

Company Registration No. 201135045H

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

Annual Financial Statements
31 December 2020



Building a better
working world

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

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Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

Directors' statement

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

- (i) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) 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.

Directors

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

Clive Watkin Turton
John William Walker
Michael Barry Chilton

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 objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Directors' interests in shares and debentures

None of the directors who held office at the end of the financial year, had, according to the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, an interest in shares and share options of the Company and related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year, or at the end of the financial year.

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

Directors' statement

Share options

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

No shares were 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.

Auditor

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

On behalf of the board of directors:



Clive Watkin Turton
Director



Michael Barry Chilton
Director

Singapore
29 March 2021

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

**Independent auditor's report
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

Independent auditor's report to the members of Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet of the Company as at 31 December 2020, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of comprehensive income and cash flow statement of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of 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 December 2020 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

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

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2.

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.

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

Independent auditor's report For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

Independent auditor's report to the members of Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

**Independent auditor's report
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

Independent auditor's report to the members of Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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



Ernst & Young LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

29 March 2021

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

**Statement of comprehensive income
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

	Note	2020 US\$	2019 US\$
Revenue	4	1,151,626	1,277,912
Administrative expenses		(1,869,418)	(1,120,034)
(Loss) / Profit before tax	5	(717,792)	157,878
Income tax credit / (expense)	6	171	(36,611)
(Loss) / Profit for the year, net of tax		(717,621)	121,267
(Loss)/ Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the Company		(717,621)	121,267

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

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 US\$	2019 US\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Loans receivable	7	8,609,041	9,935,629
Interest receivable	8	–	97,626
Investment in a subsidiary	9	5,060,001	–
		13,669,042	10,033,255
Current assets			
Interest receivable	8	170,843	–
Amount due from related companies	10	11,143	–
Loans receivable	7	5,220,345	–
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	11	96,093	107,976
Cash and cash equivalents	12	57,083,818	21,661,894
		62,582,242	21,769,870
Total current assets		62,582,242	21,769,870
Total assets		76,251,284	31,803,125
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Other payables and accruals	13	994,782	722,927
Provision for income tax		14,912	42,591
		1,009,694	765,518
Total current liabilities		1,009,694	765,518
Net current assets		61,572,548	21,004,352
Non-current liabilities			
Other payables	13	184,091	–
Deferred tax liability	6	3,535	–
		187,626	–
Total non-current liabilities		187,626	–
Total liabilities		1,197,320	765,518
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Share capital	14	53,257,004	27,319,426
Share application monies	15	18,796,400	–
Retained earnings		3,000,560	3,718,181
		75,053,964	31,037,607
Total equity		75,053,964	31,037,607
Total equity and liabilities		76,251,284	31,803,125

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

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

Statement of changes in equity
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	Attributable to owners of the Company			
	Share capital (Note 14)	Share Application Monies (Note 15)	Retained earnings	Total equity
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
2020				
Opening balance at 1 January 2020	27,319,426	–	3,718,181	31,037,607
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	(717,621)	(717,621)
Issuance of shares	25,937,578	–	–	25,937,578
Share application monies	–	18,796,400	–	18,796,400
Closing balance at 31 December 2020	53,257,004	18,796,400	3,000,560	75,053,964
2019				
Opening balance at 1 January 2019	27,319,426	–	3,596,914	30,916,340
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	121,267	121,267
Closing balance at 31 December 2019	27,319,426	–	3,718,181	31,037,607

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

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

**Cash flow statement
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss) / Profit before tax	(717,792)	157,878
Adjustments for:		
- Interest income	(1,114,329)	(1,277,912)
- Unrealised exchange differences	-	6,158
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	(1,832,121)	(1,113,876)
<u>Changes in working capital:</u>		
Increase in prepaid expenses and other receivables	(8,817)	(43,470)
(Increase)/decrease in amount due from a related company	(11,143)	63,021
Increase/(decrease) in amounts due to a related company	142,843	(398,648)
Increase in other payables and accruals	71,179	369,411
Net cash flows used in operations	(1,638,059)	(1,123,562)
Income tax paid	(23,973)	(43,664)
Interest received	223,098	422,776
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(1,438,934)	(744,450)
Financing activities		
Issuance of shares	25,937,578	-
Share application monies	18,796,400	-
Net cash flows generated from financing activities	44,733,978	-
Investing activities		
Repayment of loan from third party	5,756,881	2,292,876
Loan to a third party	(8,570,000)	-
Investment in a subsidiary	(1)	-
Loan to a subsidiary	(5,060,000)	-
Net cash flows (used in) / generated from investing activities	(7,873,120)	2,292,876
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	35,421,924	1,548,426
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	21,661,894	20,113,468
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Note 12)	57,083,818	21,661,894

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

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

1. Corporate information

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") is a private limited company incorporated in Singapore.

The Company's immediate and existing joint shareholders are SG Kleinwort Hambros Trust Company (UK) Limited, Multiconsult Trustees Ltd and Minimax Ltd as trustees of the Private Infrastructure Development Group Trust (PIDG Trust), a trust established under the laws of Mauritius.

The principal place of business and registered office are located at 8 Cross Street, #23-04/05, Manulife Tower, Singapore 048424 and 10 Collyer Quay, #10-01 Ocean Financial Centre, Singapore 049315 respectively.

The principal activities of the Company are to seek and undertake due diligence in respect of, appraise and, if thought fit, invest in and ultimately dispose of, interests in infrastructure projects which objectives are in line with the objectives set by the PIDG Trust.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

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

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Board of Directors to exercise its judgement in the process of applying accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.1.

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD or US\$).

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

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

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
FRS 117 <i>Insurance contracts</i>	1 January 2023

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

2.4 Basis of consolidation

The Company met the exception to consolidation criteria and is an investment entity, therefore, it measures its investment in a subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the policy set out in Note 2.7.

The Company has no consolidated subsidiaries.

Please refer to Note 3.1 for further information on the Company's assessment as investment entity.

2.5 Subsidiaries

The Company is an investment entity and prepares the separate financial statements as its only financial statements. In the Company's separate financial statements, investment in a subsidiary is accounted for as fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the policy set out in Note 2.7.

2.6 Foreign currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in United States Dollar, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

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

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

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

2.7 *Financial instruments*

(a) *Financial assets*

Initial recognition and measurement

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

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

(i) *Investments in debt instruments*

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

Amortised cost

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

(ii) *Investments in equity instruments*

Included within equity instruments are investment in a subsidiary:

Investment in a subsidiary (including amount due from a subsidiary)

In accordance with the exception under FRS 110 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, the Company does not consolidate subsidiaries in the financial statements unless the subsidiary is not itself an investment entity and its main purpose and activities are providing services that relate to the Company's investment activities. The Company has no consolidated subsidiaries. The Company measures unconsolidated subsidiaries together with the loan receivable from subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss as they are managed and have their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with risk management and investment strategies of the Company.

De-recognition

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

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

2.7 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(b) *Financial liabilities*

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of non-derivative financial liabilities, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, non-derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

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

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

2.8 *Impairment of financial assets*

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12 month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For loans receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

At every reporting date, the Company evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Company reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument.

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

2.9 *Cash and cash equivalents*

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

2.10 *Provisions*

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

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

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

2.11 Revenue

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

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

Revenue of the Company comprise of interest income from loans which recognised in profit or loss using effective interest method.

2.12 Taxes

(a) Current income tax

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

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

(b) Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

2.12 Taxes (cont'd)

(b) Deferred tax (cont'd)

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

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

2.13 Share capital and share issuance expenses

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

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of the revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

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

3.1 Judgements made in applying accounting policies

The management has made the following judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Assessment as investment entity

Entities that meet the definition of an investment entity under FRS 110 are required to measure all of its subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss rather than consolidate them. The criteria defining an entity as an investment entity are as follows:

- An entity that obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investors with investment management services;
- An entity that commits to its investors that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both; and
- An entity that measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

The Company provides investment management services to its investors, where it obtains funding from its immediate shareholders for its investments in subsidiaries for the purpose of returns in the form of investment income and capital appreciation.

The Company measures its investments in equity instruments on a fair value basis and has a clearly documented exit strategy for these investments.

Whilst the Company only has one investor, the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office, through its existing and immediate shareholders, the nature of the investor, being the UK Government, is such that it is in effect investing on behalf of the UK taxpayers and therefore a link to multiple unrelated investors can be made.

The Board has concluded that Company falls within the definition of an investment entity in accordance with FRS 110. The criteria will be reassessed on a continuous basis, if any of these criteria or characteristics change.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Provision for expected credit losses of loans receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for loans receivables. The provision rates are based on credit ratings for groupings of various counterparty segments that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's loans is disclosed in Note 18(a).

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

4. Revenue

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
Interest income	1,114,329	1,277,912
Commitment fees	37,297	–
	<u>1,151,626</u>	<u>1,277,912</u>

Interest income relates to interest income arising from loans and bank deposits.

5. (Loss) / Profit before tax

(Loss) / Profit before tax is arrived at after charging:

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
Consultancy fees	673,666	155,397
Directors' fees	10,184	10,235
Legal fees	72,375	4,244
Rental	58,462	46,443
Salaries	818,367	674,321
Central Provident Fund Contributions	33,193	31,924
Travelling expenses	5,790	22,682
Exchange differences (net)	(2,862)	6,438
	<u>(2,862)</u>	<u>6,438</u>

Salaries and Central Provident Fund Contributions relates to staff cost fully recharged from a related company.

6. Income tax expense

Major components of income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are:

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
<i>Statement of comprehensive income:</i>		
<i>Current income tax</i>		
- Current year	13,577	42,591
- Over provision in respect of prior years	(17,283)	(3,309)
	<u>(3,706)</u>	<u>39,282</u>
<i>Deferred income tax</i>		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	3,535	(2,671)
Income tax (credit) / expense	<u>(171)</u>	<u>36,611</u>

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

6. Income tax expense (cont'd)

Relationship between tax expense and accounting (loss)/profit

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting (loss)/profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
(Loss) / Profit before tax	(717,792)	157,878
Tax at applicable tax rate of 17% (2019: 17%)	(122,025)	26,839
Over provision in respect of prior years	(17,283)	(3,309)
Non-deductible expenses	156,314	28,534
Effect of tax exemptions and rebates	(17,177)	(15,453)
Income tax (credit) / expense recognised in profit or loss	(171)	36,611

Deferred tax as at 31 December relates to the following:

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
<i>Deferred tax liability</i>		
Unremitted foreign interest income	3,535	–

7. Loans receivable

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
Current		
Term loan A	5,220,345	–
	5,220,345	–
Non-current		
Term loan A	–	9,935,629
Term loan B	8,609,041	–
	8,609,041	9,935,629

Term loan A

Term loan A was granted by the Company to a third party on 18 October 2018.

Term loan A bears interest at 10.0% per annum, and the remaining amount is repayable 36 months from utilisation date on 18 October 2018, secured by a corporate guarantee from the holding company of the borrower and is expected to be settled in cash. This amount is denominated in USD.

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

7. Loans receivable (cont'd)

Term loan B

Term loan B was granted by the Company to a third party on 12 November 2020.

Term loan B bears interest at 10.5% + LIBOR per annum. The remaining unutilised committed facility of US\$6,430,000 bears commitment fee receivable at 3.5% per annum. The term loan is repayable every quarter from 31 March 2023 and is expected to be settled in cash. The loan amount is denominated in USD.

8. Interest receivable

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
Current		
Interest receivable from:		
Term loan A	105,857	–
Term loan B	64,986	–
	<hr/> 170,843	<hr/> –
Non-Current		
Interest receivable from:		
Term loan A	–	97,626
	<hr/> –	<hr/> 97,626

9. Investment in a subsidiary

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
Share in subsidiary	1	–
Amount due from a subsidiary	5,060,000	–
	<hr/> 5,060,001	<hr/> –

The Company meets the definition of an investment entity. Therefore, it does not consolidate its subsidiaries but, rather, recognises them as investments at fair value through profit or loss. The amount due from subsidiaries is designated collectively with the investment at fair value through profit or loss as they are managed and have their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with risk management and investment strategies of the Company. The settlement of the amounts due from subsidiary is at the discretion of the subsidiary.

Restriction

There are no significant restrictions on the transfer of monies from the subsidiary to the Company.

Support

The Company has no contractual commitments or current intentions to provide any other financial or other support to its unconsolidated subsidiaries.

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

9. Investment in a subsidiary (cont'd)

Composition of the Group

Name of equity investment	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Effective interest held by the Company	
			2020 %	2019 %
Infraco Asia Guarantee Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Investment holding	100	–
Held by the subsidiary				
Indus Guarantees Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Investment holding	100	–
Infra Zamin Pakistan Limited	Pakistan	Investment finance company	60	–

10. Amount due from related companies

Amount due from related companies relate to payments made on behalf of the related companies. The amounts are unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash.

11. Prepaid expenses and other receivables

	2020 US\$	2019 US\$
Other receivables	42,191	25,594
Grant receivable from PIDG Trust	–	17,445
	42,191	43,039
Prepaid expenses	53,902	64,937
	96,093	107,976

In the current year, other receivables represent commitment fee receivable on Term loan B (Note 7) and accrued interest income on cash at bank which earns floating interest on daily bank deposit rates.

Other receivables balances in the prior year represent interest receivable on loans which has not been invoiced but recognised using the effective interest rate method and accrued interest income on cash at bank which earns floating interest on daily bank deposit rates.

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020****12. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
Cash at bank and on hand	57,083,818	19,661,894
Fixed deposits	–	2,000,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cash and cash equivalents	57,083,818	21,661,894

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods between one and six months and earn interests at the respective short-term deposit rates. The weighted average effective interest rates as at 31 December 2020 for the Company was 0.34% (2019: 1.52%).

The fixed deposits qualify as cash equivalents because there is effectively no penalty for early withdrawal as the interest earned is substantially consistent with what the Company would have earned on a similar deposit type for a similar term of less than three months.

Cash and cash equivalents that are denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December 2020 is as follows:

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
Singapore Dollars (SGD)	47,720	39,538
Great British Pounds (GBP)	94,269	91,062
	<hr/>	<hr/>

13. Other payables and accruals

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
Current		
Amounts due to a related company	399,754	256,911
Accruals	294,400	447,062
Other payables	300,628	18,954
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	994,782	722,927
Non-current		
Other payables	184,091	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,178,873	722,927

Amounts due to a related company are unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash.

In the current year, other payables include deferred interest income on loans which arose from using the effective interest rate method.

Infraco Asia Investments Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

13. Other payables and accruals (cont'd)

Other payables and accruals that are denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December 2020 is as follows:

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
Singapore Dollars (SGD)	21,787	17,073
Indian Rupee (INR)	62,362	21,582
Great British Pounds (GBP)	14,030	–

14. Share capital

	2020		2019	
	No. of shares	US\$	No. of shares	US\$
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares:				
At 1 January	27,319,426	27,319,426	27,319,426	27,319,426
Issuance during the year	25,937,578	25,937,578	–	–
At 31 December	53,257,004	53,257,004	27,319,426	27,319,426

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restrictions. The ordinary shares have no par value.

15. Share application monies

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
<i>Movement in share application monies:</i>		
At 1 January	–	–
Injection of funds by owners of the Company during the year	18,796,400	–
At 31 December	18,796,400	–

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

16. Related party transactions

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the Company and related companies took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial year:

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
Recharge of expenses by related companies*:		
Salaries	(818,367)	(674,321)
Rental	(58,462)	(46,443)
Travelling expenses	(5,790)	(22,614)
Legal and consultancy fees	(67,391)	(52,596)
Miscellaneous	(33,298)	(27,668)
Directors' fees	(10,184)	(10,235)
Grant received/receivable as reimbursement from shareholder	74,520	153,868
Administration charge paid/payable to a related company*	(136,481)	(172,188)

* This are entities which have common shareholders with that of the Company.

17. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

17. Fair value of financial instruments (cont'd)

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments carried at fair value by level of fair value hierarchy:

	2020 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) US\$	2020 Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices (Level 2) US\$
2020		
<i>Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed</i>		
Loan and interest receivables	–	14,000,229
Assets and liabilities measured at fair value		
Investment in a subsidiary	5,060,001	–
<hr/>		
At 31 December 2020	5,060,001	14,000,229
<hr/>		
2019		
<i>Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed</i>		
Loan and interest receivables (Term loan A)	–	9,935,629
<hr/>		
At 31 December 2019	–	9,935,629
<hr/>		

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

In selecting the appropriate valuation models, management determines an appropriate valuation model that best represents the fair value of the investment. As the investment only holds cash as at 31 December 2020, management has used the net assets value method to determine the fair value of the investment.

Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed

The carrying amounts of the non-current loan and interest receivable (Term Loan B) are reasonable approximation of fair values at the balance sheet date as they are repriced frequently.

The carrying amounts of the current loan and interest receivables (Term Loan A) are reasonable approximation of fair values at the balance sheet date due to its short-term nature.

The fair value disclosed for the loan categorised as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

17. Fair value of financial instruments (cont'd)

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

Loans receivable (current) (Note 7), interest receivable (current) (Note 8), amount due from related companies (Note 10), other receivables (Note 11), cash and cash equivalents (Note 12) and other payables and accruals (excluding deferred interest income) (Note 13)

The carrying amounts of these financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of fair values at the balance sheet date due to its short-term nature.

Carrying amounts of financial instruments by categories

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
<i>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</i>		
Loans receivables	13,829,386	9,935,629
Interest receivables	170,843	97,626
Amount due from related companies	11,143	–
Other receivables (excluding prepaid expense)	42,191	43,039
Cash and bank balances	57,083,818	21,661,894
	<u>71,137,381</u>	<u>31,738,188</u>
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>		
Other payables and accruals (excluding deferred interest income)	717,793	722,927
	<u>717,793</u>	<u>722,927</u>

18. Financial risk management policies and objectives

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. It is, and has been throughout the current financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

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

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from loans receivable and cash and cash equivalents. For loans, the Company manages credit risk by requiring security for such loans by way of guarantee and pledge of shares by the related companies. For cash and cash equivalents, the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties where possible.

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

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from loans receivable and cash and cash equivalents. For loans, the Company manages credit risk by requiring security for such loans by way of guarantee and pledge of shares by the related companies. For cash and cash equivalents, the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties where possible.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. The Company considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating
- External credit rating
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's ability to meet its obligations
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower
- Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the borrower, including changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group and changes in the operating results of the borrower

The Company determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant difficulty of the issuer or the borrower
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty

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

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where loans and receivables have been written off, the company continues to engage enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

The following are credit risk management practices and quantitative and qualitative information about amounts arising from expected credit losses for each class of financial assets.

Loans at amortised cost

The Company categorises the loans according to internal credit risk ratings which reflect their credit risk and how the loss provision is determined for each of those categories. These internal credit risk ratings are determined through incorporating both qualitative and quantitative information that builds on information from external credit rating companies, supplemented with information specific to the counterparty and other external information that could affect the counterparty's behaviour.

Where required, the Company compute expected credit loss for this group of financial assets using the probability of default approach. In calculating the expected credit loss rates, the Company considers implied probability of default from external rating agencies where available and historical loss rates for each category of counterparty, and adjusts for forward looking macroeconomic data such as GDP growth and central bank base rates.

There are no significant changes to estimation techniques or assumptions made during the reporting period. No loss allowance provision for loans have been made as at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

Exposure to credit risk

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

Credit risk concentration profile

At balance sheet date, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk, except for the loans to third-party companies. These loans have been secured by way of guarantee and pledge of shares by the related companies.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Cash and cash equivalents are placed with reputable financial institutions. Loans receivable are neither past due nor impaired as there is no history of default.

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

(b) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and bank balances deemed adequate by management to finance the Company's operation.

All of the Company's financial liabilities are payable within one year or less at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

(c) *Foreign currency risk*

The Company has transactional currency exposure arising from transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. The foreign currency in which these transactions are denominated is mainly Singapore Dollar (SGD), British Pound (GBP) and Indian Rupee (INR). The foreign currency exposure for transactions in other foreign currencies are not material.

(d) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their interest-bearing loans given to third party borrowers. During the year, the Company granted Term Loan B (Note 7) to a third party, bearing interest at floating rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possibly change in interest rates on the portion of loans affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on loss before tax US\$
2020		
LIBOR	+50	4,880
LIBOR	-50	(4,880)

In the prior year, the Company does not have interest rate exposure as the loans to third party borrowers are fixed rate loans.

19. Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure, defined as share capital and accumulated reserve, and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

20. Events occurring after the reporting period

(i) Allotment of shares to shareholders

On 8 January 2021, the Company completed the allotment of 18,796,400 ordinary shares for the consideration of US\$18,796,400 to its shareholders.

(ii) Incorporation of a wholly owned subsidiary

On 19 March 2021, the Company incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary Infraco India Hydro Investments Pte. Ltd. whose principal activity is to act as an investment holding company.

21. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 29 March 2021.