

MUSICAL THEATRE LTD.
(Co. Reg. No. 200614780G)

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2022**

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MUSICAL THEATRE LTD.

(A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

In the opinion of the directors:

- (i) the financial statements as set out on pages 5 to 17 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022 and of the financial performance, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967, Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore; and
- (ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors

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

Wong Foo Wah Sean Christopher
Stella Kon @ Lim Sing Po
Moey Kok Seng Desmond
Ang Tien Soong

Arrangement to enable directors to acquire benefits

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

Other matters

As the Company is limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital, matters relating to the issue of shares, debentures or share options are not applicable.

Independent auditor

The independent auditor, Baker Tilly TFW LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the directors


Stella Kon @ Lim Sing Po
Director


Moey Kok Seng Desmond
Director

DATE 7 September 2022

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
MUSICAL THEATRE LTD.**

(A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements***Opinion***

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Musical Theatre Ltd. (the "Company") as set out on pages 5 to 17, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, and the statement of financial activities and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Companies Act"), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022 and of the financial performance, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement as set out on page 1.

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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
MUSICAL THEATRE LTD. (cont'd)**

(A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

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 Companies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
MUSICAL THEATRE LTD. (cont'd)**

(A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

- a) the Company has not used the donation moneys in accordance with the objectives of the Company 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.



Baker Tilly TFW LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

7 September 2022

MUSICAL THEATRE LTD.

(A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**For the financial year ended 31 March 2022**

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Income			
Sponsorship and donation income	3	230,171	140,985
Programme income	3	181	–
Other income	4	125,994	277,396
Expenditure			
Direct costs of musical performances and programmes	5	(69,250)	(61,201)
Administrative expenses	6	(224,697)	(234,113)
Surplus for the financial year		62,399	123,067
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year		187,432	64,365
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year		249,831	187,432

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

MUSICAL THEATRE LTD.

(A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**At 31 March 2022**

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Non-current asset			
Plant and equipment	7	8,682	8,370
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Current assets			
Other receivables	8	1,006	11,353
Cash and cash equivalents		514,087	308,863
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current assets		515,093	320,216
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets		523,775	328,586
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Current liabilities			
Other payables and accruals	9	5,080	5,780
Deferred grants	10	268,864	135,374
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total liabilities		273,944	141,154
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets		249,831	187,432
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Accumulated Fund		249,831	187,432
		<hr/>	<hr/>

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

MUSICAL THEATRE LTD.

(A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**For the financial year ended 31 March 2022**

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the financial year	62,399	123,067
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	6,434	29,243
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	68,833	152,310
Movements in working capital		
Other receivables	10,347	(3,260)
Other payables and accruals	(700)	(803)
Deferred grants	133,490	22,233
Cash restricted in use	(133,490)	(22,233)
Net cash generated from operating activities	78,480	148,247
Cash flows from investing activity		
Purchases of plant and equipment, representing net cash used in investing activity	(6,746)	(23,134)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	71,734	125,113
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	173,489	48,376
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year (Note A)	245,223	173,489
Note A		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year:		
Amount as shown in the statements of financial position	514,087	308,863
Restricted cash held in deferred income (Note 10)	(268,864)	(135,374)
Net cash and cash equivalents as shown above	245,223	173,489

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

MUSICAL THEATRE LTD.

(A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. Corporate information

The Company (Co. Reg. No. 200614780G) is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The address of its registered office is at 20 Shaw Road, #05-05 Ching Shine Industrial Building, Singapore 367956.

The Company is a registered charity under the Charities Act since 26 July 2007 and is an approved Institutions of a Public Character (the "IPC") since 15 November 2007. The Company was granted the latest IPC status for the period from 14 November 2020 to 13 November 2022.

The principal activities of the Company are to carry on the business of promoting and advancing musical drama in Singapore by staging and/or supporting local and international quality theatre, drama and musical performance, as well as develop new forms of musical drama.

Each member of the Company has undertaken to contribute such amounts not exceeding \$1 to the assets of the Company in the event the Company is wound up and the monies are required for payment of the liabilities of the Company. The Company has 3 members (2021: 3 members) at the end of the reporting year.

The memorandum and articles of the Company restricts the use of fund monies to the furtherance of the objects of the Company. They prohibit the payment of dividend to members.

2. Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollar ("S\$"), which is the Company's functional currency, have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967, Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires the use of 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 financial year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions and historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Use of estimates and judgements

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There were no significant judgements made in applying accounting policies and no estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)

Use of estimates and judgements (cont'd)

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and other payables and accruals approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

New and revised standards

In the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRSs ("INT FRSs") that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current financial year.

The adoption of these new/revised FRSs and INT FRSs did not have any material effect on the financial results or position of the Company.

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that have been issued at the reporting date but are not yet effective for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company.

b) Revenue recognition

Revenue from services

The Company provides performances, enrichment courses and skills workshops which includes song writing and sound recording, educational talks and musical theatre training and courses to the public. The Company has the right to revenue (including programme income and other related fees) in an amount that corresponds directly with the provision of services over the period of the performances, enrichment course or skills workshops. Accordingly, revenue from services is recognised as revenue over the period of the service provided.

Sponsorships and donation

Sponsorships and donation income are recognised on an accrual basis when there is written confirmation of impending donation by donor and the collectability of the donation is virtually certain. Otherwise, the donations are recognised on cash basis. Revenue from fund raising is recognised when the fund raising event takes place.

c) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund ("CPF"), and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions once the contributions have been paid. Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

d) Income tax

As a charity, the Company is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within Section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects. No tax charges have arisen for the Company during the reporting year.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

e) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

The cost of plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of the plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Office equipment	3
Leasehold Improvement	over the remaining lease period

On disposal of a plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to surplus or deficit.

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date. The effects of any revision are recognised in surplus or deficit when the changes arise.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

f) Financial assets

Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date - the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Classification and measurement

All financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets. The Company classifies its financial assets based on the Company's business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The Company's only financial assets are classified at amortised cost which comprise other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the EIR method.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

f) Financial assets (cont'd)

Impairment

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) for financial assets carried at amortised cost. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. 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 required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a “lifetime ECL”).

The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial assets with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Offset

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

g) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include other payables and accruals. Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is extinguished. Gains and losses are recognised in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognised and through the amortisation process.

h) Leases

The Company 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.

When the Company is the lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all contracts that are, or contain, a lease, except for short-term leases (i.e. for leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option) and leases of low-value assets (e.g. leases of tablet and personal computers, small items of office equipment and telephones). For these exempted leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

j) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Reversal of impairment losses recognised in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised for the asset no longer exist or have decreased. The reversal is recorded in surplus or deficit. However, the increased carrying amount of an asset due to a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised to the extent it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for that asset in prior years.

j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle that obligation and the amount can be estimated reliably. Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision shall be discounted to present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the obligation.

When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost in surplus or deficit.

k) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant on the statement of financial position and is amortised to surplus or deficit over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised in surplus or deficit over the period necessary to match them on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate.

3. Income

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Programme income	181	–
Sponsorship and donation income	230,171	140,985
	<u>230,352</u>	<u>140,985</u>

As an IPC, the Company enjoys a concessionary tax treatment whereby qualifying donors are granted 2.5 times tax deduction for the donations made to the Company. Included in donations received during the financial year are donations with tax-deductible receipts issued totalling \$167,112 (2021: \$126,659).

4. Other income

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Cultural Matching Fund	59,945	165,685
Other government grants income	65,974	100,535
Sundry income	75	11,176
	125,994	277,396

Other government grants income includes \$11,429 (2021: \$24,690) relating to Jobs Support Scheme (the "JSS"). Under the JSS, the Singapore Government will co-fund gross monthly wages paid to each local employee through cash subsidies with the objective of helping employers retain local employees. The JSS is a temporary scheme introduced in the Singapore Budget 2020 and had been extended up to 2021 by the Government.

5. Direct costs of musical performances and programmes

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
The major components include the following:		
Artists/crew/personnel fees	60,662	44,342
Venue and equipment rental	3,623	8,282
Marketing costs	900	54
Set, prop and insurance	–	759
Staff costs	2,400	2,400
License/Permit	–	4,092

6. Administrative expenses

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
The major components include the following:		
Salaries and allowance, including CPF	55,036	50,934
Rental expense - short term leases (Note 12)	115,326	115,326
Depreciation (Note 7)	6,434	29,243
Consultation fees	27,600	24,400

7. Plant and equipment

	Office equipment \$	Leasehold improvements \$	Total \$
2022			
Cost			
At 1 April 2021	17,354	32,299	49,653
Additions	6,746	–	6,746
	24,100	32,299	56,399
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 April 2021	8,984	32,299	41,283
Depreciation charge	6,434	–	6,434
	15,418	32,299	47,717
	8,682	–	8,682
2021			
Cost			
At 1 April 2020	4,800	21,719	26,519
Additions	12,554	10,580	23,134
	17,354	32,299	49,653
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 April 2020	4,800	7,240	12,040
Depreciation charge	4,184	25,059	29,243
	8,984	32,299	41,283
	8,370	–	8,370

8. Other receivables

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Deposits	220	790
Prepayments	786	563
Other receivables - outside parties	–	10,000
	1,006	11,353

9. Other payables and accruals

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Other payables	280	280
Accruals	4,800	5,500
	<u>5,080</u>	<u>5,780</u>

10. Deferred grants

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of financial year	135,374	113,141
Grant received	245,298	190,918
Less: Amount recognised as income during the financial year	(111,808)	(168,685)
	<u>268,864</u>	<u>135,374</u>

This represents deferred government grants related to unutilised President's Challenge and Cultural Matching Fund. The utilisation of these grants are subject to satisfaction of applicable terms and conditions of the grants. The deferred grants are represented by unutilised cash included in cash and cash equivalent.

11. Related party transactions

In addition to information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions took place during the financial year with related parties on terms agreed between the parties concerned:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Consultancy fee paid/payable to directors	36,500	25,780
Professional fees paid to firms of which directors of the Company are controlling member (included in direct costs)	3,270	2,268
Tax deductible donations received from directors	-	2,750
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,750</u>

12. Leases

The Company as a lessee

Nature of the Company's leasing activities

The Company rents an office and a studio from non-related parties under cancellable operating lease agreements. The Company can terminate the agreement by giving one month's written notice. These leases have a tenure of 2 years.

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<u>Lease expense not included in the measurement of lease liabilities</u>		
Lease expense - short-term leases	115,326	115,326

Total cash flow for leases amounted to \$115,326 (2021: \$115,326).

As at 31 March 2022, the Company is committed to \$9,611 (2021: \$9,611) for short-term leases.

13. Financial instruments

a) Categories of financial instruments

Financial instruments at their carrying amounts at the end of financial year are as follows:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Financial assets</i>		
At amortised cost	514,307	319,653
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
At amortised cost	5,080	5,780

b) Financial risk management

The Company's overall risk management is determined and carried out by the board of directors on an informal basis. The Company is exposed to the following financial risks:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from cash and cash equivalents and other receivables. For financial assets, including cash and cash equivalents, the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company does not have any significant concentration of credit risk exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying value of each class of financial assets recognised on the statement of financial position. Credit risk exposure in relation to financial assets at amortised cost as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 is insignificant, and accordingly no credit loss allowance is recognised as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021. There were no financial assets that are past due and/or impaired.

13. Financial instruments (cont'd)

b) Financial risk management (cont'd)

Liquidity and cash flow risk

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

The financial liabilities of the Company as presented on the statement of financial position are due within twelve months from reporting date and approximate the contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

c) Fair values

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements of the Company approximate their fair values.

14. Fund management

The Company's objectives when managing its fund are to safeguard and to maintain adequate working capital to continue as a going concern and to develop its principal activities over the longer term through service income, donations and sponsorships.

No changes were made to the objectives and policies during the financial years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

15. Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors dated 7 September 2022.