Singapore Power Limited and its subsidiaries

Annual Report
Year ended 31 March 2022

Registration No. 199406577N

ANNUAL REPORT
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Directors' statement

We are pleased to submit this annual report to the member of Singapore Power Limited (the "Company") together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

Opinion of the Directors

In our opinion,

(a) the financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") as at 31 March 2022 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and of the financial performance and changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)"); 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.

Directors

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

Tan Sri Mohd Hassan Marican
Ms Leong Wai Leng
Mr Ong Yew Huat
Mr Timothy Chia Chee Ming
Mr Ng Kwan Meng
Ms Goh Swee Chen
Mr Lee Kim Shin
Prof Yaacob Bin Ibrahim (appointed on 1 September 2021)
Mr Stanley Huang Tian Guan

Directors' interests

According to the register kept by the Company for the purposes of Section 164 of the Act, particulars of interests of directors who held office at the end of the financial year (including those held by their spouses and infant children) in shares, debentures, warrants and share options in the Company and in related corporations are as follows:

Name of director and related corporations in which interests (fully paid ordinary shares unless otherwise stated) are held	Holdings at beginning of the year / date of appointment	Holdings at end of the year
Tan Sri Mohd Hassan Marican		
Singapore Airlines Limited - 3.13% Notes due 2026	S$250,000	S$250,000
CapitaLand Treasury Limited - 4.076% Notes due 20 September 2022	USD200,000	USD200,000
Sembcorp Marine Ltd #	–	9,694,126 [1]
CapitaLand Integrated Commercial Trust – units	–	41,976
Mapletree Commercial Trust – units	–	62,653
Ms Leong Wai Leng		
CapitaLand Limited	40,000	–*
CapitaLand Investment Limited	–	40,000*
CapitaLand Integrated Commercial Trust – units	689,700	695,886*
Mapletree Commercial Trust – units	39,057	39,057
Mapletree Commercial Trust - 3.11% Notes due 24 August 2026	S$250,000	S$250,000
Mapletree Industrial Trust – units	450	500
Mapletree Real Estate Advisors Pte. Ltd. – units		
- Great Cities Logistics (US) Trust	371	371
- Great Cities Logistics (Europe) Trust	371	371
- Mapletree Global Student Accommodation Pte Trust		
- USD – Class A units	1,685	1,685
- GBP – Class B units	1,685	1,685
Mapletree Treasury Services Limited		
- 3.58% Bonds due 2029	S$250,000	S$250,000
- 3.15% Notes due 3 September 2031	S$250,000	S$250,000

[1] The shares are held in the name of Credit Suisse AG Singapore

Name of director and related corporations in which interests (fully paid ordinary shares unless otherwise stated) are held	Holdings at beginning of the year / date of appointment	Holdings at end of the year
Singapore Airlines Limited	9,800	9,800
Singapore Airlines Limited		
- Mandatory Convertible Bonds SIA MCBZ300608	17,000	17,000
- SIA MCBZ 2021	–	20,482
Singapore Airlines Limited		
- 3.145% Notes due 8 April 2021	S$250,000	–
- 3.16% Notes due 2023	S$250,000	S$250,000
Singapore Technologies Engineering Ltd	41,000	–
Singapore Technologies Telemedia Pte Ltd		
- 4.05% Notes due 2 December 2025	S$250,000	S$250,000
- STT GDC 3.13% Bonds due 28 July 2028	S$500,000	S$500,000
Singapore Telecommunications Limited	22,027	22,027
StarHub Limited	36,000	36,000
Altrium Private Equity Fund I GP Limited - Interest as limited partner in the Altrium PE Fund I F&F L.P. Fund	Commitment amount of USD500,000	Commitment amount of USD500,000
Altrium Private Equity Fund II GP Limited - Interest as limited partner in the Altrium PE Fund II F&F L.P. Fund	–	Commitment amount of USD1,000,000
Vertex Master Fund II (GP) Pte. Ltd. - Interest as limited partner in Vertex Master Fund II	Commitment amount of USD500,000	Commitment amount of USD500,000
Ascendas Real Estate Investment Trust		
- 2.47% Notes due 10 August 2023 [2]	S$250,000	S$250,000
Astrea IV Pte. Ltd.		
- 4.35% Class-A1 Secured Bonds due 14 June 2028	S$336,000	S$336,000
- 6.75% Class-B Secured Bonds due 14 June 2028	USD200,000	USD200,000
Astrea V Pte. Ltd.		
- 3.85% Class-A1 Secured Bonds due 20 June 2029	S$214,000	S$214,000
- 4.50% Class-A2 Secured Bonds due 20 June 2029	USD200,000	USD200,000

[2] Held jointly with spouse.

Name of director and related corporations in which interests (fully paid ordinary shares unless otherwise stated) are held	Holdings at beginning of the year / date of appointment	Holdings at end of the year
Astrea VI Pte. Ltd.		
- 3.00% Class-A1 Secured Bonds due 18 March 2031	S$105,000	S$105,000
- 3.25% Class-A2 Secured Bonds due 18 March 2031	USD200,000	USD200,000
- 4.35% Class-B Secured Bonds due 18 March 2031	USD400,000	USD400,000
Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd		
- Fullerton Optimised Alpha Fund Class A USD – units	–	5,000
- Fullerton USD Income Fund Class A (SGD hedged)	–	S$500,000
Temasek Financial (IV) (Private) Limited		
- 1.8% 5-years T2026 S$ Temasek Bond	–	S$30,000
Mr Ong Yew Huat		
Sembcorp Marine Ltd #	–	500,000
Mr Timothy Chia Chee Ming		
Singapore Telecommunications Limited	2,070	2,070
Vertex Master Fund II (GP) Pte. Ltd. - Interest as limited partner in VMII Affiliates Fund LP	Commitment amount of USD250,000	Commitment amount of USD250,000
Vertex Venture Holdings Ltd		
- 3.30% Notes due 2028	–	S$250,000
Mr Ng Kwan Meng		
Singapore Telecommunications Limited	85,350	85,350
Singapore Technologies Engineering Ltd	25,000	5,000
Starhub Limited	6,000	6,000
Mapletree North Asia Commercial Trust – units	22,000	–
Sembcorp Marine Ltd #	–	1,720,000
CapitaLand Integrated Commercial Trust – units	153,184	162,618*
CapitaLand Limited	61,000	–*
CapitaLand Investment Limited	–	61,000*

Name of director and related corporations in which interests (fully paid ordinary shares unless otherwise stated) are held	Holdings at beginning of the year / date of appointment	Holdings at end of the year
Ms Goh Swee Chen		
CapitaLand Limited	34,592	–*
CapitaLand Investment Limited	–	46,709*
CapitaLand Integrated Commercial Trust – units	–	7,224*
Singapore Telecommunications Limited	5,000	5,000
Singapore Airlines Limited	18,550	18,550
Singapore Airlines Limited - Mandatory Convertible Bond SIA MCBZ300608	3,835	42,604
Mr Lee Kim Shin		
Singapore Telecommunications Limited	190	190
Singapore Airlines Limited	19,800	26,000
Singapore Airlines Limited - SIA MCBZ 2021	–	41,382
Ascott Residence Trust – units	4,644	4,644
Prof Yaacob Bin Ibrahim		
Ascendas India Trust – units	100,000	100,000
Ascott Residence Trust – units	26,208	26,208
Singapore Airlines Limited	5,000	5,000

Related corporation with effect from 11 November 2021

* Scheme of arrangement by CapitaLand Limited ("CapitaLand"), pursuant to which every 1 CapitaLand Limited share was exchanged for 1 share in CapitaLand Investment Limited, 0.154672686 unit in CapitaLand Integrated Commercial Trust, and S$0.951 in cash.

Except as disclosed in this statement, no director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year, 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 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 or its subsidiaries 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 or its subsidiaries.

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors

TAN SRI MOHD HASSAN MARICAN
Chairman

MR STANLEY HUANG TIAN GUAN
Director / Group Chief Executive Officer

2 June 2022

Independent Auditor's Report
For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Singapore Power Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Singapore Power Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the balance sheets of the Group and the Company as at 31 March 2022, the income statements, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity of the Group and the Company and statement of cash flows of the Group for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group, the balance sheet, income statement, statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 March 2022 and of the financial performance, changes in equity of the Group and the Company and consolidated cash flows of the Group 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 Group 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 other information. The other information comprises the directors' statement.

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 SFRS(I), 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 Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group'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 Group'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 Group'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 Group 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Ernst & Young LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore
2 June 2022

Balance sheets
As at 31 March 2022

		Group		Company	
	Note	**2022 $ million**	**2021 $ million**	**2022 $ million**	**2021 $ million**
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4	13,828.7	13,693.2	23.4	16.3
Intangible assets	6	111.3	150.9	14.9	16.2
Investment property under development	7	765.0	728.2	–	–
Subsidiaries	8	–	–	5,043.7	5,524.6
Associates and joint ventures	9	1,622.3	2,907.2	45.4	45.4
Other non-current assets	10	343.7	337.9	–	–
Deferred tax assets	11	21.7	100.5	–	–
Derivative assets	12	133.6	256.2	–#	–#
Investments in debt and equity securities	13	56.0	29.7	–	–
		16,882.3	18,203.8	5,127.4	5,602.5
Current assets					
Inventories	14	47.4	46.7	–	–
Trade and other receivables	15	795.7	462.2	4,095.2	3,070.4
Derivative assets	12	113.6	3.5	5.0	–#
Cash and cash equivalents	16	4,207.8	1,187.2	1.3	0.8
Investments in debt and equity securities	13	413.9	–	–	–
		5,578.4	1,699.6	4,101.5	3,071.2
Total assets		22,460.7	19,903.4	9,228.9	8,673.7
Regulatory deferral accounts ("RDA") debit balances and related deferred tax assets	17	499.5	454.7	–	–
Total assets and RDA debit balances		22,960.2	20,358.1	9,228.9	8,673.7
Equity					
Share capital	18	2,911.9	2,911.9	2,911.9	2,911.9
Reserves	19	(97.2)	(424.3)	–#	–
Accumulated profits		11,143.9	9,491.4	6,246.6	5,712.8
Total equity, attributable to owner of the Company		13,958.6	11,979.0	9,158.5	8,624.7
Non-current liabilities					
Debt obligations	20	3,377.9	4,369.7	–	–
Derivative liabilities	12	160.5	101.3	–#	–
Deferred tax liabilities	11	1,699.7	1,748.4	1.4	1.4
Other non-current liabilities	21	479.7	498.8	–	–
Lease liabilities	5	32.2	34.9	–	–
		5,750.0	6,753.1	1.4	1.4
Current liabilities					
Debt obligations	20	908.2	173.6	–	–
Derivative liabilities	12	143.0	7.6	5.1	–
Current tax payable		645.6	67.0	0.4	0.6
Trade and other payables	22	1,484.6	1,314.4	57.6	47.0
Lease liabilities	5	5.8	5.9	5.9	–
		3,187.2	1,568.5	69.0	47.6
Total liabilities		8,937.2	8,321.6	70.4	49.0
Total equity and liabilities		22,895.8	20,300.6	9,228.9	8,673.7
RDA credit balances and related deferred tax liabilities	17	64.4	57.5	–	–
Total equity, liabilities and RDA credit balances		22,960.2	20,358.1	9,228.9	8,673.7

Amount is less than $0.1 million

Income statements
As at 31 March 2022

		Group		Company	
	Note	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Revenue	23	5,213.5	3,574.1	1,040.1	754.8
Other income	24	1,683.7	188.9	11.0	9.5
Expenses					
- Purchased power		(2,806.7)	(1,473.1)	–	–
- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	(790.3)	(757.4)	(9.9)	(8.3)
- Amortisation of intangible assets	6	(55.7)	(56.1)	(5.6)	(3.5)
- Maintenance		(141.1)	(126.4)	(10.5)	(9.0)
- Staff costs		(324.7)	(319.9)	(73.9)	(72.7)
- Property taxes		(93.9)	(99.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)
- Other operating expenses		(191.4)	(145.3)	(37.2)	(61.0)
Operating profit		2,493.4	785.6	903.7	609.5
Finance income	25	58.6	45.3	19.4	33.9
Finance costs	26	(85.0)	(79.7)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Share of profits of associates, net of tax		164.0	180.0	–	–
Share of losses of joint ventures, net of tax		(5.7)	(6.0)	–	–
Profit before taxation		2,625.3	925.2	923.0	643.3
Tax (expense) / credit	27	(660.3)	(197.8)	0.8	5.3
Profit for the year attributable to owner of the Company	28	1,965.0	727.4	923.8	648.6
Net movement in RDA balances related to profit or loss and the related deferred tax movement	17	37.9	249.3	–	–
Profit for the year and net movements in RDA balances, attributable to owner of the Company		2,002.9	976.7	923.8	648.6

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

Statements of comprehensive income
Year ended 31 March 2022

	Group		Company	
	2022 **$ million**	**2021** **$ million**	**2022** **$ million**	**2021** **$ million**
Profit for the year and net movements in RDA balances	2,002.9	976.7	923.8	648.6
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Share of defined benefit plan remeasurements of associates	10.1	9.3	–	–
	10.1	9.3	–	–
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Translation differences relating to financial statements of foreign operations	(86.7)	446.7	–	–
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax	41.0	31.7	–#	(0.2)
Net change in fair value of:				
- Cash flow hedges reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	(5.3)	10.2	–	–
- Cash flow hedges on recognition of the hedged items on balance sheet, net of tax	0.6	2.1	–#	(0.1)
Share of hedging reserves of associates	211.1	148.9	–	–
Disposal of interest in an associate	195.9	–	–	–
	356.6	639.6	–#	(0.3)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	366.7	648.9	–#	(0.3)
Total comprehensive income for the year, attributable to owner of the Company	2,369.6	1,625.6	923.8	648.3

Amount is less than $0.1 million

Statements of changes in equity
Year ended 31 March 2022

Group	Share capital $ million	Currency translation reserve $ million	Hedging reserve $ million	Other reserves $ million	Accumulated profits $ million	Total equity, attributable to owner of the Company $ million
At 1 April 2020	2,911.9	(810.1)	(282.7)	19.6	8,920.7	10,759.4
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year and net movement in RDA balances	–	–	–	–	976.7	976.7
Other comprehensive income						
Translation differences relating to financial statements of foreign operations	–	446.7	–	–	–	446.7
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax	–	–	31.7	–	–	31.7
Net change in fair value of:						
- Cash flow hedges reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	–	–	10.2	–	–	10.2
- Cash flow hedges on recognition of the hedged items on balance sheet, net of tax	–	–	2.1	–	–	2.1
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	–	–	148.9	9.3	–	158.2
Total other comprehensive income	–	446.7	192.9	9.3	–	648.9
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	446.7	192.9	9.3	976.7	1,625.6
Transactions with owner, recognised directly in equity						
Distribution to owner						
Dividends declared (Note 34)	–	–	–	–	(406.0)	(406.0)
Total transactions with owner	–	–	–	–	(406.0)	(406.0)
At 31 March 2021	2,911.9	(363.4)	(89.9)	28.9	9,491.4	11,979.0

Amount is less than $0.1 million

Statements of changes in equity
Year ended 31 March 2022

Group	Share capital $ million	Currency translation reserve $ million	Hedging reserve $ million	Other reserves $ million	Accumulated profits $ million	Total equity, attributable to owner of the Company $ million
At 1 April 2021	2,911.9	(363.4)	(89.8)	28.9	9,491.4	11,979.0
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year and net movement in RDA balances	–	–	–	–	2,002.9	2,002.9
Other comprehensive income						
Translation differences relating to financial statements of foreign operations	–	(86.7)	–	–	–	(86.7)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax	–	–	41.0	–	–	41.0
Net change in fair value of:						
- Cash flow hedges reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	–	–	(5.3)	–	–	(5.3)
- Cash flow hedges on recognition of the hedged items on balance sheet, net of tax	–	–	0.6	–	–	0.6
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	–	–	211.1	10.1	–	221.2
Disposal of interest in an associate	–	231.9	(36.0)	(39.6)	39.6	195.9
Total other comprehensive income	–	145.2	211.4	(29.5)	39.6	366.7
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	145.2	211.4	(29.5)	2,042.5	2,369.6
Transactions with owner, recognised directly in equity						
Distribution to owner						
Dividends declared (Note 34)	–	–	–	–	(390.0)	(390.0)
Total transactions with owner	–	–	–	–	(390.0)	(390.0)
At 31 March 2022	2,911.9	(218.2)	121.6	(0.6)	11,143.9	13,958.6

Amount is less than $0.1 million

Statements of changes in equity
Year ended 31 March 2022

	Share capital $ million	Hedging reserve $ million	Accumulated profits $ million	Total $ million
Company				
At 1 April 2020	2,911.9	0.3	5,470.2	8,382.4
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	–	–	648.6	648.6
Other comprehensive income				
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax	–	(0.2)	–	(0.2)
Net change in fair value of:				
- Cash flow hedges on recognition of the hedged items on balance sheet, net of tax	–	(0.1)	–	(0.1)
Total other comprehensive income	–	(0.3)	–	(0.3)
Total other comprehensive income for the year	–	(0.3)	648.6	648.3
Transactions with owner, recognised directly in equity				
Dividends declared (Note 34)	–	–	(406.0)	(406.0)
Total transactions with owner	–	–	(406.0)	(406.0)
At 31 March 2021	2,911.9	–	5,712.8	8,624.7
At 1 April 2021	2,911.9	–	5,712.8	8,624.7
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	–	–	923.8	923.8
Other comprehensive income				
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax	–	–#	–	–#
Net change in fair value of:				
- Cash flow hedges on recognition of the hedged items on balance sheet, net of tax	–	–#	–	–#
Total other comprehensive income	–	–#	–	–#
Total other comprehensive income for the year	–	–#	923.8	923.8
Transactions with owner, recognised directly in equity				
Dividends declared (Note 34)	–	–	(390.0)	(390.0)
Total transactions with owner	–	–	(390.0)	(390.0)
At 31 March 2022	2,911.9	–#	6,246.6	9,158.5

Amount is less than $0.1 million

Consolidated statement of cash flows
Year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year and net movements in RDA balances		2,002.9	976.7
Adjustments for:			
Deferred income		(20.0)	(23.9)
RDA debit or credit balances and related deferred tax assets or liabilities		(37.9)	(249.3)
Depreciation and amortisation		846.0	813.5
Finance costs	26	90.3	83.5
Finance income	25	(58.6)	(45.3)
Exchange loss / (gain), net	28	0.9	(14.7)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		11.7	1.2
Impairment loss on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		2.4	5.0
Gain on disposal of interest in an associate	24	(1,532.0)	–
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures, net of tax		(158.3)	(174.0)
Tax expense	27	660.3	197.8
Write-down of inventory	14	8.4	5.3
Allowance for expected credit loss on trade receivables, net	15a	14.7	13.9
Net fair value gain on equity investments at FVTPL	26	(5.3)	(3.8)
Others		5.0	3.4
		1,830.5	1,589.3
Changes in working capital:			
Inventories		(9.1)	(2.6)
Trade and other receivables and contract assets		(304.5)	4.3
Balances with related parties (trade)		6.1	10.6
Trade and other payables		214.9	(10.4)
Cash generated from operations		1,737.9	1,591.2
Interest received		34.3	64.7
Net tax paid		(30.0)	(63.4)
Net cash generated from operating activities		1,742.2	1,592.5

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)
Year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,006.2)	(986.4)
Purchase of intangible assets		(18.1)	(40.7)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		6.3	5.5
Proceeds from disposal of interest in an associate		3,154.1	–
Dividends received from associates and joint venture		153.8	146.9
Proceeds from redemption of other investment		–	5.0
Acquisition of interest in associates and joint venture		(24.4)	(42.7)
Loans to a joint venture		(46.4)	–
Payments for investments in debt securities		(413.4)	–
Acquisition of other investments		(21.3)	(14.4)
Additions to investment property		(36.9)	(6.6)
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		1,747.5	(933.4)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from loans		83.2	156.0
Proceeds from termination of derivatives		19.5	–
Repayment of debt obligations		(176.5)	(797.1)
Dividends paid to owner of the Company		(390.0)	(406.0)
Interest paid		(81.8)	(108.9)
Commitment fees paid		–	(1.5)
Upfront fees paid for credit facilities		(2.6)	–
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(6.2)	(5.9)
Net cash used in financing activities		(554.4)	(1,163.4)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,935.3	(504.3)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		1,187.2	1,673.4
Effect of exchange rate changes on balances held in foreign currencies		85.3	18.1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	16	4,207.8	1,187.2

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 2 June 2022.

1 Domicile and activities

Singapore Power Limited (the "Company") is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and has its registered office at 2 Kallang Sector, SP Group Building, Singapore 349277. The immediate and ultimate holding company is Temasek Holdings (Private) Limited, a company incorporated in the Republic of Singapore.

The principal activities of the Company are that of investment holding and provision of management support services. Its subsidiaries are engaged principally in the transmission and distribution of electricity and gas, provision of related consultancy services and investments in related projects.

The consolidated financial statements relate to the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") and the Group's interests in associates and joint ventures (collectively referred to as "Group entities").

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)").

2.2 Basis of measurement

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

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. All financial information presented in Singapore dollars has been rounded to the nearest 0.1 million, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with SFRS(I) 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. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

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

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is discussed below:

Taxation

The Group is subject to taxes mainly in Singapore and Australia. Significant judgement is required in determining provision for taxes. There are many transactions and calculations during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. Details are set out in Note 11 and Note 27.

Impairment of associates

Impairment reviews in respect of associates are performed at least annually or when there is any indication that the investment in associates may be impaired. More regular reviews are performed if changes in circumstances or the occurrence of events indicate potential impairment. The Group uses the present value of future cash flows to determine the recoverable amounts of the underlying cash generating units in the associates. In calculating the recoverable amounts, significant management judgement is required in forecasting cash flows of the cash generating units, in estimating the terminal growth values and in selecting an appropriate discount rate.

Estimating fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition, measurement and disclosure purposes. Note 31 sets out the basis of valuation of financial assets and liabilities.

Accrued revenue

Revenue accrual estimates are made to account for the unbilled period between the end-user's last billing date and the end of the accounting period. The accrual relies on detailed analysis of customers' historical consumption patterns, which takes into account base usage and sensitivity to consumption growth. The results of this analysis are applied for the number of days over the unbilled period.

Regulatory deferral accounts

Regulatory deferral account debit or credit balances represent timing differences between revenue recognised for financial reporting purposes (as set out in Note 3.18) and revenue earned for regulatory purposes. Revenue earned for regulatory purposes is estimated based on the revenue allowed by the Energy Market Authority ("EMA") (in accordance with the price regulation framework), taking into consideration the services rendered, sale and volume of electricity and gas delivered to consumers. Note 3.16 sets out the accounting policy for regulatory deferral accounts.

2.5 Changes in accounting policies

Adoption of new and revised SFRS(I)s and Interpretation to SFRS(I)

The Group has applied the Amendments to SFRS(I) 9, SFRS(I) 1-39, SFRS(I) 7, SFRS(I) 4, SFRS(I) 16: *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2* which is effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.

The Phase 2 amendments provide practical relief from certain requirements in SFRS(I) Standards. The amendment most relevant to the Group is where it provides for a series of temporary exceptions from certain hedge accounting requirements when a change required by the interest rate benchmark reform occurs to a hedge item and / or hedging instrument that permit the hedge relationship to be continued without interruption. The Group applies the following reliefs as and when uncertainty arising the from interest rate benchmark reform is no longer present with respect to the timing and the amount of the interest rate benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or hedging instrument:

- the Group amends the designation of a hedging relationship to reflect changes that are required by the reform without discontinuing the hedging relationship; and
- when a hedged item in a cash flow hedge is amended to reflect the changes that are required by the reform, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve is deemed to be based on the alternative benchmark rate on which the hedged future cash flows are determined.

The details of the accounting policies and related disclosures on financial risk management are disclosed in Note 3.6 and 31. There was no significant financial impact to the Group as a result of these amendments.

3 Significant accounting policy

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently for all periods presented in these financial statements, and have been consistently applied by the Group entities, which addresses changes in accounting policies due to the adoption of new and revised standards.

3.1 Basis of consolidation

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration potential voting rights that are currently exercisable.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Costs related to the acquisition, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Any contingent consideration payable is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date and included in the consideration transferred. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

For non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets in the event of liquidation, the Group elects on a transaction-by-transaction basis whether to measure them at fair value, or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, at the acquisition date. All other non-controlling interests are measured at acquisition-date fair value, or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another standard.

Any excess or deficiency of the purchase consideration over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed is accounted for as goodwill or bargain purchase gain (see Note 3.4).

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

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

The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group. Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

Loss of control

Upon the loss of control, the Group de-recognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or as an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income depending on the level of influence retained.

Joint arrangements

A joint arrangement is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

To the extent the joint arrangement provides the Group with rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement, the arrangement is a joint operation. To the extent the joint arrangement provides the Group with rights to the net assets of the arrangement, the arrangement is a joint venture.

The Group recognises its interest in a joint venture as an investment and accounts for the investment using the equity method. The accounting policy for investment in joint venture is set out below.

Investments in associates and joint ventures (equity-accounted investees)

An associate is an entity over which the Group has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but does not have control or joint control of those policies.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method (equity-accounted investees) and are recognised initially at cost. The Group's investments in equity-accounted investees include goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment losses.

The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the equity-accounted investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies of the equity-accounted investees with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence or joint control commences until the date that significant influence or joint control ceases.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity-accounted investee, the carrying amount of the investment, together with any long-term interests that form part thereof, is reduced to zero and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation to fund the investee's operations or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

Acquisition of non-controlling interests

Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners and therefore no goodwill is recognised as a result of such transactions. The adjustments to non-controlling interests arising from transactions that do not involve the loss of control are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary. Any difference between the adjustment to non-controlling interests and the fair value of consideration paid is recognised directly in equity and presented as part of equity attributable to owners of the Company.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income or expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Accounting for subsidiaries and joint ventures by the Company

Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures are stated in the Company's balance sheet at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

3.2 Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The functional currencies of the Group entities are mainly Singapore dollars, Australian dollars and Chinese Yuan Renminbi. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currencies at the exchange rate at the reporting 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 prevailing on the date on which the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the translation of a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation that is effective, an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income, or qualifying cash flow hedges which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, excluding goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to Singapore dollars for presentation in these financial statements at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Singapore dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve ("translation reserve") in equity. However, if the foreign operation is a non-wholly-owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportionate share of the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling interests. When a foreign operation is disposed of, such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such a monetary item are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented in the translation reserve in equity.

3.3 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for their intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalised borrowing cost. Capitalisation of borrowing costs will cease when the asset is ready for its intended use. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

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

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

Subsequent costs

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

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment. Freehold land and construction-in-progress are not depreciated.

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

Leasehold land	Over the term of the lease, ranging from 3 – 99 years
Buildings, office and tunnels	2 – 40 years or the lease term, if shorter
Plant and machinery	
- Mains (Electricity)	10 – 30 years
- Mains (Gas)	5 – 50 years or the lease term, if shorter
- Transformers and switchgear	20 – 30 years
Other plant and equipment (principally gas storage plant, remote control and meters)	2 – 40 years
Motor vehicles and office equipment	2 – 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end, and adjusted if appropriate.

3.4 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill that arises upon the acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets and represents the excess of:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the pre-existing equity interest in the acquiree,

over the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. In respect of equity-accounted investees, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment, and an impairment loss on such an investment is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the equity-accounted investee.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets with finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Expenditure on internally generated goodwill is recognised in profit or loss as an expense when incurred.

Intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not available for use are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Software is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 2 to 5 years.

Deferred expenditure relates mainly to contributions paid by the Group in accordance with regulatory requirements towards capital expenditure costs incurred by electricity generation companies and onshore receiving facility operator, and is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Deferred expenditure is amortised on a straight-line basis over the period in which the Group derives benefits from the capital contribution payments, which is generally the useful life of the relevant equipment ranging from 7 to 19 years.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Capitalised development costs arising from development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete and the ability to measure reliably the expenditures during the development. Following initial recognition of the capitalised development costs as an intangible asset, it is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the intangible asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. Capitalised development costs have a finite useful life and are amortised over the period of 5 years on a straight line basis.

Intangible assets under construction are stated at cost. No amortisation is provided until the intangible assets are ready for use.

3.5 Investment property under development

Investment property under development is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment property under development is measured at cost on initial recognition.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property. The cost of self-constructed investment property includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the investment property under development to a working condition for their intended use and capitalised borrowing costs.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property under development (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

Property that is being constructed for future use as investment property under development is accounted for at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Investment property under development is not depreciated.

3.6 Financial instruments

Non-derivative 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 Group 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.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are:

(i) 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 de-recognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

(ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Financial assets measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is de-recognised.

(iii) Fair value through profit or loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Group has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

De-recognition

The Group de-recognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and bank deposits.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. For financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss incurred.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are de-recognised, and through the amortisation process. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On de-recognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented on the balance sheets when, and only when, the Group 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 rights of offset must not be contingent on a future event and must be enforceable in the event of bankruptcy or insolvency of all the counterparties to the contract.

Ordinary shares

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

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value and any directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in profit or loss.

The Group designates certain derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments in qualifying hedging relationships. At inception of designated hedging relationships, the Group documents the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Group also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument are expected to offset each other.

The Group applies hedge accounting for certain hedging relationships which qualify for hedge accounting.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- cash flow hedges when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment; or

- fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment.

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the hedging reserve in equity. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When the hedged item is a non-financial asset, the amount accumulated in equity is included in the carrying amount of the asset when the asset is recognised. In other cases, the amount accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit and loss in the same period that the hedged item affects profit or loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

When a cash flow hedge is discontinued, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income will remain in the cash flow hedge reserve until the future cash flows occur if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur or reclassified to profit or loss immediately if the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur.

Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of a derivative hedging instrument designated as a fair value hedge are recognised in profit or loss. The hedged item is adjusted to reflect changes in its fair value in respect of the risk being hedged; the gain or loss attributable to the hedged risk is recognised in profit or loss with an adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item.

Hedges directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform

<u>Phase 1 amendments: Prior to interest rate benchmark reform – when there is uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform</u>

For the purpose of evaluating whether there is an economic relationship between the hedged item(s) and the hedging instrument(s), the Group assumes that the benchmark interest rate is not altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform.

For a cash flow hedge of a forecast transaction, the Group assumes that the benchmark interest rate will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform for the purpose of assessing whether the forecast transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect profit or loss. In determining whether a previously designated forecast transaction in a discontinued cash flow hedge is still expected to occur, the Group assumes that the interest rate benchmark cash flows designated as a hedge will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform.

The Group will cease to apply the specific policy for assessing the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument (i) to a hedged item or hedging instrument when the uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform is no longer present with respect to the timing and the amount of the contractual cash flow of the respective item or instrument or (ii) when the hedging relationship is discontinued.

For its highly probable assessment of the hedged item, the Group will no longer apply the specific policy when the uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform about the timing and the amount of the interest rate benchmark-based future cash flows of the hedged item is no longer present, or when the hedging relationship is discontinued.

<u>Phase 2 amendments: Replacement of interest rates – when there is no longer uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform</u>

When the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument changes as a result of interest rate benchmark reform and therefore there is no longer uncertainty arising about the cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument, the Group amends the hedged documentation of that hedging relationship to reflect the change(s) required by interest rate benchmark reform. A change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows is required by interest rate benchmark reform if the following conditions are met:

- the change is necessary as a direct consequence of the reform; and
- the new basis for determining the contractual cash flow is economically equivalent to the previous basis – i.e. the basis immediately before the change.

For this purpose, the hedge designation is amended only to make one or more of the following changes:

- designating an alternative benchmark rate as the hedged risk;
- updating the description of hedged item, including the description of the designated portion of the cash flows or fair value being hedged; or
- updating the description of the hedging instrument.

The Group amends the description of the hedging instrument only if the following conditions are met:

- it makes a change required by interest rate benchmark reform by changing the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of the hedging instrument or using another approach that is economically equivalent to changing the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of the original hedging instrument; and
- the original hedging instrument is not derecognised.

The Group amends the formal hedge documentation by the end of the reporting period during which a change required by interest rate benchmark reform is made to the hedged risk, hedged item or hedging instrument. These amendments in the formal hedge documentation do not constitute the discontinuation of the hedging relationship or the designation of a new hedging relationship.

If changes are made in addition to those changes required by interest rate benchmark reform described above, then the Group first considers whether those additional changes result in the discontinuation of the hedge accounting relationship. If the additional changes do not result in discontinuation of the hedge accounting relationship, then the Group amends the formal hedge documentation for changes required by interest rate benchmark reform as mentioned above.

When the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged future cash flows had been based is changed as required by interest rate benchmark reform, for the purpose of determining whether the hedged future cash flows are expected to occur, the Group deems that the hedging reserve recognised in OCI for the hedging relationship is based on the alternative benchmark rate on which the hedged future cash flows will be based.

Intra-group financial guarantees in the separate financial statements

Financial guarantees are financial instruments issued by the Group that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for the loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to meet payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantees issued are initially measured at fair value and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the guarantees. Subsequent to initial measurement, the financial guarantees are measured at the higher of the amortised amount and the amount of loss allowance.

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Expected credit losses are measured for financial guarantees issued as the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group expects to recover.

3.7 Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss and financial guarantee contracts. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group 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 a 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 trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group 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.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group 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.

The Group considers a financial asset potentially in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amounts are estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU. Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The Group's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows and are utilised by more than one CGU. Corporate assets are allocated to CGUs on a reasonable and consistent basis and tested for impairment as part of the testing of the CGU to which the corporate asset is allocated.

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

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

Goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate or a joint venture is not recognised separately, and therefore is not tested for impairment separately. Instead, the entire amount of the investment in an associate or a joint venture is tested for impairment as a single asset when there is objective evidence that the investment in an associate or a joint venture may be impaired.

3.8 Inventories

Spare parts, accessories and other consumables are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined based on the weighted average method, and includes expenditure in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Cost may also include transfers from other comprehensive income of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of inventories. Allowance for obsolete, deteriorated or damaged stocks is made when considered appropriate.

3.9 Accrued revenue

Revenue accrual estimates are made to account for the unbilled amount at the reporting date.

3.10 Contract balances

Progress billings to customers are based on a payment schedule in the contract and are typically triggered upon achievement of specified contractual milestones. A contract asset is recognised when the Group has performed under the contract but has not yet billed the customer. Conversely, a contract liability is recognised when the Group has not yet performed under the contract but has received advanced payments from the customer. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights to consideration become unconditional. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue as the Group performs under the contract. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Note 3.7 sets out the accounting policy on impairment of financial assets.

3.11 Employee benefits

Provision is made for the accrued liability for employee entitlements arising from services rendered by employees up to the reporting date. The provision represents the Group's total estimated liability at the reporting date for employee entitlements.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date, including on-costs. Consideration is given to expected future salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using interest rates on government guaranteed bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution plans

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

Short-term employee benefits

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

3.12 Provisions

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

Environmental

Environmental provision is made for the rehabilitation of sites based on the estimated costs of the rehabilitation. The liability includes the costs of reclamation, plant closure and dismantling, and waste site closure. The liability is determined based on the present value of the obligation. Annual adjustments to the liability are recognised in profit or loss over the estimated life of the sites. The costs are estimated based on assumptions of current legal requirements and technologies. Any changes in estimates are dealt with on a prospective basis.

Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

3.13 Government grant

Capital grant is recognised on a straight-line basis and taken to profit or loss over the periods necessary to match the depreciation of the assets purchased with the government grants. Operating grant is taken to profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred.

3.14 Deferred construction cost compensation

Deferred construction cost compensation received to defray costs relating to the construction of an asset are accounted for as a government grant. Note 3.13 sets out the government grant accounting policy.

3.15 Deferred income

Deferred income comprises (i) government grants for the purchase of depreciable assets, (ii) contributions made by certain customers towards the cost of capital projects received prior to 1 July 2009 and (iii) compensation received to defray operating expenses.

Government grants and customer contributions

Deferred income is recognised on a straight-line basis and taken to profit or loss over the periods necessary to match the depreciation of the assets purchased with the government grants and customers' contribution.

3.16 Regulatory deferral account ("RDA") debit or credit balances

Use of system charges, transportation of gas, district cooling services and Market Support Services fees

Regulatory deferral account debit or credit balances represent timing differences between revenue recognised for financial reporting purposes and revenue earned for regulatory purposes.

Movements in the regulatory deferral account debit or credit balances are recognised in profit or loss over the periods necessary to adjust revenue recognised for financial reporting purposes to revenue earned for regulatory purposes based on services rendered.

At the end of each regulatory period, adjustments for amounts to be recovered or refunded are taken to profit or loss as net movement in regulatory deferral account balances.

3.17 Price regulation and licence

The Group's operations in Singapore are regulated under the Electricity Licence for Transmission Licensee, Electricity Licence for Market Support Services Licensee, Gas Licence, and the District Cooling Services Licence issued by the Energy Market Authority ("EMA") of Singapore.

Allowed revenue to be earned from the supply and transmission of electricity, transportation of gas and the provision of market support services is regulated based on certain formulae and parameters set out in those licences, relevant acts and codes.

Allowed revenue for district cooling corresponds to the quantum which the Group is entitled to under Condition 13 (Economic Regulation) of its District Cooling Services Licence issued by the Energy Market Authority of Singapore.

Revenue recognised for financial reporting purposes may differ from revenue earned for regulatory purposes due to revenue or volume variances. This may result in adjustments that may increase or decrease tariffs in succeeding periods. Amounts to be recovered or refunded are brought to account as adjustments to net movement in regulatory deferral account debit or credit balances in the income statement in the period in which the Group becomes entitled to the recovery or liable for the refund.

The Group's capital expenditure may vary from its regulatory plan and is subject to a review by the EMA. The results of the variances in capital expenditure may be translated into price adjustments, if any, in the following reset period.

The use of system charges, transportation of gas charges and allowed revenue to be recovered from Market Support Services fees are approved by the EMA for a 5-year regulatory period in accordance with the price regulation framework.

3.18 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group 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 Group 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.

Sale of electricity

Revenue from the sale of electricity is recognised over time when electricity is delivered to consumers.

Use of system charges and transportation of gas

Revenue from use of system charges and transportation of gas is recognised over time based on tariff billings to customers when the volume of electricity and gas is delivered.

Revenue from take-or-pay arrangements relating to the transportation of gas is recognised when it is probable that such revenue is receivable.

District cooling service income

Income from services is recognised over time when the services are rendered.

Agency fees and Market Support Services fees

Agency fees from acting as billing agent and fees for services provided as the Market Support Services Licensee are recognised over time when the services are rendered.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Rental income

Rental income is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Support service income and management fees

Support service income and management fees are recognised when the services are rendered.

Meters supply and installation fees

The Group entered into a contract with customer to provide meters and installation services. Management has considered that the meters have no alternative use for the Group due to contractual restrictions, and the Group has enforceable rights to payment for performance completed to date, arising from the contractual terms. Accordingly, revenue is recognised over the period of the contract by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation. The measure of progress is determined based on the proportion of costs incurred to date to the estimated total contract costs ("input method"). Costs incurred that are not related to the contract or that do not contribute towards satisfying the performance obligation are excluded from the measure of progress and instead are expensed as incurred.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in the profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

3.19 Leases

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

As lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term. Rental income under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss over the term of the lease.

Where assets are leased under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the lease term using the net investment method, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. Contingent rental income is recognised in profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

As lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement or on modification date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to Note 3.7 for the accounting policy.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Covid-19-related rent concessions

The Group has applied Amendment to SFRS(I) 16 Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions. The Group applies the practical expedient allowing it not to assess whether eligible rent concessions that are a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic are lease modifications. The Group applies the practical expedient consistently to contracts with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances. For rent concessions in leases to which the Group chooses not to apply the practical expedient, or that do not qualify for the practical expedient, the Group assesses whether there is a lease modification.

3.20 Finance income and costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, fair value gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, impairment losses recognised on financial assets (other than trade receivables), gains or losses on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss, amortisation of transaction costs capitalised and interest expense on lease liabilities.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

3.21 Tax expense

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

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:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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 they 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.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Group takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Group believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience.

This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgements about future events. New information may become available that causes the Group to change its judgement regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

The movement in a deferred tax asset or liability that arises from the temporary differences created as a result of recognising regulatory deferral account balances are presented in the income statement net of the movement in regulatory deferral account balances related to profit or loss.

3.22 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker ("CODM") to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the CODM include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the year to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets other than goodwill.

3.23 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new amendments to standards that are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2021 have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements:

- Amendments to SFRS(I) 3: *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*
- Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-16: *Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use*
- Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-37: *Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*
- Annual improvements to SFRS(I)s 2018-2020
- Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1: *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
- Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1 and SFRS(I) Practice Statement 2: *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*
- Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-8: *Definition of Accounting Estimates*
- Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-12: *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*
- Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-10 and SFRS(I) 1-28: *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

4 Property, plant and equipment

Group	Freehold land $ million	Leasehold land $ million	Buildings, office and tunnels $ million	Plant and machinery $ million	Other plant and equipment $ million	Motor vehicles and office equipment $ million	Construction-in-progress $ million	Total $ million
Cost								
At 1 April 2020	0.3	647.8	3,588.8	14,494.5	1,662.0	333.0	2,427.9	23,154.3
Additions	–	0.8	1.2	1.8	27.3	2.8	901.0	934.9
Disposals	–	–	(1.6)	(57.1)	(23.3)	(23.8)	–	(105.8)
Transfers from intangible assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.3	0.3
Reclassifications	–	3.7	43.2	1,462.4	39.3	47.2	(1,595.8)	–
Translation difference	–	–	–	0.5	0.3	–	–	0.8
At 31 March 2021	0.3	652.3	3,631.6	15,902.1	1,705.6	359.2	1,733.4	23,984.5
Additions	–	0.8	1.0	1.2	36.5	1.5	901 .8	942.8
Disposals	–	(1.1)	(0.5)	(168.4)	(30.6)	(12.7)	(8.1)	(221.4)
Reclassifications	–	(1.2)	153.0	566.6	17.2	15.3	(750.9)	–
Lease modification	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	0.4
Translation difference	–	–	–	0.7	1.2	–	0.2	2.1
At 31 March 2022	0.3	651.2	3,785.1	16,302.2	1,729.9	363.3	1,876.4	24,708.4
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses								
At 1 April 2020	–	245.2	1,000.5	7,466.9	731.3	187.7	–	9,631.6
Depreciation	–	13.5	100.5	488.4	119.6	35.4	–	757.4
Disposals	–	–	(1.3)	(53.2)	(22.7)	(23.7)	–	(100.9)
Impairment	–	–	–	–	–	3.2	–	3.2
At 31 March 2021	–	258.7	1,099.7	7,902.1	828.2	202.6	–	10,291.3
Depreciation	–	13.6	106.7	502.8	128.1	39.1	–	790.3
Disposals	–	(1.0)	(0.4)	(162.0)	(26.4)	(12.6)	–	(202.4)
Impairment	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	0.4
Reclassifications	–	(0.2)	(0.3)	0.6	0.2	(0.3)	–	–
Translation difference	–	–	–	0.1	–#	–	–	0.1
At 31 March 2022	–	271.1	1,205.7	8,243.6	930.5	228.8	–	10,879.7
Carrying amounts								
At 31 March 2021	0.3	393.6	2,531.9	8,000.0	877.4	156.6	1,733.4	13,693.2
At 31 March 2022	0.3	380.1	2,579.4	8,058.6	799.4	134.5	1,876.4	13,828.7

Amount is less than $0.1 million

Company	Leasehold land $ million	Buildings and office $ million	Plant and equipment $ million	Motor vehicles and office equipment $ million	Construction-in-progress $ million	Total $ million
Cost						
At 1 April 2020	9.4	21.6	0.2	15.1	9.8	56.1
Additions	–	–	–	–	1.7	1.7
Disposals	–	–	–	(0.2)	–	(0.2)
Reclassifications	–	–	–	8.3	(8.3)	–
At 31 March 2021	9.4	21.6	0.2	23.2	3.2	57.6
Additions	–	11.7	–	–	5.5	17.2
Disposals	–	–	–	(4.4)	–	(4.4)
Reclassifications	–	–	–	2.6	(2.6)	–
At 31 March 2022	9.4	33.3	0.2	21.4	6.1	70.4
Accumulate depreciation						
At 1 April 2020	7.0	14.1	0.2	11.9	–	33.2
Depreciation	0.3	5.6	–	2.4	–	8.3
Disposals	–	–	–	(0.2)	–	(0.2)
At 31 March 2021	7.3	19.7	0.2	14.1	–	41.3
Depreciation	0.2	6.1	–	3.6	–	9.9
Disposals	–	–	–	(4.2)	–	(4.2)
At 31 March 2022	7.5	25.8	0.2	13.5	–	47.0
Carrying amounts						
At 31 March 2021	2.1	1.9	–	9.1	3.2	16.3
At 31 March 2022	1.9	7.5	–	7.9	6.1	23.4

Expenses capitalised

The following expenses were capitalised in property, plant and equipment during the year:

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Staff cost	87.4	83.9	–	–
Other expenses	3.0	1.8	–	–

The Group's and Company's property, plant and equipment includes right of use assets of $401.1 million and $7.7 million (2021: $418.0 million and $2.1 million) respectively relating to leasehold land, buildings and office, plant and machinery and other plant and equipment under leasing arrangements. Details are presented in Note 5.

5 Right-of-use assets / Lease liabilities

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets classified within property, plant and equipment and the movements during the year:

Group	Leasehold land $ million	Buildings and office $ million	Plant and machinery $ million	Other plant and equipment $ million	Total $ million
At 1 April 2020	402.6	10.3	16.4	1.3	430.6
Additions	4.5	1.2	0.5	–	6.2
Lease modification	–	–	0.4	–	0.4
Depreciation	(13.5)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(0.8)	(19.2)
At 31 March 2021	393.6	8.6	15.3	0.5	418.0
Additions	0.8	0.9	–	3.2	4.9
Disposals	–	–	–	(1.3)	(1.3)
Reclassification	(1.0)	(2.2)	–	2.2	(1.0)
Lease modification	0.4	–	–	–	0.4
Depreciation	(13.6)	(3.0)	(2.4)	(0.9)	(19.9)
At 31 March 2022	380.2	4.3	12.9	3.7	401.1

Company	Leasehold land $ million	Office $ million	Total $ million
At 1 April 2020	2.4	5.4	7.8
Depreciation	(0.3)	(5.4)	(5.7)
At 31 March 2021	2.1	–	2.1
Additions	–	11.7	11.7
Depreciation	(0.2)	(5.9)	(6.1)
At 31 March 2022	1.9	5.8	7.7

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
At 1 April	40.8	45.0	–	5.5
Additions	4.5	1.0	11.7	–
Disposals	(1.5)	–	–	–
Lease modification	0.4	0.4	–	–
Accretion of interest	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.1
Payments	(7.8)	(7.3)	(5.9)	(5.6)
At 31 March	38.0	40.8	5.9	–
Current	5.8	5.9	5.9	–
Non-current	32.2	34.9	–	–
	38.0	40.8	5.9	–

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 31.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	19.9	19.2	6.1	5.7
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.1
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other operating expenses)	2.6	3.1	–	–

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022, the Group and Company had total cash outflow for leases of $10.4 million and $5.9 million (2021: $10.4 million and $5.6 million) respectively.

6 Intangible assets

	Group					Company			
	Software $ million	Deferred expenditure $ million	Capitalised development costs $ million	Assets under construction $ million	Total $ million	Software $ million	Capitalised development costs $ million	Assets under construction $ million	Total $ million
Cost									
At 1 April 2020	431.0	116.4	12.1	24.5	584.0	27.1	–	6.7	33.8
Additions	4.0	0.8	–	38.5	43.3	–	–	4.9	4.9
Disposals	(14.0)	–	(1.0)	(0.1)	(15.1)	(1.0)	–	–	(1.0)
Transfers from / (to) property, plant and equipment	0.1	–	–	(0.4)	(0.3)	–	–	–	–
Reclassifications	52.2	–	3.1	(55.3)	–	10.5	–	(10.5)	–
At 31 March 2021	473.3	117.2	14.2	7.2	611.9	36.6	–	1.1	37.7
Additions	2.1	1.5	–	14.8	18.4	–	–	4.5	4.5
Disposals	(4.4)	(0.3)	–	–	(4.7)	(3.1)	–	–	(3.1)
Reclassifications	12.2	–	3.4	(15.6)	–	3.9	–	(3.9)	–
At 31 March 2022	483.2	118.4	17.6	6.4	625.6	37.4	–	1.7	39.1

	Group					Company		
	Software $ million	Deferred expenditure $ million	Capitalised development costs $ million	Assets under construction $ million	Total $ million	Software $ million	Assets under construction $ million	Total $ million
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses								
At 1 April 2020	306.9	107.2	2.3	–	416.4	18.9	–	18.9
Amortisation	48.2	4.9	3.0	–	56.1	3.5	–	3.5
Disposals	(13.0)	–	(0.3)	–	(13.3)	(0.9)	–	(0.9)
Impairment	1.8	–	–	–	1.8	–	–	–
At 31 March 2021	343.9	112.1	5.0	–	461.0	21.5	–	21.5
Amortisation	49.6	2.7	3.4	–	55.7	5.6	–	5.6
Disposals	(4.1)	(0.3)	–	–	(4.4)	(2.9)	–	(2.9)
Impairment	–	–	–	2.0	2.0	–	–	–
At 31 March 2022	389.4	114.5	8.4	2.0	514.3	24.2	–	24.2
Carrying amounts								
At 31 March 2021	129.4	5.1	9.2	7.2	150.9	15.1	1.1	16.2
At 31 March 2022	93.8	3.9	9.2	4.4	111.3	13.2	1.7	14.9

Expenses capitalised

The following expenses were capitalised in intangible assets during the year:

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Staff cost	3.7	8.1	–	–
Other expenses	–	1.1	–	–

7 Investment property under development

	Group	
	2022 $ million	**2021 $ million**
Investment property under development		
At 1 April	728.2	721.6
Additions	36.8	6.6
At 31 March	765.0	728.2

The investment property under development relates to development of a commercial building for leasing purposes.

From 1 April to 31 July 2020, the Group suspended construction activities of the investment property following the Government's measures in response to the coronavirus ("Covid-19") pandemic. Construction of the investment property resumed on 1 August 2020.

At 31 March 2022 and 2021, the fair value of the investment property under development approximates the carrying value.

8 Subsidiaries

	Company	
	2022 $ million	**2021 $ million**
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	3,905.2	3,905.2
Unquoted unit, at cost	–#	–#
Amount due from subsidiaries	1,207.0	1,675.5
Impairment losses	(68.5)	(56.1)
	5,043.7	5,524.6

Amount is less than $0.1 million

The Company has entered into an arrangement with subsidiaries whereby the repayment of these amounts due from subsidiaries will be at the sole discretion of the subsidiaries. Accordingly, these amounts are classified as investment in subsidiaries.

During the year, the Company made an allowance for impairment of $12.4 million (2021: $39.1 million) on its investment in subsidiaries and the amount due from subsidiaries. The recoverable amount of the subsidiaries was determined based on the fair value of the subsidiaries, which was approximated by net assets of the subsidiary that mainly comprise monetary assets and liabilities.

Details of significant subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Principal activities	Place of incorporation	Effective interest held by the Group	
			2022 %	2021 %
SP PowerAssets Limited	Transmission and distribution of electricity	Singapore	100	100
PowerGas Limited	Transportation of piped gas	Singapore	100	100
SP PowerGrid Limited	Provision of management services to related corporations	Singapore	100	100
SP Services Limited	Sale of electricity and provision of customer services relating to utilities supply	Singapore	100	100
SP Cross Island Tunnel Trust	Construction, development, ownership, operation and maintenance of the cross island electricity tunnels in Singapore	Singapore	100	100
Singapore Power International Pte Ltd	Investment holding	Singapore	100	100
Singapore District Cooling Pte Ltd	Ownership, operation, maintenance and management of district cooling systems	Singapore	100	100
SP Group Treasury Pte Ltd	Provision of financing, treasury and settlement services to related corporations	Singapore	100	100
Labrador Real Estate Pte Ltd	Holding of land and commercial real estate development	Singapore	100	100

9 Associates and joint ventures

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Investment in associates				
- quoted equity shares	–	1,433.9	–	–
- unquoted equity shares	1,579.5	1,430.9	–	–
Investment in joint ventures	42.8	42.4	45.4	45.4
	1,622.3	2,907.2	45.4	45.4
Fair value of interest in investment of associates for which there is a published price quotation – AusNet Services*	–	2,334.4	–	–

* AusNet Services was listed on the Australian Stock Exchange. As at 31 March 2021, the fair value of the Group's investment was $2.334 billion based on its closing price of A$1.835 on the Australian Stock Exchange. The Group disposed its interest in AusNet Services during the year.

Name of associates	Principal activities	Place of incorporation	Effective interest held by the Group	
			2022 %	2021 %
AusNet Services Ltd and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as AusNet Services)	Electricity transmission and distribution and gas distribution	Australia	–	32.75
SGSP (Australia) Assets Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as SGSPAA)	Infrastructure services, and distribution of electricity a and gas	Australia	40.00	40.00
Sino-Singapore Energy Services (Chongqing) Company Ltd	Operation and provision of combined cooling heating and power solutions	China	40.00	–

Associates

In June 2021, the Group completed the acquisition of a 40% interest in Sino-Singapore Energy Services (Chongqing) Company Ltd ("SSES") (formerly known as Sino-French Energy Services) for a cash consideration of $20.5 million. Upon finalisation of the fair value assessememt of SSES's identifiable assets and liabilities of the 40% interest acquired, the excess of $2.5 million of the net asset value over the consideration paid was recognised in Other income.

The summarised financial information in respect of SGSPAA and SSES, based on its International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") financial statements and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in the consolidated financial statements not adjusted for the percentage of ownership held by the Group are as follows:

	Associates		
	SGSPAA		SSES
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million
Assets and liabilities			
Current assets	366.5	348.4	8.4
Non-current assets	11,626.0	11,479.9	57.5
Total assets	11,992.5	11,828.3	65.9
Current liabilities	1,275.0	529.6	6.7
Non -current liabilities	6,816.0	7,721.4	12.0
Total liabilities	8,091.0	8,251.0	18.7
Net assets	3,901.5	3,577.3	47.2
Net assets, excluding goodwill	3,901.5	3,577.3	47.2
Proportion of the Group's ownership	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%
Group's share of net assets, representing the carrying amount of the investment	1,560.6	1,430.9	18.9
Results			
Revenue	1,644.9	1,643.4	4.5
Profit / (loss) after taxation	252.9	209.5	(3.9)
Other comprehensive income	288.5	108.2	–
Total comprehensive income	541.1	317.7	(3.9)

AusNet Services

In November 2021, AusNet Services entered into a Scheme Implementation Deed with Brookfield Asset Management, Inc ("Brookfield"), under which Brookfield will acquire 100% of interest in AusNet Services. The Scheme of Arrangement was approved by eligible shareholders on 28 January 2022 and implemented on 16 February 2022.

Consequently, the Group disposed its 32.75% interest in AusNet Services for a cash consideration of $3.15 billion and recognised a pre-tax gain on disposal of $1.53 billion (presented part of "Other income").

As at 31 March 2021, the summarised financial information of AusNet Services based on its IFRS financial statements and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in the consolidated financial statements not adjusted for the percentage of ownership held by the Group are as follows:

	2021 $ million
Assets and liabilities	
Current assets	1,881.1
Non-current assets	13,067.4
Total assets	14,948.5
Current liabilities	780.0
Non-current liabilities	10,658.7
Total liabilities	11,438.7
Net assets	3,509.8
Net assets, excluding goodwill	3,509.8
Proportion of the Group's ownership	32.75%
Group's share of net assets	1,149.5
Goodwill on acquisition	284.4
Carrying amount of the investment	1,433.9
Results	
Revenue	1,893.0
Profit after taxation	297.2
Other comprehensive income	355.5
Total comprehensive income	652.7

In 2021 and 2020, the Group acquired an additional 1.65% of interest in AusNet Services through the open market at a consideration of $95.2 million. In 2021, the Group finalised the fair value assessment of AusNet Services's identifiable assets and liabilities of the additional 1.65% interest acquired, and the excess consideration of $53.8 million was allocated to goodwill.

Dividends from associates

The Group recorded dividend income of $194.1 million (2021: $209.2 million) from AusNet Services and SGSPAA, of which $152.9 million (2021: $145.9 million) was settled by cash and the balance was settled by subscribing to shares issued by AusNet Services and incurrence of withholding taxes.

Joint ventures

The summarised financial information in respect of Power Automation Pte Ltd ("PA") and SPTel Pte. Ltd. ("SPTel"), based on its SFRS(I) financial statements and BCG-SP Greensky Joint Stock Company ("BCG-SP"), based on its IFRS financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in the consolidated financial statements, not adjusted for the percentage ownership held by the Group are as follows:

	Joint ventures				
	PA		SPTel		BCG-SP
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million
Assets and liabilities					
Current assets	27.1	27.2	37.8	34.9	52.2
Non-current assets	7.7	8.8	96.9	92.8	–
Total assets	34.8	36.0	134.7	127.7	52.2
Current liabilities	11.1	13.9	43.3	31.2	39.5
Non-current liabilities	6.3	6.9	40.5	31.6	–
Total liabilities	17.4	20.8	83.8	62.8	39.5
Net assets	17.4	15.2	50.9	64.9	12.7
Net assets, excluding goodwill	17.4	15.2	50.9	64.9	12.7
Proportion of the Group's ownership	51.00%	51.00%	49.00%	49.00%	49.00%
Group's share of net assets	8.9	7.8	24.9	31.8	6.2
Goodwill	–	–	2.8	2.8	–
Carrying amount of the investment	8.9	7.8	27.7	34.6	6.2
Results					
Revenue	34.8	40.2	35.6	25.5	0.5
Profit / (loss) after taxation	3.9	3.8	(14.1)	(14.3)	(0.3)
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	3.9	3.8	(14.1)	(14.3)	(0.3)

The Group recorded dividend income of $0.9 million (2021: $1.0 million) from PA.

In 2022, the Group and BCG Energy Joint Stock Company formed a joint venture company, BCG-SP Greensky Joint Stock Company, to invest and explore renewable energy projects in Vietnam.

10 Other non-current assets

	Group	
	2022 $ million	**2021 $ million**
Amount due from associate:		
- convertible instrument	324.3	327.0
Amount due from joint venture (non-trade)	7.4	–
Finance lease receivables	7.4	7.6
Other receivables	4.6	3.3
	343.7	337.9

The non-current amount due from associate of $324.3 million (2021: $327.0 million) represents the face value of the convertible instrument. The convertible instrument is interest bearing at the fixed rate of 10.25% per annum and is convertible into ordinary shares at the discretion of the Group until mandatory conversion in 2050. The convertible instrument is convertible into a variable number of shares, which precludes the convertible instrument from being recognised as equity, and is recognised as a non-current receivable. The Group has a 40% holding in both the convertible instrument and ordinary shares issued by SGSPAA.

The non-current amount due from a joint venture that is non-trade in nature of $7.4 million (2021: Nil) bears interest of 3.0% (2021: Nil) per annum.

Finance lease receivables

In the prior years, the Group entered into arrangements to transport a minimum volume of piped gas to its customers using certain pipelines. Although the arrangements are not in the legal form of a lease, the Group concluded that the arrangements contain in substance leases of the submarine pipelines, because the minimum lease payments amount to substantially all the fair value of the leased assets. The lessees assume substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Accordingly, these leases were classified as finance lease. The Group continues to be the legal owner of the pipelines and therefore claims capital allowances for the pipelines. The interest rate implied in each lease is determined at the commencement date of the lease.

Following the adoption of SFRS(I) 16, the Group continues the existing finance lease accounting for the arrangements above.

The carrying amount of the finance lease receivables at the reporting date approximates its fair value, based on discounting the cash flows at the market rate.

	Group	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Minimum lease payment receivables from leased pipelines and plants	13.3	14.3
Unearned income in leased pipelines and plants	(5.6)	(6.4)
Net receivables	7.7	7.9
Current (Note 15b)	0.3	0.3
Non-current	7.4	7.6
	7.7	7.9

	Minimum lease payment receivables $ million	Unearned income $ million	Present value of lease payment receivables $ million
2022			
Within one year	1.1	(0.8)	0.3
One to two years	1.1	(0.8)	0.3
Two to three years	1.1	(0.7)	0.4
Three to four years	1.1	(0.7)	0.4
Four to five years	1.1	(0.6)	0.5
After five years	7.8	(2.0)	5.8
	13.3	(5.6)	7.7
2021			
Within one year	1.1	(0.8)	0.3
One to two years	1.1	(0.8)	0.3
Two to three years	1.1	(0.8)	0.3
Three to four years	1.1	(0.7)	0.4
Four to five years	1.1	(0.7)	0.4
After five years	8.8	(2.6)	6.2
	14.3	(6.4)	7.9

The interest rate implied in each lease is determined at the commencement date of the lease. The effective interest rate on the finance lease receivables is 9.80% (2021: ranges from 9.74% to 9.80%).

11 Deferred taxation

Group	At 1 April 2020 $ million	Recognised in profit or loss $ million	Recognised in other comprehensive income $ million	At 31 March 2021 $ million	Recognised in profit or loss $ million	Recognised in other comprehensive income $ million	At 31 March 2022 $ million
Deferred tax assets							
Property, plant and equipment	0.8	(0.8)	–	–	0.2	–	0.2
Derivative liabilities	6.6	–	(4.2)	2.4	–	(1.4)	1.0
Trade and other payables and provisions	3.2	0.9	–	4.1	0.2	–	4.3
Deferred income	46.3	(5.5)	–	40.8	(3.2)	–	37.6
Unutilised capital allowances	–	76.5	–	76.5	(76.5)	–	–
Others	8.4	(2.1)	–	6.3	2.3	–	8.6
	65.3	69.0	(4.2)	130.1	(77.0)	(1.4)	51.7
Set off of tax	(31.0)			(29.6)			(30.0)
Net deferred tax assets	34.3			100.5			21.7
Deferred tax liabilities							
Property, plant and equipment	(1,529.4)	(184.2)	–	(1,713.6)	34.6	–	(1,679.0)
Intangible assets	(25.7)	4.5	–	(21.2)	5.6	–	(15.6)
Trade and other receivables	(1.4)	0.1	–	(1.3)	–	–	(1.3)
Derivative assets	(5.1)	–	(4.9)	(10.0)	–	(6.0)	(16.0)
Undistributed earnings of associates	(12.8)	(15.3)	–	(28.1)	14.0	–	(14.1)
Others	(3.6)	(0.2)	–	(3.8)	0.1	–	(3.7)
	(1,578.0)	(195.1)	(4.9)	(1,778.0)	54.3	(6.0)	(1,729.7)
Set off of tax	31.0			29.6			30.0
Net deferred tax liabilities	(1,547.0)			(1,748.4)			(1,699.7)

Company	At 1 April 2020 $ million	Recognised in profit or loss $ million	Recognised in other comprehensive income $ million	At 31 March 2021 $ million	Recognised in profit or loss $ million	Recognised in other comprehensive income $ million	At 31 March 2022 $ million
Deferred tax assets							
Trade and other payables and provisions	0.6	0.1	–	0.7	(0.1)	–	0.6
	0.6	0.1	–	0.7	(0.1)	–	0.6
Set off of tax	(0.6)			(0.7)			(0.6)
Net deferred tax assets	–			–			–
Deferred tax liabilities							
Property, plant and equipment	(0.3)	(0.4)	–	(0.7)	0.1	–	(0.6)
Intangible assets	(0.2)	(1.2)	–	(1.4)	–	–	(1.4)
Derivative assets	(0.3)	–	0.3	–	–	–#	–#
	(0.8)	(1.6)	0.3	(2.1)	0.1	–#	(2.0)
Set off of tax	0.6			0.7			0.6
Net deferred tax liabilities	(0.2)			(1.4)			(1.4)

Amount is less than $0.1 million

12 Derivative assets and liabilities

	2022			2021		
	Outstanding notional amounts $ million	Assets $ million	Liabilities $ million	Outstanding notional amounts $ million	Assets $ million	Liabilities $ million
Group Current:						
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	623.8	53.6	–	–	–	–
Interest rate swaps	200.0	1.1	–	1,285.6	–	(1.1)
Foreign exchange forwards	4,755.2	58.9	(143.0)	715.3	3.5	(6.5)
		113.6	(143.0)		3.5	(7.6)
Non-current:						
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	2,959.6	7.4	(160.4)	3,583.3	182.2	(62.5)
Interest rate swaps	3,409.6	126.2	–#	4,334.6	73.5	(37.4)
Foreign exchange forwards	2.5	–#	(0.1)	59.4	0.5	(1.4)
		133.6	(160.5)		256.2	(101.3)

	2022			2021		
	Outstanding notional amounts $ million	Assets $ million	Liabilities $ million	Outstanding notional amounts $ million	Assets $ million	Liabilities $ million
Company Current:						
Foreign exchange forwards	185.3	5.0	(5.1)	5.1	–#	–
Non-current:						
Foreign exchange forwards	2.0	–#	–#	–#	–#	–

Amount is less than $0.1 million

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group's and Company's derivative transactions are entered into under International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") Master Agreements. The ISDA agreements create a right of set-off of recognised amounts that is enforceable only following an event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group, the Company or the counterparties. As such, these agreements do not meet the criteria for offsetting under SFRS(I) *1-32 Financial Instruments: Presentation.*

The Group, the Company and its counterparties do not intend to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously but have the right to set off in the case of default and insolvency or bankruptcy.

The Group's and Company's financial assets and liabilities subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement that are not otherwise set-off are as follows:

Types of financial assets	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets $ million	Related amounts not offset in the balance sheet – financial instruments $ million	Net amounts $ million
Group			
2022			
Derivative assets	247.2	(166.7)	80.5
2021			
Derivative assets	259.7	(49.2)	210.5

Types of financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities $ million	Related amounts not offset in the balance sheet – financial instruments $ million	Net amounts $ million
Group			
2022			
Derivative liabilities	303.5	(166.7)	136.8
2021			
Derivative liabilities	108.9	(49.2)	59.7

Types of financial assets	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets $ million	Related amounts not offset in the balance sheet – financial instruments $ million	Net amounts $ million
Company			
2022			
Derivative assets	5.0	–#	5.0
2021			
Derivative assets	–#	–	–#

Types of financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities $ million	Related amounts not offset in the balance sheet – financial instruments $ million	Net amounts $ million
Company			
2022			
Derivative liabilities	5.1	–#	5.1
2021			
Derivative liabilities	–	–	–#

Amount is less than $0.1 million

The gross and net amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities as presented in the balance sheet that are disclosed in the above tables are measured at fair value.

Hedge Accounting

As at 31 March 2022 and 2021, the Group and the Company held various types of derivative financial instruments and formally designated a portion of them in cash flow and fair value hedge relationships for accounting purposes, in accordance with the requirements of SFRS(I) 9. The following table summarises the derivative financial instruments in the balance sheets and the effects of hedge accounting on the Group's and the Company's financial position and performance.

	Hedge instrument			Hedged item			Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness				
	Outstanding notional amounts $ million	Assets / (liabilities) $ million	Financial statement line item	Carrying amount of assets / (liabilities) $ million	Financial statement line that includes the hedged item	Accumulated amount of fair value adjustments $ million	Hedging instrument $ million	Hedged item $ million	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss $ million	Hedge rates	Maturity (Year)
Group											
2022											
Cash flow hedge											
Interest rate risk – Finance cost	6,817.9	129.0	Derivative assets / liabilities	–	–	–	64.8	(64.7)	–#	0.2780% - 2.3450%	Up to 2029
Foreign exchange risk – Refer to Note 31 under *Foreign currency risk*	552.5	(6.3)	Derivative assets / liabilities	–	–	–	(3.0)	3.0	–	CHF: S$ 1.397 – 1.501 CNY: S$ 0.187 – 0.196 EUR: S$ 1.537 – 1.656 JPY: S$ 0.011 – 0.013 MYR: S$ 3.031 USD: S$ 1.334 – 1.429 IDR: S$ 10,475	Up to 2022 Up to 2023 Up to 2024 Up to 2023 Up to 2022 Up to 2024 Up to 2022
Fair value hedge											
Interest rate risk	375.0	6.0	Derivative assets / liabilities	(281.7)	Debt obligations	(7.1)	(13.8)	14.0	0.2	6 month SOR / SORA	Up to 2029
Foreign exchange risk	2,959.6	(107.1)	Derivative assets / liabilities	(2,828.8)	Debt obligations	116.0	(160.6)	154.2	(6.4)	Refer to footnotes of Note 20	Up to 2029

	Hedge instrument			Hedged item			Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness				
	Outstanding notional amounts $ million	Assets / (liabilities) $ million	Financial statement line item	Carrying amount of assets / (liabilities) $ million	Financial statement line that includes the hedged item	Accumulated amount of fair value adjustments $ million	Hedging instrument $ million	Hedged item $ million	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss $ million	Hedge rates	Maturity (Year)
Group 2021											
Cash flow hedge											
Interest rate risk – Finance cost	8,828.6	77.5	Derivative assets / liabilities	–	–	–	52.7	(54.3)	(1.6)	0.2780% - 2.3450%	Up to 2029
Foreign exchange risk – Refer to Note 31 under *Foreign currency risk*	741.0	(3.5)	Derivative assets / liabilities	–	–	–	(3.8)	3.8	–	CHF: S$ 1.397 CNY: S$ 0.187 – 0.199 EUR: S$ 1.537 – 1.656 JPY: S$ 0.011 – 0.013 MYR: S$ 3.016 – 3.040 USD: S$ 1.324 – 1.429	Up to 2021 Up to 2023 Up to 2024 Up to 2023 Up to 2021 Up to 2022
Fair value hedge											
Interest rate risk	375.0	19.8	Derivative assets / liabilities	(295.6)	Debt obligations	(21.1)	(6.4)	7.0	0.6	6 month SOR	Up to 2029
Foreign exchange risk	2,959.6	57.5	Derivative assets / liabilities	(2,984.5)	Debt obligations	(42.1)	(167.9)	181.3	13.4	Refer to footnotes of Note 20	Up to 2029

	Hedge instrument			Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness				
	Outstanding notional amounts $ million	Assets / (liabilities) $ million	Financial statement line item	Hedging instrument $ million	Hedged item $ million	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss $ million	Hedge rates	Maturity (Year)
Company								
2022								
Cash flow hedge								
Foreign exchange risk - Refer to Note 31 under *Foreign currency risk*	5.1	(0.1)	Derivative assets / liabilities	–#	–#	–	EUR: S$: 1.6080 – 1.6420 USD: S$ 1.3450 – 1.3540	Up to 2024 Up to 2024
2021								
Cash flow hedge								
Foreign exchange risk - Refer to Note 31 under *Foreign currency risk*	5.1	–#	Derivative assets / liabilities	–#	–#	–	EUR: S$: 1.5399 – 1.60630 USD: S$ 1.33274 – 1.42626	Up to 2021 Up to 2022

13 Investments in debt and equity securities

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Non-current				
Unquoted equity investment – FVTPL	56.0	29.7	–	–
Current				
Investments in debt securities (Treasury bills) – amortised cost	413.9	–	–	–

In 2022, the Group invested in treasury bills with yields of 0.3% to 0.65% which will mature within one year from the reporting date.

14 Inventories

	Group	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Cables	24.6	24.8
Pipes and fittings	3.7	8.1
Spare parts and accessories	2.6	4.1
Other consumables	16.5	9.7
	47.4	46.7

In 2022, inventories recognised as an expense in the income statement amounted to $5.2 million (2021: $4.7 million). The write-down of inventories to net realisable value by the Group amounted to $8.4 million (2021: $5.3 million). The utilisation of inventory obsolescence provision upon sale of the inventory items amounted to $3.1 million (2021: $2.8 million).

15 Trade and other receivables

	Note	Group		Company	
		2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Trade receivables:					
- Third parties		280.9	194.4	–	–
- Subsidiaries		–	–	22.9	49.8
- Associates		0.1	0.3	–	0.3
- Joint ventures		0.5	0.2	–	0.1
- Related corporations		4.7	3.6	–	–
	15a	286.2	198.5	22.9	50.2
Accrued revenue		417.6	221.7	1.2	0.5
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	15b	44.5	34.0	3.0	3.7
Amounts due from (non-trade):					
- Subsidiaries	15c	–	–	4,068.1	3,016.0
- Associate	15c	7.4	7.4	–	–
- Joint venture	15c	39.5	–	–	–
- Related corporations		0.5	0.6	–	–
		795.7	462.2	4,095.2	3,070.4

15a Trade receivables

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Trade receivables	329.5	227.1	22.9	50.2
Impairment losses	(43.3)	(28.6)	–	–
	286.2	198.5	22.9	50.2

The average credit term is between 5 to 30 business days (2021: 5 to 30 business days). An allowance has been made for estimated unrecoverable amounts, determined by reference to past default experience of individual debtors and collective portfolio.

Collateral in the form of bank guarantees, letters of credit and deposits are obtained from counterparties where appropriate. The amounts called upon during the current and previous financial year were insignificant and no item is individually significant.

The Group provides for lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables using a provision matrix. The provision rates are determined based on the evaluation of collectability and ageing analysis of trade receivables and on the estimation of the management. A considerable amount of estimation is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, including the current creditworthiness and the past collection history of each customer.

The Group categorises trade receivables for potential write-off on the trade receivables of disconnected consumer accounts and trade receivables of contestable and non-contestable consumers which are overdue and that have failed to make contractual payments for more than

90 days and 180 days, respectively. Where trade receivables have been impaired or written off, the Group continues to engage enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by types of customer is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Contestable transmission / distribution customers	178.5	101.2	–	–
Non-contestable transmission / distribution customers	60.3	51.9	–	–
Project-based customers	23.5	24.4	–	–
Others	23.9	21.0	22.9	50.2
	286.2	198.5	22.9	50.2

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by geographic region is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Singapore	284.2	197.8	22.9	50.2
China	2.0	0.7	–	–
	286.2	198.5	22.9	50.2

There is no significant concentration of credit risk of trade receivables.

The Group has policies in place to monitor its credit risk. Contractual deposits are collected and sufficient collateral is obtained to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group's customers are spread across diverse industries and ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of receivables to ensure minimal exposure to bad debts.

The ageing of trade receivables at the reporting date is as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Gross $ million	Impairment losses $ million	Gross $ million	Impairment losses $ million
Group				
Not past due	212.2	(1.4)	159.9	(1.0)
Past due 0 - 30 days	61.8	(7.6)	16.6	(1.4)
Past due 31 - 90 days	23.2	(9.3)	16.0	(2.9)
Past due 91 - 180 days	9.2	(6.4)	7.8	(4.5)
Past due more than 180 days	23.1	(18.6)	26.8	(18.8)
	329.5	(43.3)	227.1	(28.6)

	2022 Gross $ million	2021 Gross $ million
Company		
Not past due	21.7	48.7
Past due 0 - 30 days	1.2	1.2
Past due 31 - 90 days	–	0.3
	22.9	50.2

Expected credit losses

The movement in allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables computed based on lifetime ECL are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
At 1 April	28.6	14.7	–	–
Impairment loss written back	(2.3)	(1.5)	–	–
Impairment loss recognised	17.0	15.4	–	–
At 31 March	43.3	28.6	–	–

Receivables are denominated mainly in the functional currencies of the respective Group entities.

15b Other receivables, deposits and prepayments

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Prepayments	30.4	22.3	2.8	2.9
Interest receivables	1.6	1.9	–	0.1
Finance lease receivables	0.3	0.3	–	–
Deposits	2.2	3.7	0.1	0.1
Grant receivables	–	1.6	–	0.5
Others	10.0	4.2	0.1	0.1
	44.5	34.0	3.0	3.7

Other receivables, deposits and prepayments are denominated mainly in the functional currencies of the respective Group entities.

15c Balances with subsidiaries, associate and joint venture (non-trade)

Balances with subsidiaries are unsecured, repayable on demand, and denominated in Singapore dollars.

Non-trade amounts due from subsidiaries of $4,068.1 million (2021: $3,016.0 million) bear interest at rates ranging from 0.563% to 1.000% (2021: 0.125% to 2.063%) per annum.

Non-trade amounts due from joint venture of $39.5 million (2021: Nil) are denominated in United States dollars and bear interest rate of 7.5% (2021: Nil) per annum.

The current amount due from associate is denominated in Australian dollars and represents the convertible instrument interest receivable which is due every six months.

16 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Fixed deposits	3,951.9	991.7	–	–
Cash at bank and in hand	255.9	195.5	1.3	0.8
	4,207.8	1,187.2	1.3	0.8

The interest rates per annum relating to fixed deposits at the reporting date for the Group ranged from 0.3% to 1.26% (2021: 0.02% to 0.77%).

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated mainly in:

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Singapore dollars	1,782.0	652.8	0.2	0.3
United States dollars	172.7	454.2	0.7	0.2
Australian dollars	2,236.7	57.0	0.4	0.3
Chinese Yuan Renminbi	14.0	23.1	–	–
Vietnamese Dong	1.7	–	–	–
Others	0.7	0.1	–	–
	4,207.8	1,187.2	1.3	0.8

17 Regulatory deferral accounts

	Group 2022 $ million	Group 2021 $ million
Net movement in RDA balances related to profit or loss	45.8	283.0
RDA related deferred tax movement	(7.9)	(33.7)
Net movement in RDA balances related to profit or loss and the related deferred tax movement	37.9	249.3

RDA debit balances and related deferred tax assets	**At 1 April 2021 $ million**	**Balances arising in the period $ million**	**(Recovery) / reversal $ million**	**At 31 March 2022 $ million**
Deferral of revenue based on service rendered	488.0	142.5	(61.2)	569.3
Under recovery of revenue / volume variance	(35.5)	(59.8)	23.4	(71.9)
RDA related deferred tax assets	2.2	2.9	(3.0)	2.1
	454.7	85.6	(40.8)	499.5

RDA credit balances and related deferred tax liabilities	**At 1 April 2021 $ million**	**Balances arising in the period $ million**	**(Recovery) / reversal $ million**	**At 31 March 2022 $ million**
Deferral of revenue based on service rendered	11.2	(5.3)	(4.2)	1.7
Over recovery of revenue / volume variances	(24.1)	(11.6)	22.0	(13.7)
RDA related deferred tax liabilities	(44.6)	(14.2)	6.4	(52.4)
	(57.5)	(31.1)	24.2	(64.4)

RDA debit balances and related deferred tax assets	At 1 April 2020 $ million	Reclassification $ million	Balances arising in the period $ million	(Recovery) / reversal $ million	At 31 March 2021 $ million
Deferral of revenue based on service rendered	115.6	(24.4)	394.5	2.3	488.0
Under recovery of revenue / volume variance	41.0	20.2	2.5	(99.2)	(35.5)
RDA related deferred tax assets	–	(0.7)	0.6	2.3	2.2
	156.6	(4.9)	397.6	(94.6)	454.7

RDA credit balances and related deferred tax liabilities	At 1 April 2020 $ million	Reclassification $ million	Balances arising in the period $ million	(Recovery) / reversal $ million	At 31 March 2021 $ million
Deferral of revenue based on service rendered	–	24.4	11.5	(24.7)	11.2
Over recovery of revenue / volume variances	–	(20.2)	(14.9)	11.0	(24.1)
RDA related deferred tax liabilities	(8.7)	0.7	(53.1)	16.5	(44.6)
	(8.7)	4.9	(56.5)	2.8	(57.5)

The recovery / reversal period of RDA debit and credit balances are directed by the EMA.

SP PowerAssets Limited is currently the sole electricity transmission and distribution company in Singapore, and PowerGas Limited is currently the sole gas transmission and distribution company in Singapore. The EMA may not terminate SP PowerAssets Limited's Transmission Licence or PowerGas Limited's Gas Transporter Licence except by giving 25 years' notice, or otherwise revoking the Transmission Licence or the Gas Transporter Licence in accordance with the Electricity Act or the Gas Act, respectively (including where the EMA is satisfied that SP PowerAssets Limited or PowerGas Limited (as the case may be) has gone into compulsory liquidation or voluntary liquidation other than for the purpose of amalgamation or reconstruction, or the public interest or security of Singapore requires). The Group therefore considers the exposure on recovery of regulatory deferral debit balances to be minimal.

SP Services Limited is currently the sole Market Support Services Licensee in Singapore. Allowed revenue to be recovered from Market Support Services fees are approved by the EMA for a 5-year regulatory period from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2023 in accordance with the price regulation framework.

Singapore District Cooling Pte Ltd ("SDC") principal activities relates to the provision of district cooling service. The revenue corresponds to what SDC is entitled to under Condition 13 of its District Cooling Services License issued by EMA. The over / under recovery of revenue variances arises from the difference between tariff billings and the entitled revenue and is recovered over the next 12 months or 24 months period subject to EMA's agreement. Given that the majority of the customers are in a mandated zone where they have to subscribe to cooling services from SDC, the Group considers the exposure on recovery of regulatory deferral debit balances to be minimal.

18 Share capital

	Company	
Ordinary shares **Issued and fully-paid, with no par value**	**2022** **No. of shares million**	**2022** **No. of shares million**
At 1 April and at 31 March	2,911.9	2,911.9

The holder of ordinary shares is entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and is entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

19 Reserves

	Group		Company	
	2022 **$ million**	**2021** **$ million**	**2022** **$ million**	**2021** **$ million**
Currency translation reserve	(218.2)	(218.2)	–	–
Hedging reserve	121.6	121.6	–#	–
Other reserves	(0.6)	(0.6)	–	–
	(97.2)	(97.2)	–#	–

Amount is less than $0.1 million

The currency translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations whose functional currencies are different from the presentation currency of the Company.

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net changes in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to highly probable forecast transactions.

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Hedging reserves				
At beginning of year	(89.8)	(282.7)	–	0.3
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax:				
- Interest rate risk	45.2	37.0	–	–
- Foreign exchange risk	(4.2)	(5.3)	–#	(0.2)
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax:				
- Interest rate risk	(5.3)	10.2	–	–
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges on recognition of the hedged items on balance sheet, net of tax:				
- Foreign exchange risk	0.6	2.1	–#	(0.1)
Share of hedging reserves of associates	211.1	148.9	–	–
Diposal of interest in an associate	(36.0)	–	–	–
At end of year	121.6	(89.8)	–#	–

Amount is less than $0.1 million

Other reserves comprise the following:

	Group	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Actuarial reserve	17.3	30.3
Revaluation reserve	–	16.5
Others	(17.9)	(17.9)
	(0.6)	28.9

Others in other reserve is the difference amount of $17.9 million, between the cash consideration of $70.0 million and the value of minority interests of $52.1 million, which arose from an equity transaction for the acquisition of the remaining 40 per cent shareholding in a subsidiary, Singapore District Cooling Pte Ltd, on 30 March 2015.

20 Debt obligations

Principal amount	Date of maturity	Group 2022 $ million	Group 2021 $ million
Fixed rate notes			
SGD 100 million	August 2022	100.7	103.5
USD 500 million[1]	September 2022	677.0	671.7
JPY 15 billion[2]	April 2024	162.8	182.4
SGD 75 million	May 2024	77.3	81.0
USD 700 million[3]	November 2025	937.7	987.7
JPY 7 billion[4]	October 2026	78.2	87.3
USD 600 million[5]	September 2027	807.9	846.2
USD 600 million[6]	February 2029	842.3	880.9
SGD 100 million	May 2029	103.7	111.1
SGD 250 million	September 2032	249.3	249.2
		4,036.9	4,201.0
Fixed rate loan			
EMA loan[7]	By January 2023	89.5	156.0
Floating rate loan			
EMA loan[7]	By June 2024	159.7	186.3
		4,286.1	4,543.3

[1] USD 500 million swapped to SGD 623.8 million
[2] JPY 15 billion swapped to SGD 230.0 million
[3] USD 700 million swapped to SGD 996.0 million
[4] JPY 7 billion swapped to SGD 114.7 million
[5] USD 600 million swapped to SGD 808.5 million
[6] USD 600 million swapped to SGD 810.5 million
[7] The Group acts as an intermediary in administering the market settlement for a regulatory scheme. The EMA has entered into loan agreements with the Group in facilitating the above arrangement. The loan agreements are only for the purpose of settling payments, collections and costs for the implementation of the regulatory scheme.

The fixed rate SGD loan is unsecured, bears interest rate of 1.75% (2021: Nil) per annum and is repayable monthly based on net collection under the regulatory scheme until loan maturity or full repayment whichever is earlier.

The floating rate SGD loan is unsecured, bears interest at rates ranging from 0.5% to 0.83% (2021: 0.46% to 1.00%) per annum and is repayable monthly based on net collection under the regulatory scheme until loan maturity or full repayment whichever is earlier.

Interest rates on debt obligations denominated in Singapore dollars range from 0.5% to 5.07% (2021: 0.46% to 5.07%) per annum. Interest rates on foreign currency debt obligations range from 1.95% to 3.38% (2021: 1.95% to 3.38%) per annum.

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

	2021	Cash flows	Non-cash changes						2022
	$ million	$ million	Additions $ million	Foreign exchange movement $ million	Changes in fair value $ million	Amortisation $ million	Interest $ million	Reclassification $ million	$ million
Notes and loans									
Current	173.6	(95.8)	–	1.1	–	0.2	3.1	826.0	908.2
Non-current	4,369.7	(0.5)	–	(0.1)	(168.2)	3.0	–	(826.0)	3,377.9
Lease liabilities									
Current	5.9	(7.8)	–	–	–	–	–	7.7	5.8
Non-current	34.9	–	3.4	–	–	–	1.6	(7.7)	32.2
	4,584.1	(104.1)	3.4	1.0	(168.2)	3.2	4.7	–	4,324.1

	2020	Cash flows	Non-cash changes						2021
	$ million	$ million	Additions $ million	Foreign exchange movement $ million	Changes in fair value $ million	Amortisation $ million	Interest $ million	Reclassification $ million	$ million
Notes and loans									
Current	795.9	(641.1)	–	–	–	(0.5)	–	19.3	173.6
Non-current	4,785.2	–	–	(208.8)	(188.3)	0.9	–	(19.3)	4,369.7
Lease liabilities									
Current	5.5	(7.3)	–	–	–	–	–	7.7	5.9
Non-current	39.5	–	1.4	–	–	–	1.7	(7.7)	34.9
	5,626.1	(648.4)	1.4	(208.8)	(188.3)	0.4	1.7	–	4,584.1

21 Other non-current liabilities

	Note	Group 2022 $ million	Group 2021 $ million
Deferred income	21a	219.0	238.5
Deferred construction costs compensation	21b	259.3	259.3
Provisions	21c	1.4	1.0
		479.7	498.8

21a Deferred income

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Government grants	68.9	70.0	–	0.9
Customer contributions	565.2	565.2	–	–
	634.1	635.2	–	0.9
Accumulated accretion:				
Government grants	(53.2)	(51.6)	–	–
Customer contributions	(361.9)	(343.5)	–	–
	(415.1)	(395.1)	–	–
	219.0	240.1	–	0.9
Current (Note 22a)	–	1.6	–	0.9
Non -current (Note 21)	219.0	238.5	–	–
	219.0	240.1	–	0.9

Movements in accumulated accretion are as follows:

	Group 2022 $ million	Group 2021 $ million
Government grants		
At 1 April	51.6	51.0
Accretion	1.6	5.4
Written off during the financial year	–	(4.8)
At 31 March	53.2	51.6
Customer contributions		
At 1 April	343.5	324.9
Accretion	18.4	18.6
At 31 March	361.9	343.5

21b Deferred construction cost compensation

	Group	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Deferred construction cost compensation	259.3	259.3

21c Provisions

	Group			Company
	Restoration $ million	Others $ million	Total $ million	Restoration $ million
At 1 April 2020	3.5	0.5	4.0	0.1
Provision made	1.2	–	1.2	–
Provision reversed	–	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.1)
At 31 March 2021	4.7	–	4.7	–
Provision made	1.5	–	1.5	–
At 31 March 2022	6.2	–	6.2	–

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Current (Note 22a)	4.8	3.7	–	–
Non-current (Note 21)	1.4	1.0	–	–
	6.2	4.7	–	–

Restoration

A provision for restoration cost is recognised when a Group entity has a legal or constructive obligation to make good and restore a site. The expected future restoration cost is discounted using a pre-tax rate which is the basis of the provision recognised. The unwinding of the discount increases the net present value of the expected liability over time, which is recognised as an accretion expense in profit or loss.

Others

Other provisions relate mainly to the general operations of the business.

22 Trade and other payables

	Note	Group		Company	
		2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Customers' deposits		300.6	224.2	–	–
Trade payables					
- Third parties		321.2	180.7	8.3	4.7
- Subsidiaries		–	–	19.1	10.7
- Joint ventures		1.6	3.8	–	–
- Related corporations		12.3	5.1	–	0.1
Other payables and accruals	22a	825.6	877.2	26.2	27.5
Liability for employee entitlements		23.3	23.4	4.0	4.0
		1,484.6	1,314.4	57.6	47.0

Payables are denominated mainly in the functional currencies of the respective Group entities.

Balances with related corporations are unsecured, with credit terms ranging from 7 to 30 days (2021: 7 to 30 days) and are denominated in Singapore dollars.

22a Other payables and accruals

	Note	Group		Company	
		2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Accrued operating and capital expenditure		431.6	539.0	26.0	26.3
Advance receipts		235.4	206.5	0.2	0.3
Amounts due to utility suppliers		82.0	59.7	–	–
Interest payable		11.6	13.3	–	–
Deferred income	21a	–	1.6	–	0.9
Provisions	21c	4.8	3.7	–	–
Others		60.2	53.4	–	–
		825.6	877.2	26.2	27.5

Payables are denominated mainly in the functional currencies of the respective Group entities.

23 Revenue

a) Disaggregation of revenue

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Sale of electricity	2,949.1	1,683.1	–	–
Use of system charges and transportation of gas	1,709.3	1,530.5	–	–
Market Support Services fees	357.2	181.0	–	–
Agency fees	113.6	110.0	–	–
District cooling service income	74.3	69.5	–	–
Support service income	–	–	96.7	92.3
Revenues from services	5,203.5	3,574.1	96.7	92.3
Rental income	–	–	0.8	0.9
Dividend income from subsidiaries and joint ventures	–	–	941.5	661.0
Others	10.0	–	1.1	0.6
	5,213.5	3,574.1	1,041.1	754.8

Revenue is recognised when the services are transferred over time.

Contract balances

Information about receivables and contract assets from contracts with customers is disclosed as follows:

	Group	
	31 March 2022 $ million	31 March 2021 $ million
Trade receivables (Note 15a)	286.2	198.5
Contract assets	1.5	–

Information about the Group's exposures to credit risks and impairment losses for trade receivables and contract assets are included in Note 15a.

Contract assets primarily relate to the Group's right to consideration for services completed but not yet billed at reporting date for the equipment and installation services. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional.

b) Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations

The Group has applied the practical expedient not to disclose information about its remaining performance obligations as the Group recognises revenue in the amount to which the Group has a right to invoice customers in amounts that correspond directly with the value to the customer of the Group's performance completed to date.

24 Other income

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Income relating to diversion jobs	24.6	30.4	–	–
Income relating to supply of telecommunication systems	1.1	1.4	–	–
Sale of scrap	26.5	10.3	–	–
Customer contribution	20.0	23.9	–	–
Finance lease income	20.9	20.1	–	–
Rental income	3.9	4.3	–	–
Exchange gain, net	–	14.7	–	2.1
Gain on disposal of interest in an associate	1,532.0	–	–	–
Others	54.7	83.8	1.0	7.4
	1,683.7	188.9	1.0	9.5

Included within Others are government grant income of $1.3 million (2021: $34.8 million) and $0.8 million (2021: $7.4 million) for the Group and the Company respectively relating to the Jobs Support Scheme ("JSS") and property tax rebates passed on by landlords as part of the Covid-19 support measures introduced in the Singapore Budget 2020 to assist enterprises with their cash flows and retain local employees.

25 Finance income

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Interest income receivable or received from:				
- Subsidiaries	–	–	19.4	33.9
- Associates	32.7	32.3	–	–
- Joint ventures	0.5	–	–	–
- Banks	4.5	12.2	–	–
- Finance lease	0.7	0.8	–	–
- Treasury bills	0.5	–	–	–
Gain on termination of derivatives	19.5	–	–	–
Others	0.2	–	–	–
	58.6	45.3	19.4	33.9

26 Finance costs

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Interest expense payable or paid to:				
- Banks	3.1	1.1	–	–
- Debt obligations	82.3	78.6	–	–
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges reclassified from equity	(7.8)	10.6	–	–
(Gain) / loss arising from financial assets and liabilities in a fair value hedge				
- Hedged items	(168.2)	(188.3)	–	–
- Hedging instruments	174.4	174.3	–	–
Net change in fair value of financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	–	1.6	–	–
Net fair value gain on equity investments at FVTPL	(5.3)	(3.8)	–	–
Amortisation of transaction costs capitalised	3.8	3.5	–	–
Ineffective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges reclassified from equity	–	1.6	–	–
Amortisation of fair value adjustments on fair value hedges	–	(2.7)	–	–
Commitment fees	1.1	1.5	–	–
Interest on lease liabilities	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.1
	85.0	79.7	0.1	0.1

27 Tax expense

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Tax recognised in profit or loss				
Current tax expense / (credit)				
Current year	641.6	97.2	(0.1)	0.2
Over provision in respect of prior years	(4.0)	(25.5)	(0.7)	(7.0)
	637.6	71.7	(0.8)	(6.8)
Deferred tax expense				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	20.3	105.6	–	1.5
Under provision in respect of prior years	2.4	20.5	–	–
	22.7	126.1	–	1.5
Total tax expense / (credit)	660.3	197.8	(0.8)	(5.3)
Reconciliation of effective tax rate:				
Profit before tax from continuing operations	2,625.3	925.2	923.0	643.3
Tax calculated using Singapore tax rate of 17%	446.3	157.3	156.9	109.4
Non-deductible expenses	26.9	23.0	7.9	12.1
Effects of results of associates and joint ventures, net of tax	(26.9)	(29.6)	–	–
Tax effects on undistributed earnings of associates	9.3	36.9	–	–
(Over) / under provision in respect of prior years:				
- current tax	(4.0)	(25.5)	(0.7)	(7.0)
- deferred tax	2.4	20.5	–	–
Non-taxable income and tax allowances	(5.2)	(10.6)	(160.4)	(114.5)
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	0.4	7.1	–	–
Benefits from group relief	–	–	(4.5)	(6.1)
Effect of different tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	210.1	–	–	–
Others	1.0	18.7	–	0.8
	660.3	197.8	(0.8)	(5.3)

Included in the tax expense was $470.3 million of capital gain tax arising from the disposal of interest in an associate recognised based upon the notice of assessment from the local tax authority which the Group is planning to dispute.

Tax recognised in other comprehensive income	2022			2021		
	Before tax $ million	Tax credit / (expense) $ million	Net of tax $ million	Before tax $ million	Tax credit / (expense) $ million	Net of tax $ million
Group						
Translation differences relating to financial statements of foreign operations	(86.7)	–	(86.7)	446.7	–	446.7
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	49.4	(8.4)	41.0	38.3	(6.6)	31.7
Net change in fair value of:						
- Cash flow hedges reclassified to profit or loss	(6.4)	1.1	(5.3)	12.3	(2.1)	10.2
- Cash flow hedges on recognition of the hedged items on balance sheet	0.7	(0.1)	0.6	2.5	(0.4)	2.1
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	221.2	–	221.2	158.2	–	158.2
Divestment of associate	195.9	–	195.9	–	–	–
	374.1	(7.4)	366.7	658.0	(9.1)	648.9

	2022			2021		
	Before tax $ million	Tax credit / (expense) $ million	Net of tax $ million	Before tax $ million	Tax credit / (expense) $ million	Net of tax $ million
Company						
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	–#	–#	–#	(0.3)	0.1	(0.2)
- Cash flow hedges on recognition of the hedged items on balance sheet	–#	–#	–#	(0.3)	0.2	(0.1)
	–#	–#	–#	(0.6)	0.3	(0.3)

Amount is less than $0.1 million

28 Profit for the year

The following items have been included in arriving at profit for the year:

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Fees paid to non-executive directors of the Company	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
Fees paid to non-executive directors of subsidiaries of the Group	0.2	0.3	–	–
Exchange loss / (gain), net	0.9	(14.7)	0.6	(2.1)
Contributions to defined contribution plans included in staff costs	47.9	46.7	5.8	5.6

29 Related parties

For the purpose of the financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group if the Group has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Group and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Temasek Holdings (Private) Limited ("Temasek"), which is its holding company and is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. Temasek is an investment company headquartered in Singapore with a diversified investment portfolio. Accordingly, all the subsidiaries of Temasek are related corporations and are subject to common control. The Group and the Company engage in a wide variety of transactions with related corporations in the normal course of business on terms similar to those available to other customers. Such transactions include but are not limited to sales and purchases of power, provision of consultancy and engineering services, leasing of cables and ducts, agency services and financial and banking services. The related party transactions are carried out on terms negotiated between the parties which are intended to reflect competitive terms.

All transactions with companies in Temasek group are related party transactions. The Temasek group has extensive interests in a large number of companies. As the Group's rates for use of system charges, transportation of gas, sales of electricity and Market Support Services fees are based on posted tariffs approved by EMA, the Group has concluded that it is not meaningful to present such information.

Other than electricity sales and transactions to related corporations included under Temasek group and those sales and transactions disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, significant transactions with related parties are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Related corporations				
- Agency fee income	7.5	5.6	–	–
- Contingent rent from finance lease	20.9	20.1	–	–
Subsidiaries				
- Dividend income	–	–	940.6	660.0
- Support service income	–	–	96.7	92.3
- Interest income	–	–	19.4	33.9
Associates				
- Dividend income	194.1	209.2	–	–
Joint ventures				
- Dividend income	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
- Revenue and ancillary service from leasing of ducts and substations	6.5	7.7	–	–
Key management compensation				
- Short-term employee benefits	18.5	20.3	14.5	17.1

30 Operating segments

(a) Analysis by business segments

The Group is organised into four main reportable segments, namely:

- Singapore Transmission & Distribution ("T&D") segment – Includes transmission and distribution of electricity and transportation of gas. This reportable segment has been formed by aggregating the electricity transmission and distribution segment and transportation of gas segment, which are regarded by management to exhibit similar economic characteristics. In making this judgement, management considers the services offered by these segments such as use of system charges and transportation of gas as being common areas.
- Australia segment – Includes mainly the transmission and distribution of electricity and gas and asset management business.
- Market support business segment – Includes sales of electricity, market support services to the electricity market and provision of support services for mainly the local utility suppliers and waste collection service providers.
- Others – Includes investment holding services, management consultancy services, leasing of ducts and substations, district cooling services, engineering and commission services in the field of power quality monitoring system, protection systems and power systems substation control system.

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

The chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

Information about reportable segments

	Singapore T&D segment $ million	Australia segment $ million	Market support business segment $ million	Others $ million	Inter-segment elimination $ million	Total $ million
2022						
External revenue	1,709.3	–	3,419.9	84.3	–	5,213.5
Inter-segment revenue	377.3	–	63.9	–	(441.2)	–
	2,086.6	–	3,483.8	84.3	(441.2)	5,213.5
Segment result	1,651.7	–	178.1	2,450.2	(940.6)	3,339.4
Depreciation	(740.7)	–	(14.6)	(35.0)	–	(790.3)
Amortisation	(3.4)	–	(42.0)	(10.3)	–	(55.7)
Finance income	1.2	–	4.4	173.4	(120.4)	58.6
Finance costs	(176.6)	–	(3.5)	(25.3)	120.4	(85.0)
Share of profits / (losses) of associates, net of tax	–	165.5	–	(1.5)	–	164.0
Share of losses of joint ventures, net of tax	–	–	–	(5.7)	–	(5.7)
Profit / (loss) before taxation	732.2	165.5	122.4	2,545.8	(940.6)	2,625.3
Tax expense	(140.3)	–	(20.4)	(499.6)	–	(660.3)
Profit / (loss) for the year	591.9	165.5	102.0	2,046.2	(940.6)	1,965.0
Net movement in RDA balances related to profit or loss and the related deferred tax movement	15.2	–	(0.7)	23.4	–	37.9
Profit for the year and net movements in RDA balances, attributable to owner of the Company	607.1	165.5	101.3	2,069.6	(940.6)	2,002.9

		Australia segment $ million	Market support business segment $ million	Others $ million	Inter-segment elimination $ million	Total $ million
2022						
Segment assets and liabilities						
Other assets	14,414.4	–	1,562.8	10,346.2	(4,985.5)	21,337.9
Associates and joint ventures	–	1,560.6	–	61.7	–	1,622.3
Segment assets	14,414.4	1,560.6	1,562.8	10,407.9	(4,985.5)	22,960.2
Segment liabilities	10,401.4	–	1,030.6	2,555.1	(4,985.5)	9,001.6
Capital expenditure	908.9	–	8.5	43.8	–	961.2

	Singapore T&D segment $ million	Australia segment $ million	Market support business segment $ million	Others $ million	Inter-segment elimination $ million	Total $ million
2021						
External revenue	1,530.4	–	1,974.1	69.6	–	3,574.1
Inter-segment revenue	343.3	–	38.9	–	(382.2)	–
	1,873.7	–	2,013.0	69.6	(382.2)	3,574.1
Segment result	1,491.9	–	92.0	678.7	(663.5)	1,599.1
Depreciation	(708.8)	–	(14.8)	(33.8)	–	(757.4)
Amortisation	(9.7)	–	(37.9)	(8.5)	–	(56.1)
Finance income	1.8	–	7.1	152.0	(115.6)	45.3
Finance costs	(174.5)	–	(1.5)	(19.3)	115.6	(79.7)
Share of profits of associates, net of tax	–	180.0	–	–	–	180.0
Share of losses of joint ventures, net of tax	–	–	–	(6.0)	–	(6.0)
Profit / (loss) before taxation	600.7	180.0	44.9	763.1	(663.5)	925.2
Tax expense	(115.0)	–	(23.2)	(59.6)	–	(197.8)
Profit / (loss) for the year	485.7	180.0	21.7	703.5	(663.5)	727.4
Net movement in RDA balances related to profit or loss and the related deferred tax movement	164.0	–	84.7	0.6	–	249.3
Profit for the year and net movements in RDA balances, attributable to owner of the Company	649.7	180.0	106.4	704.1	(663.5)	976.7

	Singapore T&D segment $ million	Australia segment $ million	Market support business segment $ million	Others $ million	Inter-segment elimination $ million	Total $ million
2021						
Segment assets and liabilities						
Other assets	14,298.3	–	1,432.3	6,755.4	(5,035.1)	17,450.9
Associates and joint ventures	–	2,864.8	–	42.4	–	2,907.2
Segment assets	14,298.3	2,864.8	1,432.3	6,797.8	(5,035.1)	20,358.1
Segment liabilities	10,364.1	–	951.5	2,098.6	(5,035.1)	8,379.1
Capital expenditure	918.8	–	31.4	28.0	–	978.2

(b) Analysis by types of services

Revenue is based on services rendered regardless of geographical areas of the operations or assets.

	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Sales of electricity	2,949.1	1,683.1
Use of system charges	1,481.4	1,283.1
Transportation of gas	227.9	247.4
Market Support Services fees	357.2	181.0
Agency fees	113.6	110.0
District cooling service income	74.3	69.5
Other revenue	10.0	–
	5,213.5	3,574.1

(c) Analysis by geographic areas

Revenue is based on location of the operations. Non-current assets information presented below consist of property, plant and equipment, investment property under development, intangible assets and investments in associates based on location of those assets as presented in the consolidated balance sheets.

	Revenue		Non-current assets	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Singapore	5,201.8	3,565.3	14,681.8	14,571.2
Australia	–	–	1,560.6	2,864.8
China	11.7	8.8	77.0	43.5
Vietnam	–	–	7.9	–
	5,201.8	3,574.1	16,327.3	17,479.5

The Group has a large and diversified customer base which consists of individuals and corporations. There was no single customer that contributed 10% or more of the Group's revenue for the financial year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2022.

31 Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to foreign currency, interest rate, market price, credit and liquidity risks which arise in the normal course of business. The Group manages its exposure to these risks in accordance with its risk management policies. The Executive Committee and Board Risk Management Committee review and approve risk management policies. The Board Risk Management Committee assists the Board of Directors in managing the risks of the Group.

The Group utilises a variety of financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risks, including:

- spot and forward foreign exchange contracts;
- interest rate swaps; and
- cross-currency interest rate swaps.

The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The material financial risks associated with the Group's activities are each described below, together with details of the Group's policies for managing the risks.

Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risks from borrowing activities, purchase, supply and installation contracts, cash and cash equivalents and trade creditors which are denominated in currencies other than Singapore dollars (or the functional currency in the case of foreign subsidiaries).

The objective of the Group's risk management policies is to mitigate foreign exchange risk by utilising various hedging instruments. The Group therefore considers avoidable currency risk exposure to be minimal for the Group.

The Group enters into cross-currency interest rate swaps to manage exposures arising from foreign currency borrowings including the US dollar and Japanese Yen. Under cross-currency interest rate swaps, the Group agrees to exchange specified foreign currency principal and interest amounts at an agreed future date at a pre-determined exchange rate. Such contracts enable the Group to mitigate the risk of adverse movements in foreign exchange rates. Except where a foreign currency borrowing is taken with the intention of providing a natural hedge by matching the underlying cash flows, all foreign currency borrowings are swapped back to Singapore dollars or the functional currency of the subsidiary concerned. For foreign exchange swaps that do not meet the requirements of hedge accounting, changes in fair value are recorded in profit or loss.

The Group uses forward foreign exchange contracts to substantially hedge foreign currency risk attributable to purchase transactions. The maturities of the forward foreign exchange contracts are intended to match the forecasted progress payments of the supply and installation contracts. Whenever necessary, the forward foreign exchange contracts are either rolled over at maturity or translated into foreign currency deposits, whichever is more cost efficient.

The Group's investments in its overseas subsidiaries and other significant transactions, which are denominated in foreign currencies, are managed on a case-by-case basis.

As at 31 March 2022, the Group has outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange swaps with notional amounts of approximately $4,757.7 million (2021: $774.7 million). The net fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange swaps for the Group as at 31 March 2022 was $84.2 million net liabilities (2021: $3.9 million net liabilities) comprising assets of $58.9 million (2021: $4.0 million) and liabilities of $143.1 million (2021: $7.9 million). These amounts were recognised as derivative assets and liabilities respectively.

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

As at 31 March 2022 and 2021, if the SGD had moved against each of the currencies as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, profit before tax and equity would have been affected as below:

	Group		Company	
Judgements of reasonably possible movements – (decrease) / increase:	**Profit before tax $ million**	**Equity (hedging reserve) $ million**	**Profit before tax $ million**	**Equity (hedging reserve) $ million**
2022				
US Dollar				
Increase of the SGD by 5 per cent against US Dollar	(2.2)	(7.0)	–	(0.2)
Decrease of the SGD by 5 per cent against US Dollar	2.2	7.0	–	0.2
Euro				
Increase of the SGD by 7 per cent against Euro	(2.1)	(1.9)	–	–
Decrease of the SGD by 7 per cent against Euro	2.1	1.9	–	–
Japanese Yen				
Increase of the SGD by 9 per cent against Japanese Yen	–	(2.7)	–	–
Decrease of the SGD by 9 per cent against Japanese Yen	–	2.7	–	–
Australian Dollar				
Increase of the SGD by 10 per cent against Australian Dollar	(3.6)	–	–	–
Decrease of the SGD by 10 per cent against Australian Dollar	3.6	–	–	–
Chinese Yuan Renminbi				
Increase of the SGD by 5 per cent against Chinese Yuan Renminbi	(0.1)	(0.3)	–	–
Decrease of the SGD by 5 per cent against Chinese Yuan Renminbi	0.1	0.3	–	–
United Kingdom Pounds				
Increase of the SGD by 7 per cent against United Kingdom Pounds	(1.2)	–	–	–
Decrease of the SGD by 7 per cent against United Kingdom Pounds	1.2	–	–	–

	Group		Company	
Judgements of reasonably possible movements – (decrease) / increase:	**Profit before tax $ million**	**Equity (hedging reserve) $ million**	**Profit before tax $ million**	**Equity (hedging reserve) $ million**
2021				
US Dollar				
Increase of the SGD by 5 per cent against US Dollar	–	(6.7)	–	(0.2)
Decrease of the SGD by 5 per cent against US Dollar	–	6.7	–	0.2
Euro				
Increase of the SGD by 7 per cent against Euro	(0.7)	(3.1)	–	–
Decrease of the SGD by 7 per cent against Euro	0.7	3.1	–	–
Japanese Yen				
Increase of the SGD by 10 per cent against Japanese Yen	–	(4.5)	–	–
Decrease of the SGD by 10 per cent against Japanese Yen	–	4.5	–	–
Australian Dollar				
Increase of the SGD by 9 per cent against Australian Dollar	(4.2)	–	–	–
Decrease of the SGD by 9 per cent against Australian Dollar	4.2	–	–	–
Chinese Yuan Renminbi				
Increase of the SGD by 6 per cent against Chinese Yuan Renminbi	–	(0.4)	–	–
Decrease of the SGD by 6 per cent against Chinese Yuan Renminbi	–	0.4	–	–
United Kingdom Pounds				
Increase of the SGD by 12 per cent against United Kingdom Pounds	(1.5)	–	–	–
Decrease of the SGD by 12 per cent against United Kingdom Pounds	1.5	–	–	–

The judgements of reasonably possible movements were determined using statistical analysis of the 90th percentile (for Singapore operations) of the best and worst expected outcomes having regard to actual historical exchange rate data over the previous five years. Management considers that past movements are a reasonable basis for estimating possible movements in foreign currency exchange rates.

Interest rate risk

The Group manages its interest rate exposure by maintaining a significant portion of its debt at fixed interest rates. This is done by the (i) issuance of fixed rate debt; (ii) use of interest rate swaps to convert floating rate debt to fixed rate debt; or (iii) use of cross-currency interest rate swaps to convert fixed or variable rate non-functional currency denominated debt to fixed rate functional currency denominated debt.

The use of derivative financial instruments relates directly to the underlying existing and anticipated indebtedness.

Managing interbank offered rates reform and associated risks

A fundamental reform of major interest rate benchmarks is being undertaken globally, to replace interbank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative nearly risk-free rates (referred to as "IBOR reform").

The Group holds interest rate swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps indexed to the Singapore Swap Offer Rate ("SOR") for risk management purposes which are designated in hedging relationships. SOR will cease publication after 30 June 2023, and it is will be replaced by the Singapore Overnight Rate Average ("SORA") as the alternative interest rate benchmark in Singapore. For cross-currency interest rate swaps and interest rate swaps that extend beyond the anticipated cessation date of SOR, the Group has completed the transition agreement for the affected periods with counterparties during the year. In addition, appropriate fallback provisions with counterparties are also in place and the Group is able to rely on the Fallback Rate – SOR for transition when applicable.

The Group's exposure to SOR / SORA designated in hedging relationships has nominal amount of $8,579.9 million as at 31 March 2022, representing both the nominal amount of the hedging interest rate and cross-currency interest rate swaps with maturities up to 2029.

As at 31 March 2022, the Group has interest rate and cross-currency interest rate swaps with a notional amount of $7,193.0 million (2021: $9,203.5 million). The Group classifies these swaps as cash flow and fair value hedges. The net fair value of swaps of the Group as at 31 March 2022 was $27.9 million net assets (2021: $154.7 million net assets) comprising assets of $188.3 million (2021: $255.7 million) and liabilities of $160.4 million (2021: $101.0 million). These amounts are recognised as derivative assets and liabilities respectively. The Group's excess funds are principally invested in bank deposits of varying maturities to match its cash flow needs.

At the reporting date, if interest rates had moved as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, profit before tax and equity would have been affected as follows:

	Group		Company	
Judgements of reasonably possible movements – increase / (decrease):	**Profit before tax $ million**	**Equity (hedging reserve) $ million**	**Profit before tax $ million**	**Equity (hedging reserve) $ million**
2022				
Increase with all other variables held constant	12.8	71.5	–	–
Decrease with all other variables held constant	(12.8)	(75.1)	–	–
2021				
Increase with all other variables held constant	11.8	121.0	–	–
Decrease with all other variables held constant	(12.4)	(127.2)	–	–

The judgements of reasonably possible movements were determined using statistical analysis of the 90th percentile (for Singapore operations) best and worst expected outcomes having regard to actual historical interest rate data over the previous five years based on the six-month Singapore swap offer rate (for Singapore operations), three-month USD London interbank offer rate ("LIBOR") and six-month JPY LIBOR. Management considers that past movements are a reasonable basis for estimating possible movements in interest rates. As at 31 March 2022, the movements in interest rates used in the table above are as follows:

- Singapore interest rates – 112 basis points (2021: 112 basis points)
- United States interest rates – 161 basis points (2021: 165 basis points)
- Japan interest rates – 7 basis points (2021: 9 basis points)

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than interest or exchange rates). The Group is not exposed to material market price risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. This arises principally from the Group's financial assets, comprising cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and other financial instruments.

The Group provides for lifetime ECL for all trade receivables using a provision matrix as disclosed in Note 15. The Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of an asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. As at 31 March 2022 and 2021, other receivables have been assessed to be subject to immaterial ECL.

Surplus funds are invested in interest bearing deposits and debt securities with financial institutions with good credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies. Counterparty risks are managed by limiting exposure to any individual counterparty. The Group's portfolio of financial instruments is entered into with a number of creditworthy counterparties, thereby mitigating concentration of credit risk. The Group held cash and cash equivalents of $4,207.8 million (2021: $1,187.2 million), and investments in debt securities of $413.9 million (2021: Nil) which represent its maximum exposure on these assets.

Counterparty risks on derivatives are generally restricted to any gain or loss when marked to market, and not on the notional amount transacted. As a prudent measure, the Group enters into derivatives only with financial institutions with good credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies. Therefore, the possibility of a material loss arising from the non-performance by a counterparty is considered remote.

There is no significant concentration of credit risk of trade receivables. The credit quality of trade and other receivables that are not past due or impaired at the reporting date is of acceptable risk. In addition to customers' deposits, the Group holds guarantees from creditworthy financial institutions to secure the obligations of certain customers.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group adopts prudent liquidity risk management by maintaining sufficient cash and liquid financial assets, and ensures the availability of funding through an adequate level of bank credit lines and the establishment of medium term note programmes.

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

Group 2022	Carrying amount $ million	Total contractual cash (outflows) / inflows $ million	Within 1 year $ million	1 – 2 years $ million	2 – 5 years $ million	More than 5 years $ million
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables*	(1,221.1)	(1,221.1)	(1,221.1)	–	–	–
Lease liabilities	(38.0)	(66.7)	(21.6)	(6.5)	(13.9)	(24.7)
Debt obligations	(4,286.1)	(4,839.1)	(1,027.1)	(200.3)	(1,538.7)	(2,073.0)
Derivatives						
Derivative assets						
Interest rate swaps / cross-currency interest rate swaps	188.3	206.8	80.0	50.5	80.9	(4.6)
Forward exchange contracts						
- Inflow		1,600.1	1,599.6	0.5	–	–
- Outflow		(1,541.2)	(1,540.7)	(0.5)	–	–
	58.9	58.9	58.9	–	–	–
Derivative liabilities						
Interest rate swaps / cross-currency interest rate swaps	(160.4)	(179.6)	23.3	(4.1)	(188.7)	(10.1)
Forward exchange contracts						
- Inflow		3,209.9	3,208.0	1.9	–	–
- Outflow		(3,353.2)	(3,351.2)	(2.0)	–	–
	(143.0)	(143.3)	(143.2)	(0.1)	–	–
Total	(5,601.4)	(6,184.1)	(2,250.8)	(160.5)	(1,660.4)	(2,112.4)

Group 2021	Carrying amount $ million	Total contractual cash (outflows) / inflows $ million	Within 1 year $ million	1 – 2 years $ million	2 – 5 years $ million	More than 5 years $ million
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables*	(1,079.2)	(1,079.2)	(1,079.2)	–	–	–
Lease liabilities	(40.8)	(56.3)	(7.8)	(8.3)	(11.8)	(28.4)
Debt obligations	(4,543.3)	(5,122.2)	(304.3)	(954.4)	(1,616.9)	(2,246.6)
Derivatives						
Derivative assets						
Interest rate swaps / cross-currency interest rate swaps	255.7	304.2	68.3	111.5	102.2	22.2
Forward exchange contracts						
- Inflow		407.9	372.2	35.7	–	–
- Outflow		(403.9)	(368.7)	(35.2)	–	–
	4.0	4.0	3.5	0.5	–	–
Derivative liabilities						
Interest rate swaps / cross-currency interest rate swaps	(101.0)	(120.4)	(16.7)	(10.7)	(61.9)	(31.1)
Forward exchange contracts						
- Inflow		377.0	354.3	21.5	1.2	–
- Outflow		(384.9)	(360.8)	(22.9)	(1.2)	–
	(7.9)	(7.9)	(6.5)	(1.4)	–	–
Total	(5,512.5)	(6,077.8)	(1,342.7)	(862.8)	(1,588.4)	(2,283.9)

Company 2022	Carrying amount $ million	Total contractual cash (outflows) / inflows $ million	Within 1 year $ million	1 – 2 years $ million	2 – 5 years $ million	More than 5 years $ million
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables*	(53.4)	(53.4)	(53.4)	–	–	–
Lease liabilities	(5.9)	(5.9)	(5.9)	–	–	–
Derivatives						
Derivative assets						
Forward exchange contracts						
- Inflow		100.4	99.7	0.7	–	–
- Outflow		(95.4)	(94.7)	(0.7)	–	–
	5.0	5.0	5.0	–	–	–
Derivative liabilities						
Forward exchange contracts						
- Inflow		91.8	90.5	1.3	–	–
- Outflow		(96.9)	(95.6)	(1.3)	–	–
	(5.1)	(5.1)	(5.1)	–	–	–
Total	(59.4)	(59.4)	(59.4)	–	–	–

Company 2021	Carrying amount $ million	Total contractual cash (outflows) / inflows $ million	Within 1 year $ million	1 – 2 years $ million	2 – 5 years $ million	More than 5 years $ million
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables*	(41.8)	(41.8)	(41.8)	–	–	–
Derivatives						
Derivative assets						
Forward exchange contracts						
- Inflow		1.5	1.1	0.4	–	–
- Outflow		(1.5)	(1.1)	(0.4)	–	–
	_#	_#	_#	–	–	–
Derivative liabilities						
Forward exchange contracts						
- Inflow		3.5	3.5	–	–	–
- Outflow		(3.6)	(3.6)	–	–	–
	_#	(0.1)	(0.1)		–	–
Total	(41.8)	(41.9)	(41.9)	–	–	–

* Excluding advance receipts, liability for employee entitlements, provisions and deferred income

\# Amount is less than $0.1 million

For swap hedging instruments that are cash flow hedges, the tables above indicate the periods that they are expected to impact profit or loss.

Capital management

The Group is committed to an optimal capital structure while maintaining financial flexibility and investment grade credit ratings. In order to achieve an optimal capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, obtain new borrowings or reduce its borrowings.

The Group monitors capital based on gross and net gearing ratios and capital includes debt and equity items as disclosed in the table below.

	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Gross borrowings	4,286.1	4,543.3
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(4,207.8)	(1,187.2)
Net borrowings	78.3	3,356.1
Shareholder's funds	13,958.6	11,979.0
Total equity	13,958.6	11,979.0
Total borrowings and equity	18,244.7	16,522.3
Net borrowings and equity	14,036.9	15,355.1

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

Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries are subject to any externally imposed capital requirement.

32 Fair values

Determination of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Debt obligations and derivative instruments

Fair values are measured using market observable data as at reporting date. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take into account the credit risk of the Group and counterparty when appropriate.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. For finance lease, the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar lease agreements.

Financial guarantee contracts

The fair value of financial guarantees provided by the Company to its subsidiaries is determined by reference to the difference in the interest rates, by comparing the actual rate charged by the bank with this guarantee made available, with the estimated rate that the bank would have charged had this guarantee not been available.

The fair value of a financial guarantee provided by the Company to a supplier for the benefit of a related corporation is determined based on the difference in cash flows between the committed purchases from the supplier and committed sales to end-users at the inception of the financial guarantee. The fair value of the back-to-back guarantee issued to the subsidiary by the Company is recognised as a financial asset of the same fair value as the financial guarantee issued for the benefit of the related corporation.

Other financial assets and liabilities

The notional amounts of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year (including trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, investments in debt securities, trade and other payables and lease liabilities) are, because of the short period to maturity, assumed to approximate their fair values. All other financial assets and liabilities are discounted to determine their fair values.

Fair values versus carrying amounts

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market 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).

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.

The Group's assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value mainly relate to equity investments at fair value through profit or loss and derivative instruments which are measured using market observable data and as such are deemed as Level 1 and Level 2 respectively within the fair value hierarchy disclosure required under SFRS(I) 13 ***Fair Value Measurement,*** except for equity investments at fair value through profit or loss of $56.0 million (2021: $29.7 million) which are valued in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital guidelines (Level 3). The fair value and net fair value of remaining financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis. Appropriate transaction costs are included in the determination of net fair value.

The carrying amounts of the financial instruments carried at cost or amortised cost are deemed as Level 1 and Level 2. The financial instruments carried at cost or amortised cost approximates their fair values except as follows:

Group	2022		2021	
	Carrying amount $ million	Fair value $ million	Carrying amount $ million	Fair value $ million
Financial assets				
Investment in debt securities	413.9	443.2	–	–
Financial liabilities				
Fixed rate debt obligations	(4,036.9)	(4,082.8)	(4,201.0)	(4,339.2)

The table below sets out the comparison by category of carrying amounts of all the Group's financial instruments, shown in the balance sheets:

Group	Amortised costs $ million	Fair value through profit or loss $ million	Derivatives used for hedging $ million	Other financial liabilities $ million
2022				
Assets				
Equity investments at FVTPL	–	56.0	–	–
Investments in debt securities	413.9	–	–	–
Finance lease receivables	7.7	–	–	–
Derivative assets	–	57.2	190.0	–
Convertible instrument	324.3	–	–	–
Other non-current receivables^	12.0	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables^	765.0	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	4,207.8	–	–	–
	5,730.7	113.2	190.0	–
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables*	–	–	–	1,221.1
Lease liabilities	–	–	–	38.0
Derivative liabilities	–	135.1	168.4	–
Debt obligations	–	–	–	4,286.1
	–	135.1	168.4	5,545.2
2021				
Assets				
Equity investments at FVTPL	–	29.7	–	–
Finance lease receivables	7.9	–	–	–
Derivative assets	–	0.4	259.3	–
Convertible instrument	327.0	–	–	–
Other non-current receivables^	3.3	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables^	439.6	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	1,187.2	–	–	–
	1,965.0	30.1	259.3	–
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables*	–	–	–	1,079.2
Lease liabilities	–	–	–	40.8
Derivative liabilities	–	0.9	108.0	–
Debt obligations	–	–	–	4,543.3
	–	0.9	108.0	5,663.3

Company	Amortised costs $ million	Fair value through profit or loss $ million	Derivatives used for hedging $ million	Other financial liabilities $ million
2022				
Assets				
Derivative assets	–	–	5.0	–
Trade and other receivables^	4,094.7	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	1.3	–	–	–
	4,096.0	–	5.0	–
Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities	–	–	5.1	–
Lease liabilities	–	–	–	5.9
Trade and other payables*	–	–	–	53.4
	–	–	5.1	59.3
2021				
Assets				
Derivative assets	–	–	–#	–
Trade and other receivables^	3,067.5	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	0.8	–	–	–
	3,068.3	–	–#	–
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables*	–	–	–	41.8

^ Excluding prepayments and finance lease receivables
* Excluding advance receipts, liability for employee entitlements, provisions and deferred income
# Amount is less than $0.1 million

33 Commitments

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Contracted but not provided for:				
- property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	669.5	496.7	7.9	9.6
- development of investment property	323.2	58.2	–	–
- Others	46.7	21.4	–	–

In May 2022, the Group entered into a contract to acquire plant and equipment of $78.5 million for a new district cooling project.

Operating lease receivables

The table below sets out the maturity analysis of the undiscounted operating lease payments to be received after the reporting date:

	Group		Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Within one year	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.5
One to two years	0.7	–	–	0.4
Two to three years	0.6	–	–	–
	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.9

34 Dividends

	Group and Company	
	2022 $ million	2021 $ million
Declared and paid during the financial year		
Dividends on ordinary shares		
- Final exempt (one-tier) dividend for year ended 31 March 2021: 13.4 cents (year ended 31 March 2020: 13.9 cents) per share	390.0	406.0