

*Directors' Statement and
Audited Financial Statements*

3Pumpkins Limited

(Co. Reg. No. 201918810N)

12 June 2019 (Date of incorporation) to 30 April 2020



3Pumpkins Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 201918810N)

General Information

Directors

Jailani Kuning (appointed on 12.06.2019)
Lin Shiyun (appointed on 12.06.2019)

Secretary

Thorng Tohkingkeo

Registered Office

217B Boon Lay Avenue
#14-253 Boon Lay View
Singapore 642217

Independent Auditor

Alpes Assurance LLP

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Directors' Statement

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of 3Pumpkins Limited ("the Company") for the financial period from 12 June 2019 (date of incorporation) to 30 April 2020.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 April 2020 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the period from 12 June 2019 to 30 April 2020; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, 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.

2. DIRECTORS

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

Jailani Kuning
Lin Shiyun

3. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The Company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital. None of the director holding office at the end of the financial year had an interest in the share capital of the Company that is required to be reported pursuant to the Twelfth Schedule of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50.

4. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Alpes Assurance LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept appointment as auditor.



Jailani Kuning
Director



Lin Shiyun
Director

Singapore
11 August 2021



**Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of 3Pumpkins Limited
for the financial period ended 30 April 2020
(Co. Reg. No. 201918810N)**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of 3Pumpkins Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 April 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the period from 12 June 2019 to 30 April 2020, 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, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 April 2020 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the period from 12 June 2019 to 30 April 2020.

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 other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement, 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.



**Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of 3Pumpkins Limited
for the financial period ended 30 April 2020 (continued)
(Co. Reg. No. 201918810N)**

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSSs, 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 Member of 3Pumpkins Limited
for the financial period ended 30 April 2020 (continued)**
(Co. Reg. No. 201918810N)

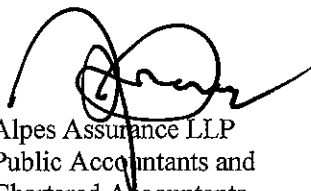
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- 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 Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.


Alpes Assurance LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
11 August 2021

3Pumpkins Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 201918810N)

Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2020

	Note	\$
Non-current assets		
Plant and equipment	3	1,015
Right-of-use assets	4	<u>26,999</u>
		<u>28,014</u>
Current assets		
Other receivables	5	12,802
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>13,807</u>
		<u>26,609</u>
Current liabilities		
Trade payables		2,180
Other payables	6	7,001
Amount due to a director	7	4,894
Lease liabilities	8	21,876
Tax payable		<u>640</u>
		<u>36,591</u>
Net current liabilities		(9,982)
Non-current liability		
Lease liabilities	8	<u>5,651</u>
		<u>5,651</u>
Net assets		<u><u>12,381</u></u>
Fund		
Unrestricted fund		<u>12,381</u>
		<u><u>12,381</u></u>

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

3Pumpkins Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 201918810N)

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the financial period from 12 June 2019 to 30 April 2020

	Note	\$
Income		
Donation income		47,253
Projects funding		45,502
Rendering of services		38,256
Sales of goods		631
Other operating income	9	<u>2,431</u>
		<u>134,073</u>
Expenditure		
Cost of revenue	10	(67,768)
Administrative expenses	11	(51,855)
Finance cost	12	<u>(1,429)</u>
		<u>(121,052)</u>
Surplus before tax		13,021
Income tax expense	13	<u>(640)</u>
Surplus for the period		12,381
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive profit for the period		<u><u>12,381</u></u>

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

3Pumpkins Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 201918810N)

Statement of Changes in Fund for the financial period from 12 June 2019 to 30 April 2020

	Unrestricted fund \$
At date of incorporation	—
Total comprehensive profit for the period	<u>12,381</u>
Balance as at 30 April 2020	<u><u>12,381</u></u>

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

3Pumpkins Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 201918810N)

Cash Flow Statement for the financial period from 12 June 2019 to 30 April 2020

	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Profit before tax	13,021
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation on plant and equipment	465
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	16,199
Interest expense	<u>1,429</u>
Operating profit before working capital changes	31,114
Increase in other receivables	(12,802)
Increase in trade and other payables	<u>9,181</u>
Cash generated from operations	27,493
Interest paid	<u>(1,429)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>26,064</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY	
Purchase of plant and equipment	<u>(1,480)</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activity	<u>(1,480)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Advance from a director	4,894
Repayment of lease liabilities	<u>(15,671)</u>
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u>(10,777)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>13,807</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements - 30 April 2020

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

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company is a public company limited by guarantee incorporated and domiciled in Singapore.

The registered office of the Company is located at 217B Boon Lay Avenue #14-253 Boon Lay View Singapore 642217.

The Company is limited by guarantee whereby each member of the Company undertakes to meet the debts and liabilities of the Company, in the events of its liquidation to an amount not exceeding \$1 per member. The Company has 1 member at the end of reporting period.

The principal activities of the Company are:

- i) To provide dramatic arts, music and other arts production-related activities.
- ii) To provide social services for children and youths such as youth outreach services and adoption services.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) *Basis of preparation*

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except where otherwise indicated in the accounting policies below. The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar (SGD or S\$) and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise stated.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company since the date of incorporation.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has not adopted the following standards and interpretations that are potentially relevant to the Company that has been issued but not yet effective:

	<i>Effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after)</i>
Amendment to FRS 116: <i>Covid-19-Related rent concessions</i>	1 June 2020
Amendments to FRS 109, FRS 39 and FRS 107: <i>Interest rate benchmark reform - Phase 2</i>	1 January 2021
Amendments to FRS 16: <i>Proceeds before intended use</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 37: <i>Onerous contracts - Cost of fulfilling a contract</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 1: <i>Classification of liabilities as current and non-current</i>	1 January 2023

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

Notes to the Financial Statements - 30 April 2020

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Significant accounting estimates and judgements

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

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 outbreak to be pandemic, with many government taking stringent steps to help contain and delay the spread of virus. Arising from this, the company experienced disruption to its business operations due to a significant increase in economic uncertainty evidenced by more volatile asset prices. The unprecedented volatilities and the uncertainties in the recovery trajectories of the world economies in the near term in turn increased the level of subjectively and judgement involved.

i) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There were no material key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

ii) Critical judgements made in applying accounting policies

There were no material judgement made by management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, 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.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Furniture and fittings	-	2	year
Office equipment	-	3	years
Renovation	-	2	years

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

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset, may be impaired. If any such an indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment loss are recognised in profit or loss, except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

(e) *Financial assets*

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the financial instrument.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

Investment in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and FVPL. The measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are:

i) Amortised cost

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) *Financial assets (continued)*

Investment in equity instruments

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

De-recognition

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

(f) *Financial liabilities*

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

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

(g) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in bank.

(h) *Trade and other payables*

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and trade payables are normally settled on 30 days' term while other payables have an average term of six months.

Notes to the Financial Statements - 30 April 2020

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) ***Provisions***

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

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

(j) ***Related parties***

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
- (i) Has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.
- (b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

(k) ***Government grants***

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

Government grant shall be recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Grants related to income may be presented as a credit in profit or loss, either separately or under a general heading such as "Other operating income". Alternatively, they are deducted in reporting the related expenses.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(1) *Leases*

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Reassessment is only required when the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

As lessee

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

i) *Right-of-use assets*

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

Premise	–	2 years
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If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) *Lease liabilities*

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

The initial measurement of lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the implicit rate in the lease, if the rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company shall use its incremental borrowing rate.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(m) *Revenue*

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

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

i) *Sales of goods*

The Company supplies art crafts. Revenue from the sales of these goods is recognised when the art craft is delivered to the customer (i.e. at a point in time). Revenue is recognised when the goods are delivered to the customer and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The amount of revenue recognised is based on the estimated transaction price, which comprises the contractual price, net of the estimated discounts and adjusted for expected returns. Based on the Company's experience with similar types of contracts, variable consideration is typically constrained and is included in the transaction only to the extent that it is a highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

ii) *Donation income*

Donation income is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment is established

iii) *Rendering of services*

Revenue from rendering of services that are of short duration is recognised when completed.

(n) *Current income tax*

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements - 30 April 2020

3. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Fixture and fittings	Office equipment	Renovation	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost:				
Additions	610	322	548	1,480
At 30 April 2020	<u>610</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>548</u>	<u>1,480</u>
Accumulated depreciation :				
Charge for the period	229	30	206	465
At 30 April 2020	<u>229</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>465</u>
Net carrying amount:				
At 30 April 2020	<u>381</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>342</u>	<u>1,015</u>

4. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Premise
	\$
Cost:	
Addition	43,198
At 30 April 2020	<u>43,198</u>
Accumulated depreciation:	
Charge for the period	16,199
At 30 April 2020	<u>16,199</u>
Net carrying amount:	
At 30 April 2020	<u>26,999</u>

The Company has entered into lease contract for office premise. The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is presented in Note 8.

Amount recognised in profit or loss:

Depreciation on right-of-use assets	16,199
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,429
	<u>17,628</u>

Total cash outflow for all the leases in 2020 was \$17,101.

5. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Advance payment to suppliers	657
Deposits	4,100
Prepayment	8,045
	<u>12,802</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - 30 April 2020

6. OTHER PAYABLES

	\$
Accrued liabilities	4,200
Sundry payable	2,801
	<u>7,001</u>

7. AMOUNT DUE TO A DIRECTOR

The amount due are non-trade related, unsecured, interest-free, repayable upon demand and are to be settled in cash.

8. LEASE LIABILITIES

Set out below are the carrying amount of lease liabilities and the movement during the year:

Additions	43,198
Payments	(15,671)
At end of year	<u>27,527</u>
<i>Classified as:</i>	
Current liabilities	21,876
Non-current liabilities	5,651
	<u>27,527</u>

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

	2019	Additions	Cash flows	Non-cash changes Interest	2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease liabilities	<u>—</u>	<u>43,198</u>	<u>(17,100)</u>	<u>1,429</u>	<u>27,527</u>

9. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Other income	106
Rental rebate	1,900
Reimbursement income	425
	<u>2,431</u>

10. COST OF REVENUE

Event expenses	50,811
Producer fees	4,000
Reimbursement cost	425
Rental of event space	10,800
Transportation	1,109
Workshop material	623
	<u>67,768</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - 30 April 2020

11. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	\$
Accounting fees	1,500
Advertising and marketing expenses	7,862
Auditor's remuneration	2,000
Bank charges	305
Clerical fees	10,850
Depreciation on plant and equipment	465
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	16,199
General expenses	959
Insurance	107
Management fees	7,000
Meals and refreshment	41
Printing and stationery	713
Processing fee	112
Subscription fee	391
Tax fee	700
Transportation	576
Utilities	2,075
	<u>51,855</u>

12. FINANCE COST

Interest expense on lease liabilities	<u>1,429</u>
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13. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(i) Major component of income tax expense

The major component of income tax expense for the period ended 30 April are:

Current year's tax expense on profit	<u>(640)</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>(640)</u>

(ii) Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

A reconciliation between the tax expense and the product of accounting loss multiplied by the applicable tax rate for the year period 30 April 2020 is as follows:

Profit before tax	<u>13,021</u>
Income tax expenses on profit before tax at 17%	(2,213)
Adjustments:	
Non-allowable items	(90)
Tax exemptions	1,490
Others	173
Total income tax expense	<u>(640)</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - 30 April 2020

14. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

In additions to those related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Company had the following transactions with its related parties, on terms agreed between the parties:

(a) *Significant related party transactions*

	\$
<u>Directors</u>	
Advance from	(4,894)
Producer fees	(3,500)
Management fees	<u>(7,000)</u>

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risk is liquidity risk. The Company's risk management policies focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to, where appropriate, minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. The Company does not have any written financial risk management policies and guidelines and there has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the financial risks associated with financial instruments held in the ordinary course of business and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

a) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from possible mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of standby credit facilities.

The Company's liquidity risk management policy is to monitor its working capital projections, taking into account the available banking and other borrowings facilities of the Company, and ensuring that the Company has adequate working capital to meet obligations and commitments due.

The table below analyses the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	Total \$	Within one year \$	Within two to five years \$
2020			
Other payables	7,001	7,001	-
Amount due to a director	4,894	4,894	-
Lease liabilities	<u>28,500</u>	<u>22,800</u>	<u>5,700</u>
	<u>40,395</u>	<u>34,695</u>	<u>5,700</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - 30 April 2020

16. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of a financial instrument 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.

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of fair values due to their short-term nature.

However, the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts recorded at end of reporting period would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled. At the end of reporting period, the Company does not have any other financial instruments carried at fair value.

17. IMPACT OF COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

The Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the measures taken to contain the spread of COVID-19 has created a high level of uncertainty to the near-term global economic prospects and caused disruptions to various businesses. A series of measures to curb the COVID-19 pandemic have been and continue to be implemented in Singapore, including requirements to limit or suspend business operations, travel restrictions and quarantine measures. The Company is taking precautionary measures to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic in accordance with guidelines provided by the Government.

As the situation relating to the spread remains dynamic, it is currently not possible to ascertain the full financial impact it may have on the financial performance of the Company for the next financial reporting period.

The Company is closely monitoring the development of the COVID-19 pandemic and its related impact on the businesses. As at the date of these financial statements, the Company is not aware of any material adverse effects on the financial statements arising from the COVID-19 pandemic.

18. FUND MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company is to ensure it maintains sufficient cash in order to support its activities. Its approach to management of funds is to balance the allocation of cash and the incurrence of debt. Available cash is deployed primary to cover operational requirements.

19. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The financial statements for 2020 cover the financial period from 12 June 2019 to 30 April 2020. These being the first set of financial statements, there are no comparative figures.

20. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 11 August 2021.