THE TENG ENSEMBLE LTD.
(Registered in Singapore under the Companies Act, Chapter 50 and the Charities Act, Chapter 37)
(Unique Entity No.: 201502077Z)

Statement by Directors and Financial Statements

Reporting Year Ended 31 March 2021

RSM Chio Lim LLP

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THE TENG ENSEMBLE LTD.

Statement by Directors and Financial Statements

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Statement by Directors

The directors of the company are pleased to present the financial statements of the company for the reporting year ended 31 March 2021.

1. Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the company for the reporting year covered by the financial statements; and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The board of directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue.

2. Directors

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

Daniel Seah Chin Aun
Lee Kwok Cheong
Samuel Wong Shengmiao
Teo Kah Chee, Rachel
Teo Marie Elaine
Tham Chee Soon
Wong Su Yen
Yang Ji Wei
Zhang Rengui Gerald

3. Directors' interests in shares and debentures, arrangements to enable directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares and debentures

The company is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital and debentures.

4. Options

The company is a company limited by guarantee. As such, there are no share options or unissued shares under option.

THE TENG ENSEMBLE LTD.

5. Independent auditor

RSM Chio Lim LLP has expressed willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the directors

DocuSigned by:
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Samuel Wong Shengmiao
Director

DocuSigned by:
720F07D6D7E1415...

Yang Ji Wei
Director

10 September 2021

RSM

RSM Chio Lim LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of
THE TENG ENSEMBLE LTD.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Teng Ensemble Ltd. (the “company”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the reporting year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the ”Act”), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations (the “Charities Act and Regulations”) and the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“FRSs”) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2021 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the company for the reporting year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

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

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the statement by directors and the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not 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, the Charities Act and Regulations and the financial reporting standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

(a) 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.

(b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

(c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

(d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

During the course of our audit, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that during the reporting year:

(a) the company has not used the donation moneys in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and

(b) the company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

Other matters

The financial statements for the reporting year ended 31 March 2020 were audited by another independent auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements on 11 September 2020.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Woo E-Sah.

RSM Chio Lim LLP

RSM Chio Lim LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

10 September 2021

Statement of Financial Activities
Reporting Year Ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	General fund $	Restricted fund – Programme funds $	Total funds $
2021:				
Incoming resources:				
Voluntary income	4	1,861,660	–	1,861,660
Income from operating activities	5	366,241	–	366,241
Other income	6	21,703	–	21,703
Total incoming resources		2,249,604	–	2,249,604
Resources expended:				
Depreciation of plant and equipment	10	45,571	–	45,571
Depreciation of right-of-use-assets	11	74,784	–	74,784
Employee benefits expense	8	614,167	–	614,167
Interest expense on lease liabilities	16	8,640	–	8,640
Other operating expenditures	9	563,318	57,246	620,564
Total resources expended		1,306,480	57,246	1,363,726
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year		943,124	(57,246)	885,878
Balance at beginning of the year		2,545,402	308,909	2,854,311
Transfers to restricted fund [(a)]		(21,510)	21,510	–
Balance at end of the year		3,467,016	273,173	3,740,189

[(a)] *Deficit in programme funds funded by transfers from the general fund*

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

Statement of Financial Activities (Cont'd)
Reporting Year Ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	General fund $	Restricted fund – Programme funds $	Total funds $
2020:				
Incoming resources:				
Voluntary income	4	2,135,453	341,000	2,476,453
Income from operating activities	5	374,646	–	374,646
Other income	6	10,616	–	10,616
Total incoming resources		2,520,715	341,000	2,861,715
Resources expended:				
Depreciation of plant and equipment	10	37,347	–	37,347
Depreciation of right-of-use-assets	11	74,784	–	74,784
Employee benefits expense	8	599,321	–	599,321
Interest expense on lease liabilities	16	13,869	–	13,869
Other operating expenditures	9	591,977	281,315	873,292
Total resources expended		1,317,298	281,315	1,598,613
Net surplus for the year		1,203,417	59,685	1,263,102
Balance at beginning of the year		1,341,985	249,224	1,591,209
Balance at end of the year		2,545,402	308,909	2,854,311

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

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2021

	Notes	31.03.2021	31.03.2020	01.04.2019
		$	$	$
			(Restated)	(Restated)
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Plant and equipment	10	58,008	77,330	39,098
Right-of-use assets	11	74,784	149,568	–
Total non-current assets		132,792	226,898	39,098
Current assets				
Trade and other receivables	12	31,431	11,329	50,382
Other assets	13	100	564	32,886
Cash and cash equivalents	14	3,864,409	2,835,843	1,484,397
Total current assets		3,895,940	2,847,736	1,567,665
Total assets		4,028,732	3,074,634	1,606,763
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES				
Funds				
General fund	15	3,467,016	2,545,402	1,341,985
Restricted fund	15	273,173	308,909	249,224
Total funds		3,740,189	2,854,311	1,591,209
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities, non-current	16	–	80,609	–
Current liabilities				
Lease liabilities, current	16	80,609	78,222	–
Other liabilities	17	150,000	–	–
Other payables	18	57,934	61,492	15,554
Total current liabilities		288,543	139,714	15,554
Total liabilities		288,543	220,323	15,554
Total funds and liabilities		4,028,732	3,074,634	1,606,763

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

Statement of Changes in Funds
Reporting Year Ended 31 March 2021

	General fund $	Restricted funds $	Total funds $
Current year:			
Opening balance at 1 April 2020	2,854,311	–	2,854,311
Adjustments to beginning balance (Note 23)	(308,909)	308,909	–
Restated opening balance at 1 April 2020	2,545,402	308,909	2,854,311
Changes in funds:			
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	943,124	(57,246)	885,878
Transfers to restricted fund	(21,510)	21,510	–
Closing balance at 31 March 2021	3,467,016	273,173	3,740,189
Previous year:			
Opening balance at 1 April 2019	1,591,209	–	1,591,209
Adjustments to beginning balance (Note 23)	(249,224)	249,224	–
Restated opening balance at 1 April 2019	1,341,985	249,224	1,591,209
Changes in funds:			
Surplus for the year	1,203,417	59,685	1,263,102
Closing balance at 31 March 2020	2,545,402	308,909	2,854,311

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

Statement of Cash Flows
Reporting Year Ended 31 March 2021

	2021 $	2020 $ (Restated)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the year	885,878	1,263,102
Adjustments for:		
Covid-19 related rent concessions from lessor	(19,287)	–
Depreciation of plant and equipment	45,571	37,347
Depreciation of right-of-use-assets	74,784	74,784
Interest expense	8,640	13,869
Interest income	–	(6,696)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	995,586	1,382,406
Trade and other receivables	(20,102)	39,053
Other assets	464	32,322
Other liabilities	150,000	–
Other payables	(3,558)	45,938
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,122,390	1,499,719
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	–	6,696
Purchase of plant and equipment	(26,249)	(75,579)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(26,249)	(68,883)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash restricted in use	35,736	(59,685)
Interest expense paid	(8,640)	(13,869)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(58,935)	(65,521)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(31,839)	(139,075)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,064,302	1,291,761
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning balance	2,526,934	1,235,173
Cash and cash equivalents, ending balance (Note 14A)	3,591,236	2,526,934

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 March 2021

1. General

The Teng Ensemble Ltd. (the "company") is incorporated in Singapore as a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act, Chapter 50. The company is a registered charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 since 9 September 2015, and is an approved Institution of a Public Character until 31 December 2022 subject to renewal. The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar ("$").

The board of directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue on the date of the statement by directors. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

The principal activities of the company are those of arts consultancy including performance arts and conducting musical performances.

The registered office of the company is located at 1 Straits Boulevard, #11-03E/F, Singapore 018906. The company is situated in Singapore.

The Covid-19 pandemic

Management has reviewed the estimated potential impact and plausible downside scenarios, along with its responses as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic will continue to have an impact to the company's incoming resources and results for the next reporting year. The company's ability to generate sufficient cash flows from its operations and the availability of sufficient funds for its operations amidst the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic were important considerations in the use of going concern assumption to prepare the financial statements. Management continues to monitor the situation closely and to mitigate the financial impact, it is carefully managing its operations by adopting an operating cost reduction strategy.

Statement of compliance with financial reporting standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs") and the related interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS") as issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council. They are in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 and the Charities Act, Chapter 37.

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except where a financial reporting standard requires an alternative treatment (such as fair values) as disclosed where appropriate in these financial statements. The accounting policies in the financial reporting standards may not be applied when the effect of applying them is not material. The disclosures required by financial reporting standards may not be provided if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material.

1. General (cont'd)

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Apart from those involving estimations, management has made judgements in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies. The areas requiring management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 2C below, where applicable.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

2A. Significant accounting policies

Incoming resources

(a) Voluntary income

Donations and sponsorships

Income from donations and sponsorships are recognised at a point in time when received, except for committed donations and sponsorships that are recognised when there is certainty over the amount committed by the donors and over the timing of the receipt of donations and sponsorships. Such income is deferred and recognised over time when the donor specifies that the donations must only be used in future accounting periods; or where the donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the company has unconditional entitlement. Income from any fund raising event is recognised when the event has occurred.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attaching to them will be complied with and that the grants will be received. Grants in recognition of specific expenses are recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate. The grant related to assets is presented in the statement of financial position by recognising the grant as deferred income that is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset and in the proportions in which depreciation expense on those assets is recognised.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Incoming resources (cont'd)

(b) Income from operating activities

The financial reporting standard on revenue from contracts with customers establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are subject to constraints, such as right of return exists, trade discounts, volume rebates and changes to the transaction price arising from modifications), net of any related sales taxes and excluding any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. An asset (goods or services) is transferred when or as the customer obtains control of that asset. As a practical expedient the effects of any significant financing component is not adjusted if the payment for the good or service will be within one year.

Sales of goods

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good to the customer. Control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the company satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time generally when the significant acts have been completed and when transfer of control occurs. For services that are not significant transactions, revenue is recognised as the services are provided.

(c) Other income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Donation-in-kind

Donation-in-kind, if any, is included in the statement of financial activities based on an estimate of the fair value at the date of the receipt of the gift of the non-monetary asset or the grant of a right to the monetary asset. The donation-in-kind is recognised if the amount of the donation-in-kind can be measured reliably and there is certainty that it will be received. No value is ascribed to volunteer services.

Employee benefits

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan are recorded as an expense as they fall due. The company's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it is obligated to contribute to an independently administered fund (such as the Central Provident Fund in Singapore, a government managed defined contribution retirement benefit plan). For employee leave entitlement, the expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences is recognised in the case of accumulating compensated absences, when the employees render service that increases their entitlement to future compensated absences; and in the case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur. A liability for bonuses is recognised where the company is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the lease liabilities and are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Interest expense is calculated using the effective interest method.

Income tax

As a charity registered under the Charities Act, Chapter 37, the company's income is exempted from Singapore income tax under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act, Chapter 134.

Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency of the company is the Singapore Dollar as it reflects the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. At each end of the reporting year, recorded monetary balances and balances measured at fair value that are denominated in non-functional currencies are reported at the rates ruling at the end of the reporting year and fair value measurement dates respectively. All realised and unrealised exchange adjustment gains and loss are dealt with in the statement of financial activities. The presentation is in the functional currency.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are carried at cost on initial recognition and after initial recognition at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis to allocate the gross carrying amounts of the assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives of each part of an item of these assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Musical instruments	–	3 to 5 years
Computers	–	3 years
Sound and lighting	–	3 years
Furniture and fittings	–	3 years
Renovation	–	3 years

An asset is depreciated when it is available for use until it is derecognised even if during that period the item is idle. Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of financial activities. The residual value and the useful life of an asset is reviewed at least at each end of the reporting year and, if expectations differ significantly from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate, and the depreciation charge for the current and future periods are adjusted.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Plant and equipment (cont'd)

Cost also includes acquisition cost, borrowing cost capitalised and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset or component to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Subsequent cost are recognised as an asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of financial activities when they are incurred.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are accounted and presented as if they were owned such as plant and equipment. The estimated useful life of the right-of-use assets is as follows:

Office premise – 3 years (period of lease)

Leases of lessee

A lease is a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. A right-of-use asset is capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured at the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease is also recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs). For short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office equipment) where an accounting policy choice exists under the lease standard, the lease payments are expensed to the statement of financial activities as incurred on a straight line basis over the remaining lease term.

Carrying amounts of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of non-financial assets is reviewed at each end of the reporting year for indications of impairment and where an asset is impaired, it is written down through statement of financial activities to its estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss is the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount and is recognised in statement of financial activities. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. When the fair value less costs of disposal method is used, any available recent market transactions are taken into consideration. When the value in use method is adopted, in assessing the 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. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). At each end of the reporting year, non-financial assets with impairment loss recognised in prior periods are assessed for possible reversal of the impairment. 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 measured, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. At initial recognition, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. A financial asset is derecognised 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 company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. A financial liability is removed from the statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

1. Financial asset classified as measured at amortised cost: A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), that is (a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Typically trade and other receivables, bank and cash balances are classified in this category.

2. Financial asset that is a debt asset instrument classified as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"): There were no financial assets classified in this category at reporting year-end date.

3. Financial asset that is an equity investment classified as measured at FVTOCI: There were no financial assets classified in this category at reporting year-end date.

4. Financial asset classified as measured at FVTPL: There were no financial assets classified in this category at reporting year-end date.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL in either of the following circumstances: (1) the liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis; or (2) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. All other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Reclassification of any financial liability is not permitted.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank and cash balances, and on demand deposits. For the statement of cash flows, the item includes cash and cash equivalents less cash subject to restriction and bank overdrafts payable on demand that form an integral part of cash management.

Fair value measurement

The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, market observable data to the extent possible is used. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is not directly observable, an estimate is made using valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs (e.g. by use of the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar items, discounted cash flow analysis, or option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances). Inputs used are consistent with the characteristics of the asset / liability that market participants would take into account. The company's intention to hold an asset or to settle or otherwise fulfil a liability is not taken into account as relevant when measuring fair value.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety: Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value. The fair values of non-current financial instruments may not be disclosed separately unless there are significant differences at the end of the reporting year and in the event the fair values are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

2B. Other explanatory information

Provisions

A liability or provision is recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A provision is made using best estimates of the amount required in settlement and where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount recognised is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Changes in estimates are reflected in the statement of financial activities in the reporting year they occur.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2B. Other explanatory information (cont'd)

Funds

Fund balances restricted by outside sources are so indicated and are distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to specific purposes, if any, by action of the management. Externally restricted funds may only be utilised in accordance with the purposes established by the source of such funds or through the terms of an appeal and are in contrast with unrestricted funds over which management retains full control to use in achieving any of its institutional purposes. An expense resulting from the operating activities of a fund that is directly attributable to the fund is charged to that fund. Common expenses, if any, are allocated on a reasonable basis to the funds based on a method most suitable to that common expense unless impractical to do so.

2C. Critical judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties

The critical judgements made in the process of applying the accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities currently or within the next reporting year are discussed below. These estimates and assumptions are periodically monitored to ensure they incorporate all relevant information available at the date when financial statements are prepared. However, this does not prevent actual figures differing from estimates.

Estimation of useful lives of plant and equipment

The estimates for the useful lives and related depreciation charges for plant and equipment are based on commercial and other factors which could change significantly as a result of innovations and in response to market conditions. The depreciation charge is increased where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or the carrying amounts written off or written down for technically obsolete items or assets that have been abandoned. It is impracticable to disclose the extent of the possible effects. It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next reporting year that are different from assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the balances affected. The carrying amount of the specific asset or class of assets at the end of the reporting year affected by the assumption is $58,008.

Classification of funds

Funds restricted by outside sources are distinguished from unrestricted fund; and are only utilised within the specified purposes intended by the benefactors. Management exercised significant judgement in determining whether an incoming resource has to be maintained as a restricted fund and its utilisation tracked separately from other funds. The details of the fund account balances are disclosed in Note 15 below.

3. Related party relationships and transactions

The financial reporting standard on related party disclosures requires the company to disclose: (a) transactions with its related parties; and (b) relationships between parents and subsidiaries irrespective of whether there have been transactions between those related parties. A party is related to a party if the party controls, or is controlled by, or can significantly influence or is significantly influenced by the other party.

A related party includes the members, directors and key management of the company. It also includes an entity or person that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common or joint control with these persons; members of the key management personnel or close members of the family of any individual referred to herein and others who have the ability to control, jointly control or significantly influence by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any such individual.

All members, directors and key management of the company are required to read and understand the conflict of interest policy in place and make full disclosure of interests, relationships and holding that could potentially result in conflict of interests. When a conflict of interest situation arises, the members, director or staff shall abstain from participating in the discussion, decision making and voting on the matter.

There are no paid employees who are close members of the family of the board of directors, and whose remuneration each exceeds $50,000 during the reporting year.

3A. Key management compensation

	2021	2020
	$	$
Remuneration of directors of the company:		
– Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	161,200	172,608
– Contributions to defined contribution plan	26,588	28,528
	187,788	201,136
Fees to directors of the company in respect of professional services rendered	26,188	56,385
	213,976	257,521

The above amounts are included in statement of financial activities as follows:

	2021	2020
	$	$
Employee benefits expense	187,788	201,136
Other operating expenditures	26,188	56,385
	213,976	257,521

Key management personnel include the directors and those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly. The above amount does not include reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, if any, claimed by key management personnel.

The annual remuneration (comprising basic salary, bonuses, allowances and employer's contributions to Central Provident Fund) of key management personnel classified by remuneration bands are as follows:

	2021	2020
$50,001 – $100,000	2	2

4. Voluntary income

	2021 $	2020 $
Donations	748,769	1,243,762
Donation-in-kind	17,571	–
Government and other grants (Note 4A)	1,095,320	1,232,691
	1,861,660	2,476,453

4A. Government and other grants

	2021 $	2020 $
Jobs Support Scheme [(a)]	101,759	–
Cultural Matching Fund [(b)]	665,805	1,003,223
Grants from National Arts Council	258,120	155,000
Other grants	69,636	74,468
	1,095,320	1,232,691

(a) The purpose of the Jobs Support Scheme is to provide wage support to employers to help them retain their local employees during this period of economic uncertainty amid Covid-19 for 17 months from April 2020 to August 2021.

(b) The purpose of the Cultural Matching Fund is to provide dollar-for-dollar matching grants for private cash donations to arts and heritage charities and Institutions of a Public Character.

5. Income from operating activities

	2021 $	2020 $
Commercial engagements	208,349	186,576
Examination fees	137,536	161,161
Sales of CD	–	2,100
Sales of score books	20,356	24,809
	366,241	374,646

6. Other income

	2021 $	2020 $
Covid-19 related rent concessions from lessor (Note 16)	19,287	–
Interest income	–	6,696
Miscellaneous income	2,416	3,920
	21,703	10,616

7. Tax exempt receipts

Qualifying donors are granted tax deduction for donations made to the company. The quantum of the tax deduction for each calendar year may vary as announced in the Singapore budget. The Institution of a Public Character status granted to the company is for the period from 1 December 2020 to 31 December 2022.

	2021 $	2020 $
Tax-exempt receipts issued for donations collected [(a)]	883,516	778,758

(a) Included in tax-exempt receipts is deferred donation income amounting to $150,000 for a fund raising event that was eventually postponed to after the reporting year-end (see Note 17).

8. Employee benefits expense

	2021 $	2020 $
Short-term employee benefits expense	546,882	515,876
Contributions to defined contribution plan	53,948	68,480
Other benefits	13,337	14,965
	614,167	599,321

9. Other operating expenditures

The major and other selected components include the following:

	2021 $	2020 $
Community and edu programmes	141,773	235,419
Core programmes	149,484	245,324
Fund raising activities	91,672	45,911
Industry development	94,230	128,755
Marketing and development	29,012	87,838
Other activities	27,064	48,278

10. Plant and equipment

	Musical instruments	Computers	Sound and lighting	Renovation	Furniture and fittings	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Cost:						
At 1 April 2019	50,991	10,923	853	680	8,335	71,782
Additions	5,083	11,348	3,818	55,330	–	75,579
At 31 March 2020	56,074	22,271	4,671	56,010	8,335	147,361
Additions	5,028	21,122	99	–	–	26,249
At 31 March 2021	61,102	43,393	4,770	56,010	8,335	173,610
Accumulated depreciation:						
At 1 April 2019	26,430	5,766	237	19	232	32,684
Depreciation for the year	16,343	7,108	747	10,371	2,778	37,347
At 31 March 2020	42,773	12,874	984	10,390	3,010	70,031
Depreciation for the year	10,680	11,883	1,560	18,670	2,778	45,571
At 31 March 2021	53,453	24,757	2,544	29,060	5,788	115,602
Carrying value:						
At 1 April 2019	24,561	5,157	616	661	8,103	39,098
At 31 March 2020	13,301	9,397	3,687	45,620	5,325	77,330
At 31 March 2021	7,649	18,636	2,226	26,950	2,547	58,008

11. Right-of-use assets

	Office premise $
Cost:	
At 1 April 2019	–
Impact on adoption of FRS 116	224,352
At 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021	224,352
Accumulated depreciation:	
At 1 April 2019	–
Depreciation for the year	74,784
At 31 March 2020	74,784
Depreciation for the year	74,784
At 31 March 2021	149,568
Carrying value:	
At 1 April 2019	–
At 31 March 2020	149,568
At 31 March 2021	74,784

The lease is for the office premise. The lease rental terms are negotiated for an average term of three years.

Other information about the leasing activities relating to the right-of-use assets at the end of the reporting year are summarised as follows:

	2021	2020
Number of right-of-use assets	1	1
Remaining term – range	0.96 year	1.96 years
Number of leases with extension options	1	1

12. Trade and other receivables

	2021 $	2020 $
Trade receivables:		
Outside parties	4,758	7,710
Other receivables:		
Grant receivable – SGUnited Traineeships Programme	26,673	–
Outside party	–	3,619
Sub-total	26,673	3,619
Total trade and other receivables	31,431	11,329

Trade receivables

The expected credit losses ("ECL") on the trade receivables are based on the simplified approach to measuring ECL which uses a lifetime ECL allowance approach for all trade receivables recognised from initial recognition of these assets. The company has only a few customers and which can be credit risk graded individually and these are recorded at inception net of expected lifetime ECL. As at the end of reporting year, no loss allowance is necessary for these balances.

There are no collateral held as security and other credit enhancements for the trade receivables.

12. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

Trade receivables (cont'd)

As part of the process of setting customer credit limits, different credit terms are used. The average credit period generally granted to trade customers is about 30 days (2020: 30 days). But some customers take a longer period to settle the amounts.

Other receivables

Other receivables are normally with no fixed terms and therefore there is no maturity.

Other receivables at amortised cost shown above are subject to the expected credit loss model under the financial reporting standard on financial instruments. Other receivables are regarded as low credit risk if they have a low risk of default and the debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. At the end of the first reporting year, a loss allowance is recognised at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses because there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

At each subsequent reporting date, an evaluation is made whether there is a significant change in credit risk by comparing the debtor's credit risk at initial recognition (based on the original, unmodified cash flows) with the credit risk at the reporting date (based on the modified cash flows). As at the end of reporting year, no loss allowance is necessary.

13. Other assets

	2021 $	2020 $
Deposits to secure services	100	100
Prepayments	–	464
	100	564

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 $	2020 $
Not restricted in use	3,591,236	2,526,934
Cash under restricted fund [(a)]	273,173	308,909
	3,864,409	2,835,843

(a) Cash under restricted fund represents cash placed at bank for programme funds (Note 15).

In 2020, included in cash and cash equivalents are time deposits amounting to $300,000 with rates of interest of 2.22% per annum.

14A. Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows

	2021 $	2020 $
Amount as shown above	3,864,409	2,835,843
Cash restricted in use	(273,173)	(308,909)
Cash and cash equivalents for statement of cash flows purposes at end of the year	3,591,236	2,526,934

14. Cash and cash equivalents (cont'd)

14B. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	At beginning of the year $	Cash flows $	Non-cash changes $	Notes	At end of the year $
2021:					
Lease liabilities	158,831	(58,935)	(19,287)	(b)	80,609
2020:					
Lease liabilities	–	(65,521)	224,352	(a)	158,831

(a) Being recognition of lease liabilities arising from the adoption of FRS 116.

(b) Being Covid-19 related rent concessions from lessor.

15. Fund account balances

	31.03.2021 $	31.03.2020 $ (Restated)	01.04.2019 $ (Restated)
General fund:			
Accumulated fund [(a)]	3,467,016	2,545,402	1,341,985
Restricted fund:			
Programme funds – Donated funds received for intended purposes [(b)]	273,173	308,909	249,224
Total funds	3,740,189	2,854,311	1,591,209

(a) Accumulated fund is a general fund that is set up to finance the operations of the company and all other expenses to carry out the mission of the company.

Included in accumulated fund is Cultural Matching Fund ("CMF") amounting to $680,124 (31.03.2020: $1,266,989; 01.04.2019: $967,476).

CMF represents matching grants granted by the Trust Secretary of CMF (the "Trust Secretary"), the care of the National Arts Council. The utilisation of the grants is only applicable for those permitted purposes according to Deeds of Acceptance of Conditions of Grant dated 28 January 2019, 20 November 2019 and 19 February 2021.

The movements in fund balances attributable to CMF are as follows:

	2021 $	2020 $
Balance at beginning of the year	1,266,989	967,476
Grants received	669,305	1,003,223
Grants claw back	(3,500)	–
Resources expended	(1,252,670)	(703,710)
Balance at end of the year	680,124	1,266,989

(b) The utilisation of the donated funds are for purposes prescribed in the Donation Agreements signed between the donors and the company.

15. Fund account balances (cont'd)

All of the assets of restricted fund are represented by cash and cash equivalents (Note 14). Accordingly, the company did not adopt a columnar presentation of its assets, liabilities and funds in the statement of financial position as it was not meaningful.

16. Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2021 $	2020 $
Current	80,609	78,222
Non-current	–	80,609
	80,609	158,831

Movements of lease liabilities for the reporting year are as follows:

	2021 $	2020 $
Balance at beginning of the year	158,831	–
Impact on adoption of FRS 116	–	224,352
Covid-19 related rent concessions from lessor	(19,287)	–
Accretion of interest	8,640	13,869
Lease payments – principal portion paid	(58,935)	(65,521)
Interest expense paid	(8,640)	(13,869)
Balance at end of the year	80,609	158,831

The lease liabilities above do not include the short-term leases of less than 12 months and leases of low-value underlying assets. Variable lease payments which do not depend on an index or a rate or based on a percentage of revenue are not included from the initial measurement of the lease liabilities and the right-of-use assets.

Lease liabilities are secured by the right-of-use assets because these will revert to the lessor in the event of default.

A summary of the maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 20E. Total cash outflows from leases are shown in the statement of cash flows. The related right-of-use assets are disclosed in Note 11.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised is 7.0% (2020: 7.0%) per annum.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes to in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

There were no future cash outflows to which the lessee is potentially exposed that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities above.

The total for lease liabilities and the average effective borrowing rate per annum is disclosed above. The fair value (Level 2) is a reasonable approximation of the carrying amount.

16. Lease liabilities (cont'd)

Other disclosures on leases

Apart from the disclosures made in other notes to the financial statements, amounts relating to leases include the following:

	2021 $	2020 $
Covid-19 related rent concessions from lessor [a] (Note 6)	19,287	–
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets included in other operating expenditures	3,300	4,352

[a] For the Covid-19 related rent concessions, the practical expedient was applied reflecting the adjustment in profit or loss rather than as a lease modification as permitted by the amendment to the financial reporting standard on leases. It allows lessees to account for such rent concessions as variable lease payments. The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic and only if all of the following conditions are met: (i) the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change; (ii) any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021; (iii) there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

17. Other liabilities

	2021 $	2020 $
Deferred income:		
Donation received [a]	150,000	–

[a] Being donation received for a fund raising event that was eventually postponed to after the reporting year-end.

18. Other payables

	2021 $	2020 $
Other payables and accrued liabilities:		
Outside parties	51,251	61,492
Director	6,683	–
	57,934	61,492

19. Reserve policy

The primary objective of the company's reserves management policy is to ensure that it maintains a strong and healthy fund ratio in order to support its operations and potential initiatives.

The reserves that the company has set aside provide financial stability and the means for the development of the company's principal activities. The board of directors intends to establish its reserves at a level equivalent to 12 months of operating expenditure. This excludes restricted funds. The board of directors reviews yearly the amount of reserves that are required to ensure that they are adequate to fulfil our continuing obligations.

	2021 $	2020 $
Unrestricted fund	3,467,016	2,545,402
Annual operating expenditure (unrestricted)	1,306,480	1,317,298
Number of years of unrestricted reserves to annual operating expenditure	2.65	1.93

The company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes to the company's approach to reserves management during the reporting year.

20. Financial instruments: information on financial risks

20A. Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table categorises the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at the end of the reporting year:

	2021 $	2020 $
Financial assets:		
At amortised cost	3,895,840	2,847,172
Financial liabilities:		
At amortised cost	138,543	220,323

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

20. Financial instruments: information on financial risks (cont'd)

20B. Financial risk management

The main purpose for holding or issuing financial instruments is to raise and manage the finances for the company's operating, investing and financing activities. There are exposure to the financial risks on the financial instruments such as credit risk and liquidity risk. Management has certain practices for the management of financial risks. However these are not documented in formal written documents. The following guidelines are followed: All financial risk management activities are carried out and monitored by senior management staff. All financial risk management activities are carried out following acceptable market practices.

There have been no change to the exposures to risk, the objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and methods used to measure the risk.

20C. Fair values of financial instruments

The analyses of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. These include the significant financial instruments stated at amortised cost and at fair value in the statement of financial position. The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

20D. Credit risk on financial assets

Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner. These arise principally from cash balances with banks, cash equivalents, receivables and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the total of the fair value of the financial assets at the end of the reporting year. Credit risk on cash balances with banks and any other financial instruments is limited because the counter-parties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. For expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets, the general approach (three-stage approach) in the financial reporting standard on financial instruments is applied to measure the impairment allowance. Under this general approach the financial assets move through the three stages as their credit quality changes. On initial recognition, a day-1 loss is recorded equal to the 12 month ECL unless the assets are considered credit impaired. However, the simplified approach (that is, to measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL at initial recognition and throughout its life) permitted by the financial reporting standards on financial instruments is applied for financial assets that do not have a significant financing component, such as trade receivables and contract assets. For credit risk on trade receivables, contract assets and other financial assets an ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of the debtors and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Reviews and assessments of credit exposures in excess of designated limits are made. Renewals and reviews of credits limits are subject to the same review process.

Cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of the standard on financial instruments. There was no identified impairment loss.

20. Financial instruments: information on financial risks (cont'd)

20E. Liquidity risk – financial liabilities maturity analysis

The liquidity risk refers to the difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. It is expected that all the liabilities will be paid at their contractual maturity. Other payables are with short-term durations. The classification of the financial assets is shown in the statement of financial position as they may be available to meet liquidity needs and no further analysis is deemed necessary.

The following table analyses the non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturity (contractual and undiscounted cash flows):

Non-derivative financial liabilities:	Less than 1 year $	1 – 3 years $	Total $
2021:			
Gross lease liabilities	83,594	–	83,594
Other payables	57,934	–	57,934
	141,528	–	141,528
2020:			
Gross lease liabilities	86,863	83,594	170,457
Other payables	61,492	–	61,492
	148,355	83,594	231,949

The undiscounted amounts on the borrowings with fixed and floating interest rates are determined by reference to the conditions existing at the reporting date.

20F. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises on interest-bearing financial instruments recognised in the statement of financial position and on some financial instruments not recognised in the statement of financial position. The interest from financial assets including cash balances is not significant.

20G. Foreign currency risks

Foreign exchange risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency, i.e. in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured. For the purpose of this financial reporting standard on financial instruments: disclosures, currency risk does not arise from financial instruments that are non-monetary items or from financial instruments denominated in the functional currency.

The company is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

21. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

For the current reporting year, new or revised financial reporting standards were issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council. Those applicable to the company are listed below. Those applicable new or revised standards did not require any significant modification of the measurement methods or the presentation in the financial statements.

FRS No.	Title
FRS 1 and 8	Definition of Material – Amendments
FRS PS 2	FRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements
	The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting
FRS 116	Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions – Amendments (effective from 1 June 2020)

22. New or amended standards in issue but not yet effective

For the future reporting years, certain new or revised financial reporting standards were issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council and these will only be effective for future reporting years. Those applicable to the company for future reporting years are listed below. The transfer to the applicable new or revised standards from the effective dates is not expected to result in any significant modification of the measurement methods or the presentation in the financial statements for the following year from the known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new or revised standards may have on the company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

FRS No.	Title	Effective date for periods beginning on or after
FRS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments	1 January 2022
Various	Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018 – 2020	1 January 2022
FRS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements – Amendment relating to Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023

23. Reclassifications and comparative figures

Certain splits, regrouping or reclassifications were made in the balances in the financial statements for previous reporting year. The changes in the balances are summarised as follows:

	Restatements / Reclassifications		
	After	Before	Difference
	$	$	$
2020 Statement of financial position:			
Trade and other receivables	11,329	11,893	(564)
Other assets	564	–	564
General fund	2,545,402	2,854,311	(308,909)
Restricted funds	308,909	–	308,909

23. Reclassifications and comparative figures (cont'd)

	Restatements / Reclassifications		
	After	Before	Difference
	$	$	$
2020 Statement of changes in funds:			
General fund as at 1 April 2019	1,341,985	1,591,209	(249,224)
Restricted fund as at 1 April 2019	249,224	–	249,224
General fund as at 1 April 2020	2,545,402	2,854,311	(308,909)
Restricted fund as at 1 April 2020	308,909	–	308,909
2020 Statement of cash flows:			
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Interest income	(6,696)	–	(6,696)
Trade and other receivables	39,053	71,375	(32,322)
Other assets	32,322	–	32,322
Lease interest	–	(13,869)	13,869
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received	6,696	–	6,696
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash restricted in use	(59,685)	–	(59,685)
Interest expense paid	(13,869)	–	(13,869)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(65,521)	–	(65,521)
Right-of-use assets	–	(224,352)	224,352
Lease liabilities	–	158,831	(158,831)

As required by the financial reporting standard on the presentation of financial statements, the statement of financial position at the beginning and the end of the preceding reporting year are presented. However, notes relating to the above balances only (that were restated / reclassified in the statement of financial position) are presented. Apart from the disclosures, other balances and notes are not impacted by the restatements / reclassification.

24. Comparative figures

The financial statements for the reporting year ended 31 March 2020 were audited by another independent auditor (other than RSM Chio Lim LLP) whose report dated 11 September 2020 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.