iglobepartners

WWW.IGLOBEPARTNERS.COM

Visit Us
11 Biopolis Way
Helios #09-03
Singapore 138667

Mrs. SooBoon KOH
+65-9634-3668
sooboonkoh@iglobepartners.com

Mrs. Joyce NG
+65-9190-5873
joyce@iglobepartners.com

QUARTERLY REPORT

iGlobe Platinum Fund Limited

DECEMBER

2016

Q4

31 December 2016

To: The Investors of iGlobe Platinum Fund Limited ("The Fund")

Dear Investors,

We are glad to report that we made the first 10% Fund Distribution in the last quarter of 2016, with the successful exit of StarMaker through a trade sales.

On 16 December 2016, we witnessed the successful IPO listing of Anacle Systems Ltd on the Hong Kong Stock Market (GEM). The Company raised HK$74 million with the support of KGI Capital Asia as sponsor and global coordinator, and Crosby (HK) as Joint Book runners. Market Capitalization was HK$296 million at IPO date. The Fund has a mandatory lock- up period of 12 months.

We saw promising developments in the 360 VR video market place. Paofit has obtained support from existing and new investors. iGlobe invested another US$250,000 of the US$700,000 bridge loan to help Paofit in its enterprise customers sign ups.

Unity 3D Inc. made the most significant progress in its business model and customer expansion geographically. 2016 revenue grew by 56% over the prior year, due to exceptional growth in Unity Ads revenue. Today, the company has more than 1,000 staff and has presence in 25 countries. Unity3D is now a Unicorn, with Market Capitalization of US$1.5 billion based on the Series C financing round raised in June 2016.

With the upward adjustment of valuation in Unity3D Inc., the Fair Value of the remaining portfolio at year-end 2016 stood at S$54.7 million vs. Investment Cost of S$14.6 million.

We are constantly looking to seek liquidity for some of our portfolio companies. We hope that the stock market condition in 2017 will improve to facilitate Fund distribution.

We thank you for your trust and support.

Yours sincerely,

SooBoon KOH
Managing Partner

Joyce NG
Partner

PORTFOLIO UPDATES

INDUSTRY	FOUNDED	HEADQUARTER
Enterprise Asset Management	February 2006	Singapore

WWW. ANACLE.COM

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW

First Investment Date	March 2010
Current Revenue Stage	Mid Growth
Investment Cost	S$2,324,072
Fair Market Value	S$8,291,085
Ownership	19.04%
Major Co-Investors	BAF Spectrum Majuven
Board Representatives	Lee Suan Hiang (Chairman)
Team	SooBoon Koh / Jeff Lin

ANACLE SYSTEMS PTE. LTD.

SECTOR

Enterprise Business Software and Energy Management Systems

BUSINESS

Anacle provides enterprise asset and energy management solutions for customers from a wide range of industries. They include leading property owners, hospitals, manufacturing plants, educational institutions, utilities as well as major oil & gas facilities.

The Company has 3 product lines: (1) the Simplicity™, an ERP system, (2) Starlight™, an energy management solution, and (3) Big Space Monster™, an online market place for short-term lease of venues for businesses.

UPDATES

QUARTER 4
AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

On 16 December 2016, Anacle Systems Ltd. was listed on the Growth Equity Market (GEM) of Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The Company offered 100 million New Shares at HK$0.74 per share during IPO. Net Proceeds after deducting underwriting fees, commissions and other related expenses were HK$53.6 million.

For the 6 months ending November 2016, Anacle's revenue was S$4.5 million, a 32.2% increase over the prior year's revenue. It recorded a higher Net Loss of S$2.7 million (2015: Net Loss of S$807,000). The increased loses were attributed to the high one-off cost related to HK GEM IPO.

As at 31 December 2016, headcount stood at 97.

PORTFOLIO UPDATES

INDUSTRY	FOUNDED	HEADQUARTER
Indoor Digital Fitness	November 2010	Singapore

WWW. RUNSOCIAL.COM

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW

First Investment Date	July 2014
Current Revenue Stage	Seed
Investment Cost	S$725,711
Fair Market Value	S$415,211
Ownership	N.A
Major Co-Investors	Spring Seeds Capital Juniper Capital Ventures
Board Representatives	SooBoon Koh / Joyce Ng (Alt)
Team	SooBoon Koh / Joyce Ng

PAOFIT HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

SECTOR

3D Digital Fitness Mobile Apps

BUSINESS

Paofit specialises in indoor digital fitness and currently offers an iPad/ iPhone app called "RunSocial". This app supports the visualizing of synthetic objects within real-world video clips and allows runners on the treadmill to see the vividly moving scenery of their chosen routes and the avatars of other players on the tablet device.

UPDATES

QUARTER 4
AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

This quarter, Paofit successfully closed a US$700,000 Convertible Bridge Loan financing from existing investors. Marc Hardy, CEO of Paofit, stepped up to invest US$100,000 in this round.

The Company continued to pursue opportunities in Fitness verticals with RunSocial, RunSocial Bluetooth Connectivity (RSBC), and RideSocial. Most notable achievements were the adoption of RSBC by major fitness manufacturers, and NASA's recent validation of RunSocial's benefit as treadmill training tool.

Non-fitness verticals, especially Leisure sector, proved promising adopters of RunSocial video technology. Discussions were underway to materialize the opportunities in these verticals.

The Tech team had their focus on cross-platform development, as well as producing demos videos to support both Fitness and Non-fitness verticals.

As at 31 December 2016, headcount stood at 19.

PORTFOLIO UPDATES

INDUSTRY	FOUNDED	HEADQUARTER
E-Commerce	April 2010	Mumbai, India

WWW. SHOPYOURWORLD.COM

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW

First Investment Date	March 2013
Current Revenue Stage	Early Growth
Investment Cost	S$1,430,715
Fair Market Value	S$3,588,681
Ownership	14.74%
Major Co-Investors	Khattar Holdings Wavemaker Labs
Board Representatives	Joyce Ng / Jeff Lin (Alt)
Team	Joyce Ng / Jeff Lin

SYW PTE. LTD.

SECTOR

E-Commerce Website Targeting Indian Consumers

BUSINESS

SYW is an e-commerce website for Indian consumers to assist their purchase of international branded goods from the US & UK. The Company offers various products across categories like mobile phones, laptops, fashion accessories, home appliances, movies & games, baby care, toys and health & beauty. SYW serves as a distribution and import partner for foreign retailers with an online interface for the consumer.

UPDATES

QUARTER 4
AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

This quarter, SYW successfully closed a US$2 million Series A Extension Financing from the existing investors.

SYW continued to achieve moderate growth in revenue, despite negative impacts from the Indian government's demonetization initiative launched in November 2016.

From November 2016, the Company's Dubai Fulfilment Center went live. All SYW's goods from the U.S. and China are now shipped to this new center before landing at India. Such a move will result in significant savings in air freight and processing costs.

In this quarter, SYW recruited Rohit Dangi, previously from KPMG (Mumbai, India) to head the Finance Department.

As at 31 December 2016, headcount of the Company stood at 87.

PORTFOLIO UPDATES

INDUSTRY	FOUNDED	HEADQUARTER
Media Entertainment	August 2004	Singapore

WWW. SPARKYANIM.COM

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW

First Investment Date	January 2010
Current Revenue Stage	Mid Growth
Investment Cost	S$3,566,337
Fair Market Value	S$4,495,685
Ownership	15.20%
Major Co-Investors	Frenz Holdings Sdn Bhd
Board Representatives	SooBoon Koh / Joyce Ng
Team	SooBoon Koh / Joyce Ng

SPARKY ANIMATION PTE. LTD.

SECTOR

3D Animation & Commercial IP Company

BUSINESS

Sparky Animation Pte. Ltd is an accomplished animation production & content development company. The Company leverages on its proprietary animation production technologies to produce high quality, cost competitive animation with shorter production time.

Sparky Animation's portfolio includes Service Works as well as Co-production projects. To date, Sparky co-owned five (5) Co-production projects, namely, The Dinosaur Train, One Stormy Night, Jack & Fleabag Monkeyface, and Mr. Moon.

UPDATES

QUARTER 4
AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

For nine months ending 31 December 2016, the Company clocked revenues of close to S$6 million. Revenue derived from service projects continued to form bulk of its income. Its service projects are: LadyBug Season 2, Shaabiat Season 2, ButterBean Café and Bill & Tony Season 2.

Sparky is in the final phase of negotiation with IMDA to buy back the media IPs of four (4) co-production projects, i.e. Dinosaur Train Season 1 & Season 2, Mr Moon and Jack. After the completion of buy back arrangement, Sparky will own 100% of the media IPs in books.

As at 31 December 2016, headcount stood at 164.

PORTFOLIO UPDATES

matterport®

INDUSTRY	FOUNDED	HEADQUARTER
Digital Media/ Virtual Reality	November 2011	Synnyvale, California, USA

WWW.MATTERPORT.COM

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW

First Investment Date	November 2013
Current Revenue Stage	Early Growth
Investment Cost	S$748,261
Fair Market Value	S$2,660,467
Ownership	0.88%
Major Co-Investors	Lux Capital, DCM Capital Qualcomm Ventures
Board Representatives	SooBoon Koh (Observer)
Team	SooBoon Koh / Joe Zaelit

MATTERPORT, INC.

SECTOR

Solutions for 3D Scanning of Spaces and Objects

BUSINESS

The Company's solutions allow users to create virtual models of any indoor space and access the resulting 3D model from a web browser or iPad. Users can also freely navigate, measure, tag objects and pin notes to anything in the 3D image space.

UPDATES

QUARTER 4
AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

In 2016, the Company achieved 78% YoY growth of its annual revenue. The fastest growing segment, Subscription-as-a-Service (SaaS) now has an annual run rate of US$6.5 million.

The Company continued to penetrate deeper into real estate and hospitality markets in the U.S. It recently signed up a few new partners including Realtor.com, JLL and Homeaway. The Company has also identified Architecture, Engineering and Construction (AEC) as another vertical to focus on.

Andy Leventhal joined as VP International Sales. Currently, the Company has international presence in UK, and channel partners in Canada and Australia. It will start looking into new markets in South East Asia.

As at 31 December 2016, headcount of the Company stood at 176.

PORTFOLIO UPDATES

unity

INDUSTRY	FOUNDED	HEADQUARTER
Game Engine Platform	August 2004	San Francisco, California, USA

WWW. UNITY3D.COM

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW

First Investment Date	June 2011
Current Revenue Stage	Expansion
Investment Cost	US$5,760,693
Fair Market Value	US$35,289,235
Ownership	1.72%
Major Co-Investors	Sequoia Capital DFJ Growth, CIC
Board Representatives	-
Team	SooBoon Koh / Joyce Ng

UNITY SOFTWARE, INC.

SECTOR

Game Engine Development Platform

BUSINESS

Unity Software Inc is the ultimate game development platform. Its proprietary solution provides a fully integrated development environment which makes it easier and more cost-effective for content developers to create and deploy 3D content online on multiple platforms. It supports Xbox 360, PS3, PC, iOS, Android, Web, Nintendo, Wii as well as next generation connected TVs.

UPDATES

QUARTER 4
AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

Unity's financial performance for 2016 was ahead of plan.

Net Revenue grew 33% in 2016 over the prior year. Ads business, in particular, experienced strong momentum and consolidated Unity's market leadership. Ads Revenue grew 116% YoY as monthly players grew from 584 million in 2015 to 1.1 billion at year end 2016.

Unity recently announced strategic partnership with Xiaomi. Xiaomi will assist game developers in China's licensing process and allow them to launch their apps on Xiaomi Apps store. This will enable Unity to penetrate the tough China market.

In November, Tony Parisi, Virtual Reality (VR) pioneer, joined Unity as its new Head of AR& VR Strategy. The Company has achieved early success in the VR space. It is witnessing strong adoption of Unity VR in the Cinematic and Interactive Entertainment industry.

As at 31 December 2016, headcount stood at 1,015, up from 794 in prior year.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

NAME OF PORTFOLIO COMPANY	Geographic Classification	Investment Cost	As At 01.01.2016	Additional Investment	Additional Interest	FV Adjustment	Disposal	As At 31.12.2016
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
SPARKY ANIMATION PTE LTD	Singapore	3,566,336.60	4,495,684.80					4,495,684.80
ANACLE SYSTEMS PTE LTD	Singapore	2,324,071.60	1,876,467.78	34,997.47		6,733,021.95	(353,402.00)	8,291,085.20
UNITY SOFTWARE INC.	USA	5,760,693.00	32,981,979.40			2,307,255.40		35,289,234.80
SYW PTE. LTD.	Singapore/India	1,430,715.00	3,588,681.20					3,588,681.20
MATTERPORT INC.	USA	748,261.00	2,660,467.12					2,660,467.12
PAOFIT HOLDINGS PTE LTD	Singapore	725,710.69	352,125.67	337,500.00	36,085.01	(310,500.00)		415,210.68
ANACLE SYSTEMS PTE LTD (Non- Convertible Loan)	Singapore	393,979.27	393,979.27				(393,979.27)	
		14,555,787.89	**46,349,385.24**	**372,497.47**	**36,085.01**	**8,729,777.35**	**(353,402.00)**	**54,740,363.80**
DIVESTMENTS								
STARMAKER INTERACTIVE, INC.	USA	1,572,218.00	1,074,260.29			778,735.02	(1,852,995.31)	-
		16,128,005.89	**47,423,645.53**	**372,497.47**	**36,085.01**	**9,508,512.37**	**(2,600,376.58)**	**54,740,363.80**

KPMG

iGlobe Platinum Fund Limited

Registration Number: 200817085R

Annual Report
Year ended 31 December 2016

Directors' statement

We are pleased to submit this annual report to the member of the Company together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

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 2016 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards; 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:

Yeo Liat Kok Philip
Quek Soo Boon
Chan Jer Luang

Directors' interests

According to the register kept by the Company for the purposes of Section 164 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Act), no director who held office at the end of the financial year (including those held by their spouses and infant children) had interests in shares, debentures, warrants and share options in the Company or of related corporations, either at the beginning or at the end of the financial year.

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

During the financial year, there were:

(i) no options granted by the Company to any person to take up unissued shares in the Company; and

(ii) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Company.

As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company under option.

Auditors

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Quek Soo Boon
Director

Chan Jer Luang
Director

31 March 2017

KPMG

KPMG LLP
16 Raffles Quay #22-00
Hong Leong Building
Singapore 048581

Telephone +65 6213 3388
Fax +65 6225 0984
Internet www.kpmg.com.sg

Independent auditors' report

Member of the Company
iGlobe Platinum Fund Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of iGlobe Platinum Fund Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of 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, 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 2016 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

International Financial Reporting Standards

As explained in note 2.1 to the financial statements, the Company in addition to applying the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards has also applied the International Financial Reporting Standards. In our opinion the financial statements comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

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. The other information comprises the Directors' statement.

KPMG

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 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

KPMG LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
31 March 2017

Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Non-current asset			
Investments	4	54,325,153	46,677,540
Current assets			
Investments	4	415,211	746,105
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,125,569	465,682
Other receivables	6	11,132	21,758
		1,551,912	1,233,545
Total assets		55,877,065	47,911,085
Equity			
Share capital	7	101	101
Non-redeemable preference shares	7	400	380
Accumulated profits		37,846,828	28,753,780
Total equity		37,847,329	28,754,261
Non-current liability			
Redeemable preference shares	8	17,999,640	18,999,620
Current liabilities			
Other payables	9	28,574	137,030
Provision for taxation		1,522	20,174
		30,096	157,204
Total liabilities		18,029,736	19,156,824
Total equity and liabilities		55,877,065	47,911,085

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

Statement of comprehensive income
Year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Unrealised gains on financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss		8,874,334	25,571,046
Realised gains on financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss		634,179	–
Interest income	10	40,881	163,375
Total revenue		9,549,394	25,734,421
Management fees and other expenses		(466,007)	(526,484)
Profit before income tax		9,083,387	25,207,937
Income tax credit/(expense)	12	9,661	(9,211)
Profit for the year		9,093,048	25,198,726
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		9,093,048	25,198,726

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

Statement of changes in equity
Year ended 31 December 2016

	Share capital $	Non-redeemable preference shares $	Accumulated profits $	Total $
At 1 January 2015	101	360	3,555,054	3,555,515
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	–	–	25,198,726	25,198,726
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	25,198,726	25,198,726
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognised directly in equity				
Capital calls on investors	–	20	–	20
Total transactions with owners	–	20	–	20
At 31 December 2015	101	380	28,753,780	28,754,261
At 1 January 2016	101	380	28,753,780	28,754,261
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	–	–	9,093,048	9,093,048
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	9,093,048	9,093,048
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognised directly in equity				
Capital calls on investors	–	20	–	20
Total transactions with owners	–	20	–	20
At 31 December 2016	101	400	37,846,828	37,847,329

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

Statement of cash flows
Year ended 31 December 2016

	2016	2015
	$	$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	9,093,048	25,198,726
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(40,881)	(163,375)
Income tax	(9,661)	9,211
Unrealised gains on financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss	(9,184,834)	(25,571,046)
Realised gains on financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss	(323,679)	
	(466,007)	(526,484)
Changes in working capital:		
Investments in equity securities	(34,997)	–
Bridge loans to portfolio companies	(337,500)	(643,979)
Realised proceed from portfolio companies	2,600,376	–
Interest received from bridge loan to portfolio companies	12,676	3,083
Other payables	(4,796)	6,406
Other receivables	2,212	7,477
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	1,771,964	(1,153,497)
Income tax paid	(8,991)	(536)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	1,762,973	(1,154,033)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Advances from shareholders/investors and related parties	(103,126)	(119,400)
Proceeds from capital call	1,000,000	1,000,000
Distribution to investors	(1,999,960)	–
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	(1,103,086)	880,600
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	659,887	(273,433)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	465,682	739,115
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	1,125,569	465,682

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 31 March 2017.

1 Domicile and activities

iGlobe Platinum Fund Limited (the "Company") is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. The address of the Company's registered office is at 11 Biopolis Way Helios #09-03, Singapore 138667.

The principal activities of the Company are those relating to asset management activities involving investments in high growth technology companies.

The investment activities of the Company are managed by iGlobe Partners (II) Pte Ltd (the "Fund Manager"), an entity incorporated in the Republic of Singapore

The Company will liquidate 8 years after the Initial Closing Date of 28 July 2010 as defined in the Private Placement Memorandum ("PPM"), subject to two additional one-year periods, at the discretion of the Fund Manager, with the approval of the Board of Directors, and subject to the provisions of Article 135 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

The financial statements of the Company are also properly drawn up in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

2.2 Basis of measurement

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

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars ("$"), which is the Company's functional currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Singapore 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 estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about assumption, estimation of uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in Note 14.

Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The management has overall responsibility for all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Singapore FRS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques 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).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is 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 (with Level 3 being the lowest).

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2.5 Changes in accounting policies

The adoption of new or revised Singapore FRS which became effective during the year did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, and have been applied consistently by the Company.

3.1 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical costs are translated using the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for the following differences which are recognised in other comprehensive income arising on the retranslation of:

- available-for-sale equity instruments (except on impairment in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss);
- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent the hedge is effective.

3.2 Financial instruments

i. Non-derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognises loans and receivables on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

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

The Company classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and loans and receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein, which takes into account any dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss comprise unquoted equity investments.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised), and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents, and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and bank deposits.

ii. Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company initially recognises debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

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

The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities comprise redeemable preference shares and other payables.

iii. Share capital

Ordinary shares

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

Preference shares

The Company classifies financial instruments issued as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments.

The Company has two classes of preference shares in issue: Class A redeemable preference shares and Class B non-redeemable preference shares. The redeemable preference shares may be redeemed at the sole discretion of the Company and do not provide investors with the right to share the residual assets of the Company in the event of the Company's liquidation. Upon the winding up of the Company the holders of the Class A Redeemable Preference Shares will carry the right to return of capital in preference to any return of capital in respect of the Class B Non-Redeemable Preference Shares and the Ordinary Shares. Class B non-redeemable preference shares carry the right pari passu with the ordinary shares and the right to share the residual assets of the Company in the event of Company's liquidation. 100% (2015: 95%) of the issued preference shares are called-up and fully paid as at December 2016.

Redeemable preference shares may only be redeemed at the option of the Company. The redeemable preference shares carry no voting right and no right to an equal share in any dividend paid by the Company.

The redeemable and non-redeemable preference shares meet the criteria of a liability and equity instrument, respectively, under FRS 32, Financial instruments: Presentation.

The redeemable preference shares are classified as financial liabilities while non-redeemable preference shares are classified as equity.

3.3 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Company establishes fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses and option pricing models. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the Company, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Inputs to valuation techniques reasonably represent market expectations and measures of the risk-return factors inherent in the financial instruments. The Company calibrates valuation techniques and tests them for validity using prices from observable current transactions in the same instrument or based on other available observable market data.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price, i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received. However, in some case, the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition may be different to its transaction piece. If such fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognised in profit or loss on initial recognition of the instrument. In other cases the difference is not recognized in profit or loss immediately but is recognised over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed, transferred or sold, or the fair value becomes observable.

3.4 Impairment

i. Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss events has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss events has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, economic conditions that correlate with defaults or the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

Loan and receivables

The Company considers evidence of impairment for loans and receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant loans and receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and receivables with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decreased can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognise, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

3.5 Interest income

Interest income comprises interest income on convertible bridge loans and bonds. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

3.6 Unrealised gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Unrealised gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss includes all unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange differences, but excludes interest and dividend income.

3.7 Fees and other expenses

Fees and other expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on an accrual basis as the related services are performed.

3.8 Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is 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.

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.

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 the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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 income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. 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.

3.9 Offsetting of financial instruments

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

3.10 New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2016, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company.

4 Investments

	2016 $	2015 $
Investments in portfolio companies, at fair value through profit or loss:		
Non-current		
- Equity investments	54,325,153	46,677,540
Current		
- Convertible bridge loans and bonds	415,211	352,126
- Non-convertible bridge loans	–	393,979
	415,211	746,105
	54,740,364	47,423,645

During the year, the Company entered into an agreement to provide convertible bridge loans of $337,500 (2015: $250,000) and non-convertible loans of $nil (2015: $393,979) to portfolio companies. Pursuant to the approval of the shareholders of the portfolio companies, convertible bridge loans and convertible bonds of $nil (2015: $2,305,317) were converted into shares of the portfolio companies.

During 2016, the non-convertible bridge loan of $393,979 was repaid by its portfolio company.

Bridge loans to portfolio companies have fixed interest rates of 6% to 8% are unsecured and mature within one year.

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 $	2015 $
Cash at bank	1,125,569	465,682

6 Other receivables

	2016 $	2015 $
Prepayment	11,132	13,344
Interest receivable	–	7,880
Amount due from investors	–	534
	11,132	21,758

7 Share capital

	No. of shares			
	Ordinary shares		Non-redeemable preference shares	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
On issue at 1 January/ 31 December	10,000	10,000	40,000	40,000

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All ordinary shares are fully paid, with no par value.

The holders of non-redeemable preference shares have the right to attend and to one vote per share only upon any resolution which varies the rights attached to it or relates to the winding up of the Company.

All above shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets and they are entitled to dividends only after the redeemable preference shares are fully redeemed.

The non-redeemable preference shares were issued at $0.01 per share, of which 100% (2015: 95%) had been called-up.

Capital management policy

The Company's objective when managing capital is to ensure a stable and strong base to maximise returns to all investors, and to manage liquidity risk arising from redemptions.

The Company defines "capital" as including all components of equity. The Company's capital structure is regularly reviewed and managed with due regard to the capital management practices of the Company.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

8 Redeemable preference shares

Redeemable preference shares transactions for the year are as follows:

	2016 No. of shares	2015 No. of shares
Balance as at 1 January	40,000	40,000
Redeemed during the year	(4,000)	–
Balance as at 31 December	36,000	40,000

The redeemable preference shares were issued at $499.99 per share, of which 100% (2015: 95%) had been called-up.

The redeemable preference shares are redeemable at initial subscription value with no fixed date for redemption. The holders of redeemable preference shares shall not carry a right to receive any dividends and are not entitled to share the residual assets upon the Company's liquidation.

9 Other payables

	2016 $	2015 $
Advances from investors	–	107,001
Amount due to related party (non-trade)	3,964	623
Accrued expenses	24,610	24,610
Other	–	4,796
	28,574	137,030

Amount due to related party are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand. The related party and the Company has common directors.

10 Interest income

	2016 $	2015 $
Interest on bridge loans to portfolio companies	40,881	162,841
Interest on late payments of capital call	–	534
	40,881	163,375

11 Related parties

Fund Manager

The Company appointed iGlobe Partners (II) Pte. Ltd., a fund management company incorporated in Singapore, to advise on establishing and implementing the Company's investment objective and strategy, and to identify, evaluate, recommend, assist in implementing investments, monitor the investments and assist in divestments of the investments for the Company as specified in the Fund Management Agreement. Under the Fund Management Agreement, the Fund Manager receives a management fee at 2.5% per annum of the committed capital for the first 5 years after the Initial Closing Date of 28 July 2010 as defined in the PPM and 2% per annum of the committed capital for the remaining years, payable quarterly in advance. The management fees charged during the year amounted to $414,000 (2015: $458,219).

The Fund Manager holds the ordinary shares of the Company.

Shareholding of related party

A party related to the Fund Manager held $3,789,008 (2015: $4,210,000) redeemable and non-redeemable preference shares, of which 100% (2015: 95%) of the subscription amount was fully paid, of the Company as at 31 December 2016. This party is related by way of common directors.

12 Income tax credit/(expense)

	2016 $	2015 $
Current tax expense		
Current year	1,522	9,211
Over provision in prior years	(11,183)	–
	(9,661)	9,211

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2016 $	2015 $
Profit before income tax	9,083,387	25,207,937
Tax using the Singapore tax rate of 17% (2015: 17%)	1,544,176	4,285,349
Non-taxable income	(1,616,447)	(4,347,078)
Non-deductible expenses	79,210	89,460
Tax exempt income	(3,895)	(14,577)
Over provision in prior years	(11,183)	–
Corporate income tax rebate	(1,522)	(3,943)
	(9,661)	9,211

The Company has been granted tax incentives under Section 13H of the Income Tax Act (Chapter 134) as a venture company for a period of ten years commencing from 27 November 2008, subject to the Company satisfying certain terms and conditions. Under the terms of the tax incentives granted, qualifying income derived from approved investments is exempted from income tax in the Republic of Singapore.

13 Financial risk management

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 Fund Manager continually monitors the Company's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Board of Directors oversees how the Fund Manager monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

Exposure to credit, interest rate and liquidity risks arises in the normal course of the Company's business. The Company follows the written risk management policies and guidelines of the Fund Manager.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Cash and cash equivalents are placed with a financial institution which is regulated. At balance sheet date, these represent the only significant concentration of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

As at 31 December, the following financial assets were exposed to credit risk:

	2016 $	2015 $
Convertible bridge loans and bonds to portfolio companies	415,211	746,105
Cash and cash equivalents	1,125,569	465,682
Interest receivable	–	7,880
Amount due from investors	–	534
	1,540,780	1,220,201

The financial assets of the Company are neither past due nor impaired.

Liquidity risk

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

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

		Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount	**On demand**	**Within 1 year**	**Between 2 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
2016					
Redeemable preference shares	17,999,640	–	–	(17,999,640)	–
Amount due to related party (non-trade)	3,964	(3,964)	–	–	–
Other financial liabilities	24,610	–	(24,610)	–	–
	18,028,214	(3,964)	(24,610)	(17,999,640)	–
2015					
Redeemable preference shares	18,999,620	–	–	(18,999,620)	–
Advances from investors	107,001	(107,001)	–	–	–
Amount due to related party (non-trade)	623	(623)	–	–	–
Other financial liabilities	29,406	–	(29,406)	–	–
	19,136,650	(107,624)	(29,406)	(18,999,620)	–

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Company's cash at bank balances and its investment in bridge loans.

As at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015, a 100 bp increase or decrease in interest rates would not have a significant effect on the profit for the year.

Currency risk

The Company is not exposed to significant currency risk as the financial assets and liabilities are predominately denominated in Singapore Dollars.

Other market price risk

Equity price risk arises from the Company's investments fair valued through profit or loss. The Fund Manager monitors the investments within the portfolio on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the Investment Committee of the Fund Manager.

Offsetting financial assets

There are no offsetting positions in the statement of financial position.

Accounting classifications

The table below sets out the classification of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities:

	Fair value through profit and loss $	Loans and receivables $	Other financial liabilities within the scope of FRS 39 $	Total carrying amount $
2016				
Investment	54,740,364	–	–	54,740,364
Cash and cash equivalents	–	1,125,569	–	1,125,569
	54,740,364	1,125,569	–	55,865,933
Redeemable preference shares	–	–	(17,999,640)	(17,999,640)
Amounts due to related party (non-trade)	–	–	(3,964)	(3,964)
Other financial liabilities	–	–	(24,610)	(24,610)
	–	–	(18,028,214)	(18,028,214)
2015				
Investment	47,423,645	–	–	47,423,645
Interest receivable	–	7,880	–	7,880
Amount due from investors	–	534	–	534
Cash and cash equivalents	–	465,682	–	465,682
	47,423,645	474,096	–	47,897,741
Redeemable preference shares	–	–	(18,999,620)	(18,999,620)
Advances from investors	–	–	(107,001)	(107,001)
Amounts due to related party (non-trade)	–	–	(623)	(623)
Other financial liabilities	–	–	(24,610)	(24,610)
	–	–	(19,131,854)	(19,131,854)

14 Use of estimates and judgements

Key sources of estimation uncertainties

Determining fair values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described in note 3.3. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires judgement on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

Redeemable preference shares

The fair values of redeemable preference shares are based on the discounted cash flow model. The discount rate applied to estimated future cash flows are based on what the Company assesses the interest rate it would have offered, as proxy of a willing buyer, for the remaining term and given the current inherent credit risk of the amounts repayable.

Other financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amounts of other financial assets and financial liabilities (including other receivables and payables) are assumed to approximate their fair values because of the short period to maturity.

Critical accounting judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

Fair value hierarchy

The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

All investments made by the Company are classified as Level 3 instrument as their fair value are determined using valuation techniques. When selecting the appropriate technique, each investment is considered individually. Techniques is applied consistently from reporting period to reporting period, except where a change result in better estimate of fair value. The basis for any changes in valuation methodologies is clearly understood and documented. It is expected that there would not be frequent changes in valuation methodologies over the course of the life of an investment.

Valuation techniques include: market approach using market transaction and income approach using discounted cash flow (DCF) method.

The Company has estimated the fair value of the investment in portfolio companies at 31 December 2016 to be $54,740,364 (2015: $47,423,645) by applying the combination of market comparison and income approach technique. The valuation model is based on market multiples derived from quoted prices of companies comparable to the investee and latest subscription prices for these investments.

The estimate is adjusted for the effect of the non-marketability of the equity securities. The valuation model considers the present value of net cash flows to be generated from the investments, taking into account expected revenue growth rate. The expected net cash flows are discounted using risk-adjusted discount rates.

As management is of the view that these companies are in the initial stage of development, the ultimate fair value of these investments are subject to developments in the economic activities of these companies in subsequent years. The fair value of these investments in the financial statements do not reflect future developments which are uncertain.

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements is categorised:

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
2016				
Investment in portfolio companies	8,291,085	–	46,449,279	54,740,364
2015				
Investment in portfolio companies	–	–	47,423,645	47,423,645

Financial liabilities not carried at fair value but for which fair values are disclosed

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
2016				
Redeemable preference shares	–	–	16,426,199	16,426,199
2015				
Redeemable preference shares	–	–	15,961,424	15,961,424

The table above excludes financial assets and financial liabilities whose carrying amounts measured on the amortised cost basis approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature and where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

For redeemable preference shares, the basis of arriving at fair value is by discounting cash flows using the relevant market interest rates.

Measurement of fair values

(i) Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Investments in portfolio companies

Valuation technique	**Significant unobservable inputs**	**Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement**
Combination of market comparison and income approach technique: The valuation model is based on market multiples derived from quoted prices of companies comparable to the investee. The estimate is adjusted for the effect of the non-marketability of the equity securities. The valuation model considers the present value of net cash flows to be generated from the investments, taking into account expected revenue growth rate. The expected net cash flows are discounted using risk-adjusted discount rates.	Forecast annual revenue growth rate (0% - 124%) (2015: 3% - 185%) Forecast EBITDA margin (40% - 62%) (2015: -3% - 26%) Discount rate (8% - 11%) (2015: 8% - 25%) Adjusted market multiple (4X) (2015: 1.1X – 20X) Discount for lack of marketability (35%) (2015: 15% - 35%)	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if: • The annual revenue growth rate was higher (lower); • The EBITDA margin was higher (lower); • The discounts rates was lower (higher); • The adjusted market multiple was higher (lower). • The Discount for lack of marketability was lower (higher)

(ii) Transfer from Level 3 to Level 1

As at 31 December 2016, an equity investment of S$8,291,085 was transferred from Level 3 to Level 1 due to inputs are quoted market price in active market follow by the initial public offering ("IPO") of a portfolio company during the year.

There were no transfers between levels in 2015.

(iii) Level 3 fair values

The following table shows a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	2016	**2015**
	$	**$**
At 1 January	47,423,645	21,056,742
Unrealised gains on financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss	8,874,334	25,571,046
Realised gains on financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss	634,179	–
	56,932,158	46,627,788
Accrued interest income	36,085	151,878
Purchases	372,497	643,979
Disposal	(2,600,376)	–
Transfer from Level 3 to Level 1	(8,291,085)	–
At 31 December	46,449,279	47,423,645

Sensitivity analysis

As certain of the Company's investments are in unquoted equity of companies in their initial stage of development and valuation is based on the price of the last subscription, sensitivity cannot be reliably measured.

For investment in portfolio companies (except those were a last transacted price exists within the past 12-months that provides the basis for fair value) that are valued on trading comparable basis using enterprise value to earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA"), EBITDA is increased by 5% and decreased by 5% in the favourable and unfavourable scenarios.

The discount rate is related to the current yield on long-term government bonds plus a risk premium to reflect the additional risk of investing in portfolio companies. Management determines the discount based on its judgement after considering current market rates.

The Revenue multiple represents the amount that market participants would use when pricing investments. The Revenue multiple is selected from comparable public companies with similar business as the underlying investment. Management obtain median Revenue multiple from the comparable companies and applies the multiple to the Revenue of the underlying investment. The amount is further discounted for considerations such as lack of marketability.

The discount for lack of marketability represents the discount applied to the comparable market multiples to reflect the liquidity of the investee relative to the comparable peer group. Management determines the discount for lack of marketability based on its judgement after considering market liquidity conditions and company-specific factors.

Although the Company believes that its estimates of fair value are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value. For fair value measurements in Level 3 assets, changing one or more of the assumptions used to reasonably possible alternative assumptions would have the following effects on the profit or loss:

	2016		**2015**	
	Effect of profit or loss		Effect of profit or loss	
	Favourable	(Unfavourable)	Favourable	(Unfavourable)
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Level 3 assets	736,989	(736,989)	829,263	(829,263)

The favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions have been calculated by recalibrating the valuation model using a range of different values.