach to provide for ECLs on all other financial instruments. Under the general approach, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs at initial recognition.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and includes forward-looking information.

If credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition or if the credit quality of the financial instruments improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured at the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise; or
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost is deducted from the gross carrying amount of these assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a *pro rata* basis.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

4.7 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contribution into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Short-term 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 under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company 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.

4.8 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

4.9 Revenue recognition

Revenue from services rendered in the ordinary course of business is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation (“PO”) by transferring control of a service to the customer. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount of the transaction price allocated to the satisfied PO.

The transaction price is allocated to each PO in the contract on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling prices of the service. The individual standalone selling price of services that has not previously been sold on a stand-alone basis, or has a highly variable selling price, is determined based on the residual portion of the transaction price after allocating the transaction price to the service with observable stand-alone selling prices. A discount or variable consideration is allocated to one or more, but not all, of the performance obligations if it relates specifically to those performance obligations.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration in the contract to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised service. The transaction price may be fixed or variable and is adjusted for time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Consideration payable to a customer is deducted from the transaction price if the Company does not receive a separate identifiable benefit from the customer. When consideration is variable, the estimated amount is included in the transaction price to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the cumulative revenue will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

Revenue recognised at point in time based on the timing of satisfaction of the PO.

4.10 Income tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under FRS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Temporary differences in relation to a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for a specific lease are regarded as a net package (the lease) for the purpose of recognising deferred tax.

The measurement of deferred taxes reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on tax rates and tax that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity and the Company intends to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

4.11 New standards and interpretations not adopted

A number of new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2022 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the new or amended standards and interpretations in preparing these financial statements.

None of the new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards are expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold land and building \$	Renovations \$	Furniture, fittings and office equipment \$	Motor vehicles \$	Computer equipment \$	Total \$
Cost						
At 1 January 2021	12,110,800	523,692	15,277	97,188	506,867	13,253,824
Additions	—	—	—	—	40,760	40,760
At 31 December 2021	12,110,800	523,692	15,277	97,188	547,627	13,294,584
Additions	—	—	1,400	—	9,380	10,780
At 31 December 2022	12,110,800	523,692	16,677	97,188	557,007	13,305,364
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
At 1 January 2021	1,363,324	390,012	9,602	97,188	445,804	2,305,930
Charge for the year	113,131	74,813	1,195	—	49,797	238,936
At 31 December 2021	1,476,455	464,825	10,797	97,188	495,601	2,544,866
Charge for the year	113,131	58,867	1,558	—	15,743	189,299
At 31 December 2022	1,589,586	523,692	12,355	97,188	511,344	2,734,165
Carrying amounts						
At 1 January 2021	10,747,476	133,680	5,675	—	61,063	10,947,894
At 31 December 2021	10,634,345	58,867	4,480	—	52,026	10,749,718
At 31 December 2022	10,521,214	—	4,322	—	45,663	10,571,199

6 Other investments

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Non-current financial assets		
Debt investments – at amortised cost	4,000,000	4,250,000
Current financial assets		
Debt investments – at amortised cost	750,000	1,250,000
Fixed deposits with maturity of more than three months	1,000,000	–
	<u>1,750,000</u>	<u>1,250,000</u>

The Company intends to hold the assets to maturity to collect contractual cash flows and these cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Debt investments at amortised cost have stated interest rates of 3.07% to 6.15% (2021: 3.07% to 6.15%) and mature within 6 months to 27 years (2021: 1 to 28 years).

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk related to other investments is disclosed in note 14.

7 Other receivables

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Other receivables	4,200	74,496
Interest receivables	244,431	67,654
	<u>248,631</u>	<u>142,150</u>

The Company's exposure to credit risk related to other receivables is disclosed in note 14.

8 Reserve fund

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Capital Fund	6,043	6,043
COMPASS Music Development Fund	345,330	345,330
	<u>351,373</u>	<u>351,373</u>

The reserve fund comprises of amounts set aside by the Board of Directors for computerisation of the operations of the Company and a Music Development Fund. The Music Development Fund has been designated for the development of Choral Music and Xin Yao Music and donation to the Jazz Association (Singapore) Limited.

9 Trade and other payables

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Royalties due to members	64,559,898	61,619,987
Accrued operating expenses	717,094	480,907
Other payables	649,411	53,910
	<u>65,926,403</u>	<u>62,154,804</u>
Accrued employee benefits	456,485	204,630
	<u>66,382,888</u>	<u>62,359,434</u>
Non-current	42,833,442	33,791,950
Current	23,549,446	28,567,484
	<u>66,382,888</u>	<u>62,359,434</u>

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in note 14.

10 Revenue

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Revenue from licence and permit fees, net	<u>15,919,794</u>	<u>14,976,500</u>

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies:

Nature of services	The Company principally generates revenue from licensing of public performances and broadcast use of music under the Company's control.
When revenue is recognised	Revenue is recognised pursuant to usage of songs in music media and performance of the songs through mass media and when it is high probable that it will not result in a significant reversal of revenue in the future.
Significant payment terms	Payment is due within 30 days from the sales invoice date.

11 Surplus from operations before tax

The following items have been included in arriving at surplus from operations before tax:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Other income		
Interest income:		
- investments	217,539	233,866
- cash and cash equivalents	379,810	32,514
- others	–	47,495
	<u>597,349</u>	<u>313,875</u>
Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	1,879,049	1,893,787
Government grant included under staff costs	–	(88,652)
Contributions to defined contribution plans	163,236	178,132
Other staff related costs	25,313	30,005
	<u>2,067,598</u>	<u>2,013,272</u>
Others		
Directors' fees	29,000	26,000
Short-term lease expense	660	–
	<u>660</u>	<u>–</u>

12 Tax expense

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
<i>Reconciliation of effective tax rate</i>		
Surplus from operations before tax	<u>251</u>	<u>2,100</u>
Tax using the Singapore tax rate of 17% (2021: 17%)	43	357
Non-deductible expenses	23,769	51,182
Effect of wear and tear allowances utilised	(19,171)	(51,539)
Others	(4,641)	–
	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

The following temporary differences have not been recognised:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Deductible temporary differences	3,023,848	2,908,589
Unutilised wear and tear allowances and tax losses	11,585	14,071
	<u>3,035,433</u>	<u>2,922,660</u>

The unutilised wear and tear allowances and unutilised tax losses, which may be available for carry forward and set off against future taxable profits, are subject to arrangement with the tax authority and compliance with the provision of the Income Tax Act, Chapter 134. The deductible temporary differences, unutilised capital allowances and unutilised tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation.

Deferred taxable assets have not been recognised in respect of these items because it is not probable that future profit will be available against which the Company can utilise the benefits.

13 Related parties

Key management personnel

The directors and managers are considered as key management personnel of the Company.

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	749,632	905,100
Contributions to defined contribution plans	56,521	48,452
	<u>806,153</u>	<u>953,552</u>

14 Financial risk management

Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

Risk management framework

Risk management is integral to the whole business of the Company. The Company has a system of controls in place to create an acceptable balance between the cost of risks occurring and the cost of managing the risks. The management continually monitors the Company's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential financial loss resulting from the failure of a customer or a counterparty to settle its financial and contractual obligations to the Company, as and when they fall due.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risks by investing only in liquid debt securities and only with counterparties that either have at least an acceptable credit rating based on rating agency ratings or in sound financial position. Management actively monitors credit ratings and the financial position of the counterparties, given that the Company only has invested in securities with high credit ratings, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

The Company did not have any investments that were past due nor impaired at 31 December 2022.

At the reporting date, there is no significant concentration of credit risk nor impairment on other receivables. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions of high credit rating. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and bank balances are placed with bank which are regulated. Impairment on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. The amount of the allowance on cash and cash equivalents is negligible.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The following are the expected contractual undiscounted cash outflows of financial liabilities, including interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

		Cash flows		
	Carrying amount \$	Contractual cash flows \$	Within 1 year \$	Between 2 to 5 years \$
2022				
Trade and other payables*	<u>65,926,403</u>	<u>(65,926,403)</u>	<u>(23,092,961)</u>	<u>(42,833,442)</u>
2021				
Trade and other payables*	<u>62,154,804</u>	<u>(62,154,804)</u>	<u>(28,362,854)</u>	<u>(33,791,950)</u>

* Excluding accrued employee benefits

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect 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.

Interest rate risk

Profile

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was as follows:

	Carry amount	
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Fixed rate instruments		
Other investments	4,750,000	5,500,000
Fixed deposits with maturity of more than three months	1,000,000	—
	<u>5,750,000</u>	<u>5,500,000</u>

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk as all its balances as at reporting date are denominated in Singapore dollar.

Fair value hierarchy

The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in 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).

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. Instruments based on such unobservable inputs are included in Level 3, if any.

Accounting classifications and fair values

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy are as follows. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value with maturity of less than one year are assumed to approximate their fair value because of the short period to maturity.

	Carrying amount		Fair value			
	Financial assets at amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
31 December 2022						
Financial assets not measured at fair value						
Debt investments – at amortised cost	4,750,000	4,750,000	4,552,280	—	—	4,552,280
Fixed deposits with maturity of more than three months	1,000,000	1,000,000				
Other receivables	248,631	248,631				
Cash and cash equivalents	50,021,081	50,021,081				
	<u>56,019,712</u>	<u>56,019,712</u>				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value						
Trade and other payables*	<u>(66,317,394)</u>	<u>(66,317,394)</u>				
31 December 2021						
Financial assets not measured at fair value						
Debt investments – at amortised cost	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,571,529	—	—	5,571,529
Other receivables	142,150	142,150				
Cash and cash equivalents	46,224,543	46,224,543				
	<u>51,866,693</u>	<u>51,866,693</u>				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value						
Trade and other payables*	<u>(62,285,416)</u>	<u>(62,285,416)</u>				