

Company Registration No. 200210647W
Charity No. 01658

Arts House Ltd.

Annual Financial Statements
31 March 2020



Arts House Ltd.

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Arts House Ltd.

Directors' statement

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Arts House Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

- (i) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020 and the financial performance, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date, 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 of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Tan Wee Yan Wilson	(Appointed on 1 June 2019)
Ang Kah Eng Kelvin	
Kwok Siew Loong Kenneth	
Lynette Pang Hsu Lyin	
Madeleine Lee Suh Shin	
Maniza Jumabhoy	
Ong Chao Choon	
Ong Han Peng	(Appointed on 1 June 2019)
Phua Hwee Choo	(Appointed on 1 June 2019)

As the Company is limited by guarantee, the Board of Directors does not consider it necessary to report on the matters to be disclosed under Schedule 12.8 and 12.9 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50.

Directors' conflict of interest policy

The Company has a conflict of interest policy. The Company requires that Members of the Board to comply with the policy and fully disclose to the Board immediately when a conflict of interest situation arises.

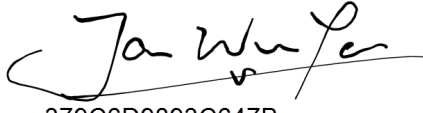
Arts House Ltd.


Directors' statement

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

DocuSigned by:

379C6D9893C647B...
Tan Wee Yan Wilson
Director

DocuSigned by:

A164EFEDE17A413...
Ong Chao Choon
Director

Singapore
19 November 2020

Arts House Ltd.

**Independent auditor's report
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

Independent auditor's report to the members of Arts House Ltd.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Arts House Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in accumulated funds and cash flow statement of the Company 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, Chapter 50 (the Act), the Singapore Charities Act, Chapter 37 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 2020 and of the financial performance, changes in accumulated funds 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 other information. The other information comprises the directors' statement set out on pages 1 to 2 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.

Arts House Ltd.

**Independent auditor's report
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

Independent auditor's report to the members of Arts House Ltd.

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

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

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.
- 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.

Arts House Ltd.

**Independent auditor's report
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

Independent auditor's report to the members of Arts House Ltd.

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

- 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.

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

- (a) The use of donation moneys was not 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 (Fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.



Ernst & Young LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore
19 November 2020

Arts House Ltd.**Balance sheet
As at 31 March 2020**

	Note	FY19/20 \$	FY18/19 Restated \$	1 April 2018 Restated \$
Non-current assets				
Fixed assets	4	258,973	462,115	547,275
Right-of-use assets	10	76,344	–	–
		335,317	462,115	547,275
Current assets				
Trade and other receivables	5	1,288,278	1,206,459	687,122
Unbilled receivables		73,473	157,786	202,565
Prepaid operating expenses		111,418	51,084	207,538
Cash and bank balances	6	15,938,339	14,806,023	13,751,155
		17,411,508	16,221,352	14,848,380
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	7	6,302,783	5,381,574	6,146,405
Contract liabilities	8	863,277	1,301,039	950,598
Deferred capital grant	9	9,800	68,003	68,942
Lease liabilities	10	17,148	–	–
Grants and donations received in advance	11	803,889	160,265	–
		7,996,897	6,910,881	7,165,945
Net current assets		9,414,611	9,310,471	7,682,435
Non-current liability				
Deferred capital grant	9	19,600	29,400	98,343
Lease liabilities	10	59,698	–	–
		79,298	29,400	98,343
Net assets		9,670,630	9,743,186	8,131,367
Equity				
General funds	21	9,670,630	9,743,186	8,131,367
Accumulated surplus		9,670,630	9,743,186	8,131,367

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Arts House Ltd.**Statement of comprehensive income
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

	Note	FY19/20 \$	FY18/19 \$
Income			
Venue hire	12	5,165,803	5,725,937
Management fee income	12	–	26,667
Programming events income	12	622,012	1,047,820
Carpark	12	147,460	141,951
Service charge	12	712,987	892,057
Landlord spaces service charge	12	952,657	895,500
Rental income		1,275,038	1,565,630
Cultural matching fund		174,411	–
Sponsorships, contributions and donations			
- tax deductible receipts		86,313	51,600
- non-tax deductible receipts		161,406	509,935
Write back of impairment loss on trade receivables	5	93,686	18,078
Other income	13	438,303	398,915
Total income		9,830,076	11,274,090
Expenditure			
Art programming expenses		(5,166,819)	(4,786,407)
Marketing and publicity expenses		(1,206,756)	(1,096,328)
Building rental		(4,296,221)	(4,335,071)
Property maintenance and utilities		(6,308,231)	(6,378,331)
Depreciation of fixed assets and right-of-use assets		(255,845)	(259,138)
Venue hire and tenancy cost		(1,000,192)	(1,151,249)
Impairment loss on trade receivables	5	(24,062)	(185,637)
Staff and related expenses	14	(9,795,649)	(9,640,975)
Other operating expenditure	15	(1,763,937)	(1,644,211)
Total expenditure		(29,817,712)	(29,477,347)
Deficit before grants		(19,987,636)	(18,203,257)
Grants	16	19,847,077	19,746,134
Amortisation of deferred capital grant	9	68,003	68,942
(Deficit)/surplus after grants		(72,556)	1,611,819
Income tax expenses	17	–	–
Net (deficit)/surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year		(72,556)	1,611,819

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Arts House Ltd.**Statement of changes in accumulated fund
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

	General funds \$
Opening balance at 1 April 2018 (as previously reported)	8,561,553
Prior period adjustment (Note 23)	(430,186)
Opening balance at 1 April 2018 (as restated)	<u>8,131,367</u>
Net surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	<u>1,611,819</u>
Closing balance at 31 March 2019 (as restated)	<u><u>9,743,186</u></u>
Opening balance at 1 April 2019 (as restated)	9,743,186
Net deficit for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	<u>(72,556)</u>
Closing balance at 31 March 2020	<u><u>9,670,630</u></u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Arts House Ltd.**Cash flow statement
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

	Note	FY19/20 \$	FY18/19 Restated \$
Operating activities			
Deficit before grants		(19,987,636)	(18,203,257)
Adjustments:			
Depreciation of fixed assets and right-of-use assets		255,845	259,138
Impairment loss on trade receivables	15	24,062	185,637
Write back of impairment loss on trade receivables	15	(93,686)	(18,078)
Fixed assets written off		–	2,050
Deferred capital grant written off		–	(940)
Interest income	13	(243,968)	(121,213)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		(20,045,383)	(17,896,663)
Increase in trade and other receivables		(66,077)	(637,086)
Decrease in unbilled receivables		84,313	44,779
(Increase)/decrease in prepaid operating expenses		(60,334)	156,454
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		921,209	(764,831)
(Decrease)/increase in contract liabilities		(437,762)	350,441
Cash flows used in operations, representing net cash flows used in operating activities		(19,604,034)	(18,746,906)
Investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets		(40,958)	(176,028)
Increase in investment in long-term deposits (maturity more than 3 months from financial year end)		(998,094)	(2,995,676)
Interest income received		298,959	71,403
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(740,093)	(3,100,301)
Financing activities			
Government grants received (Note (i))		20,490,701	19,906,399
Interest expense on lease liabilities	11	(1,109)	–
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	11	(11,243)	–
Net cash flows from investing activities		20,478,349	19,906,399
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		134,222	(1,940,808)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		8,794,002	10,734,810
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	6	8,928,224	8,794,002

Note (i): Include market rental subvention grants received for market rental of buildings under management by the Company amounting to \$4,296,221 (FY18/19: \$4,335,071).

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Arts House Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

1. Corporate information

Arts House Ltd. (the “Company”) is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore, limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital.

The Company has been registered as a Charity, Registration No. 01658 under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 of Singapore with effect from 24 February 2003. The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at 28 Aliwal Street #03-07 Singapore 199918.

The principal activities of the Company are:

- To manage physical facilities for the arts, to lease as well as provide venues for hire to artists, arts companies, government and corporations and to facilitate events for the same through technical support;
- To produce and present highly accessible quality events with strong artistic value within a calendar of events; and
- To organise and market the arts, and festivals in the promotion of the arts, including the Singapore International Festival of Arts, and to manage and develop lively arts precincts, venues, facilities and other arts platforms that support and benefit arts practitioners, organisations and the surrounding communities.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 *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 the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars (“SGD” or “\$”).

2.2 *Adoption of new and amended standards*

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Except for the adoption of FRS 116 *Leases* described below, the adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

FRS 116 *Leases*

FRS 116 supersedes FRS 17 *Leases*, IFRS 104 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, INT FRS 15 *Operating Leases-Incentives* and INT FRS 27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards (cont'd)**FRS 116 Leases (cont'd)

The Company adopted FRS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption, with the date of initial application of 1 January 2019. Under this method, the lease liability is measured based on the remaining lease payments discounted using the incremental borrowing rate as of the date of initial application. The Company applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying FRS 17 and INT FRS 104 at the date of initial application.

The Company has lease contracts for its buildings and office equipment. Before the adoption of FRS 116, the Company classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as an operating lease. The accounting policy prior to 1 April 2019 is disclosed in Note 2.6.

Upon adoption of FRS 116, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and low-value assets leases. The accounting policy beginning on and after 1 January 2019 is disclosed in Note 2.6. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Company.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Company did not have any leases previously classified as finance leases. For those leases previously classified as operating leases, the Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Right-of-use assets were measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted for previously recognised prepaid and accrued lease payments.

The Company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease

Upon adoption of FRS 116, there is no material impact to the Company's result or financial position as at 1 April 2019. The Company has applied short-term lease exemption on the office equipment lease which expired during the year. Additionally, the Company does not have the right to direct the use the lease buildings for a period of time. In this instance, the contracts do not contain a lease and continues to be recognised as operating expense in statement of comprehensive income.

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective**

The Company has not adopted the following standards that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 8 Definition of Material	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS 103 Definition of a Business	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS 109, FRS 39 and FRS 107 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform	1 January 2020
FRS 117 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021
Amendments to FRS 110 & FRS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined

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

2.4 Foreign currency

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in the profit or loss.

2.5 Fixed assets

All items of fixed assets are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, fixed assets is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Furniture and fittings	- 5 - 10 years
Office equipment	- 5 years
Electrical fittings, sound and light equipment	- 5 years
Computers	- 3 years

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**2.5 Fixed assets (cont'd)**

The carrying values of fixed assets 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 each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of fixed asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.6 Leases

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 April 2019:

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.

(a) 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 is 5 years.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.7.

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**2.6 Leases (cont'd)****(a) As lessee (cont'd)****(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 receivables, 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. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

(b) As lessor

The Company leases buildings under operating leases to non-related parties.

Leases where the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases (net of any incentives given to the lessees) is recognised in statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. The accounting policy for rental income is set out in Note 2.14. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Arts House Ltd.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.6 Leases (cont'd)

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 April 2019:

(a) *As lessee*

The Company leases buildings from related parties (state-controlled entities) and equipment from third parties.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of incentives are provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(b) *As lessor*

The accounting policy applicable to the Company as a lessor in the comparative period was the same as under FRS 116.

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when an 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 losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**2.8 Financial instruments****(a) Financial assets**Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, the 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 costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the 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

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's 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:

(i) Amortised cost

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

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

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

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**2.8 Financial instruments (cont'd)****(a) Financial assets (cont'd)****(iii) Fair value through profit or loss**

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

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 is recognised in profit or loss.

(b) 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. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**2.9 Impairment of financial assets**

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit and loss. 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 expected cash flow will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancement that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of a default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and unbilled receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on a lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and demand deposits that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.11 Provisions**General**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has 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 the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the 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 a finance cost.

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**2.12 Grants**

Grants received are from the government and its related agencies.

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 balance sheet and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

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. Operating grants are recognised in profit or loss when received or when recognition criteria are fulfilled.

Grants received from the National Arts Council for capital expenditure are taken to the deferred capital grants account upon the utilisation of the grants for purchase of fixed assets, which are capitalised, or to income or expenditure for purchase of fixed assets which are written off in the year of purchase.

Deferred capital grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the depreciation, amortisation, write-off and/or impairment loss of the fixed assets purchased with the related grants. Upon the amortisation or disposal of fixed assets, the balance of the related deferred capital grants is recognised as income to match the carrying amount of the fixed assets disposed of.

2.13 Employee benefits**(a) Defined contribution plans**

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund (“CPF”) scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

(b) Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised as a liability when they are accrued to employees. The estimated liability for leave is recognised for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**2.14 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 or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

(a) Rental income and service charge

Rental income and service charge arising from sub-letting of lease buildings is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms on ongoing leases.

(b) Landlord spaces service charge

Landlord spaces service charge is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period where spaces are occupied by the landlords.

(c) Venue hire

Venue hire is recognised over time, over the period of hire.

(d) Programming events income

Programming events income are recognised at a point in time, after the show/event has been completed.

(e) Cash sponsorships, contributions and donations

Cash sponsorships, contributions and donations are recognised on a receipt basis, except for those made for specified purposes, which are recognised to match the specified expenditure when incurred.

(f) Management fee income

Management fee income is recognised over time, over the period which the services are rendered.

(g) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(h) Carpark income

Carpark income is recognised at a point in time, when the carpark facilities is utilised.

Arts House Ltd.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.15 Taxes

The Company has been registered as a charity under the Charities Act. According to Section 13(1)(zm) of the Singapore Income Tax Act, the income of the Company will be exempted from tax.

2.16 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

- (a) A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or
- (b) A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
 - (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the balance sheet of the Company, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and which the fair values can be reliably determined.

3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods. Management is of the opinion that there is no significant judgement 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.

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020****4. Fixed assets**

	Furniture and fittings \$	Office equipment \$	Electrical fittings, sound and light equipment \$	Computers \$	Total \$
Cost					
At 1 April 2018	484,924	59,420	478,756	307,415	1,330,515
Additions	41,926	–	25,466	108,636	176,028
Write off	(72,041)	(10,310)	(13,754)	(36,165)	(132,270)
At 31 March 2019 and at 1 April 2019	454,809	49,110	490,468	379,886	1,374,273
Additions	10,283	–	4,188	26,487	40,958
Write off	–	–	–	(20,079)	(20,079)
At 31 March 2020	465,092	49,110	494,656	386,294	1,395,152
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2018	241,517	41,613	267,711	232,399	783,240
Charge for the financial year	81,141	8,278	91,548	78,171	259,138
Write off	(70,930)	(10,310)	(12,815)	(36,165)	(130,220)
At 31 March 2019 and at 1 April 2019	251,728	39,581	346,444	274,405	912,158
Charge for the financial year	76,311	6,696	90,768	70,325	244,100
Write off	–	–	–	(20,079)	(20,079)
At 31 March 2020	328,039	46,277	437,212	324,651	1,136,179
Net carrying amount					
At 31 March 2019	203,081	9,529	144,024	105,481	462,115
At 31 March 2020	137,053	2,833	57,444	61,643	258,973

The net write-off during the year amounting to \$nil (FY18/19: \$2,050) includes an amount of \$nil (FY18/19: \$940) which was funded by Deferred Capital Grant.

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020****5. Trade and other receivables**

	FY19/20	FY18/19
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	524,375	1,175,662
Less: Impairment loss	(24,062)	(219,807)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deposits	500,313	955,855
Other receivables	144,434	152,498
	643,531	98,106
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total trade and other receivables	1,288,278	1,206,459
Less: Government grants receivable	(616,244)	–
Add: Unbilled receivables	73,473	157,786
Add: Cash and bank balances (Note 6)	15,938,339	14,806,023
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	16,683,846	16,170,268
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 14 to 30 days' terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Other receivables included an amount of \$616,244 (FY18/19: \$nil) government grants receivable in relation to Job Support Scheme (JSS) (Note 11).

Unbilled receivables arising from venue hire income earned but has yet to be billed to customers. These are unconditional right to consideration for service completed but not yet billed at reporting date. It is transferred to trade receivables when invoices have been issued.

Expected credit losses

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

Movement in allowance accounts:

	FY19/20	FY18/19
	\$	\$
At 1 April	219,807	52,248
Charge for the financial year (Note 15)	24,062	185,637
Write back during the financial year (Note 15)	(93,686)	(18,078)
Write off	(126,121)	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March	24,062	219,807
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020****6. Cash and bank balances**

	FY19/20	FY18/19
	\$	\$
Cash at banks and on hand	1,934,154	2,284,501
Short-term deposits	6,994,070	6,509,501
Total cash and cash equivalents	8,928,224	8,794,002
Long-term deposits	7,010,115	6,012,021
Total cash and bank balances	15,938,339	14,806,023

Short-term deposits are placed for varying periods of between 1 month and 3 months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. The weighted average effective interest rate of short-term deposits is 0.88% to 1.52% (FY18/19: 1.09% to 1.68%) per annum.

Long-term deposits are placed for varying periods of between 4 months and 12 months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective long-term deposit rates. The weighted average effective interest rate of long-term deposits is 1.30% to 1.40% (FY18/19: 0.80% to 1.78%) per annum.

7. Trade and other payables

	FY19/20	FY18/19
	\$	Restated \$
Trade payables	1,101,550	1,252,940
Accrued operating expenses	3,377,018	2,292,097
Amount due to Cultural matching fund	951,830	876,638
Other payables	25,799	31,376
GST payables	84,341	99,898
Rental deposits	578,696	628,866
Security deposits	183,549	199,759
Total trade and other payables	6,302,783	5,381,574
Less: GST payables	(84,341)	(99,898)
Add: Lease liabilities		
- Current	17,148	-
- Non-current	59,698	-
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	6,295,288	5,281,676

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 days' term. Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of 30 days.

Included in accrued operating expenses a provision for penalty from IRAS amounting to \$240,206, pending the outcome of IRAS review of tax-deductible receipts. This amount will be adjusted accordingly when the review by IRAS is completed and penalty is known.

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020****7. Trade and other payables (cont'd)**

Trade payables denominated in foreign currencies as at 31 March are as follows:

	FY19/20	FY18/19
	\$	\$
United States dollars	–	1,901
Euro	1,220	2,781
Australian dollars	8,342	–
	<u>8,342</u>	<u>–</u>

8. Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities primarily relate to the Company's obligation to transfer services to customers for which the Company has received advances from customer for venue hire services that have yet to be provided.

Set out below is the amount or revenue recognised from:

	FY19/20	FY18/19
	\$	\$
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	1,272,028	939,109
	<u>1,272,028</u>	<u>939,109</u>

9. Deferred capital grant

	FY19/20	FY18/19
	\$	\$
Cost:		
At 1 April	690,597	695,295
Write off	–	(4,698)
At 31 March	<u>690,597</u>	<u>690,597</u>
Accumulated amortisation:		
At 1 April	593,194	528,010
Amortisation	68,003	68,942
Write off	–	(3,758)
At 31 March	<u>661,197</u>	<u>593,194</u>
Net carrying amount:		
Current	9,800	68,003
Non-current	19,600	29,400
	<u>29,400</u>	<u>97,403</u>

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020****9. Deferred capital grant (cont'd)**

Deferred capital grant relates to grant received from the National Arts Council for the renovation works and replacement of theatre, lighting, audio, visual and communication systems at The Arts House building. The grants are deferred and amortised using straight line method over the useful lives of renovation and equipment which are 5 to 10 years.

10. Right-of-use assets/lease liabilities***Company as a lessee***

The Company has lease contracts for its photocopiers, which has a lease term of 5 years. The lease contract does not include an extension option, termination option and variable payments.

The Company also had lease of photocopiers with lease terms of less than 12 months. The Company applies the "short-term lease" recognition exemption for these leases.

(a) *Right-of-use assets*

The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets and the movements during the year are as follows:

	Office equipment \$
At 1 April 2019	–
Additions	88,089
Charge for the financial year	(11,745)
At 31 March 2020	<u>76,344</u>

(b) *Lease liabilities*

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are disclosed as follows:

	2019 \$
At 1 April 2019	–
Additions	88,089
Accretion of interest	1,109
Payments	(12,352)
At 31 March 2020	<u>76,846</u>
Current	17,148
Non-current	<u>59,698</u>

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020****10. Right-of-use assets/lease liabilities (cont'd)**(c) *Amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income*

	FY19/20
	\$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	11,745
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,109
Lease expense not included in lease liabilities:	
- Expenses relating to short-term leases (included in other operating expenditure)	9,238
	<hr/>
Total amount recognised in statement of comprehensive income	<u>22,092</u>

The Company had total cash outflow for leases of \$21,590 in FY19/20.

Company as a lessor

The Company have entered into commercial leases to sublet its leased buildings. These non-cancellable leases have remaining non-cancellable lease terms of between 1 month and 3 years.

Minimum lease receipts recognised as an income in profit or loss for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to \$2,940,682 (FY18/19: \$3,353,187).

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 March are as follows:

	FY19/20	FY18/19
	\$	\$
Within one year	1,103,233	974,793
More than one year	1,078,936	614,437
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>2,182,169</u>	<u>1,589,230</u>

11. Grants and donations received in advance

Grants and donations received in advance relate to grants received from Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth (MCCY) under the "Cultural Matching Fund" (CMF), programming grant, IT digitalisation grant from the National Arts Council, job support scheme and donations meant for specific programmes. As the expenditure has not been fully incurred as of the end of the reporting period, the grants and donations are not utilised and therefore are recognised as grants and donations received in advance.

Grants received in advance also includes the Job Support Scheme (JSS) which provide wage support to employers to help the Company to retain their local employees during the period of economic uncertainty. Under this scheme, the Company will receive 25% cash grant on the gross monthly wages of each local employee for 9 months computed based on October 2019 to July 2020 (exclude January 2020) monthly wages, subject to a monthly wage cap of \$4,600 per employee. The cash grant was subsequently revised to 25%, 50% and 75% for certain months depending on the industry the Company operates in.

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020****11. Grants and donations received in advance (cont'd)**

The grant is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the salary costs during the period of economic uncertainty for which the grant is intended to compensate. The economic uncertainty is determined by the Company to commenced from the Circuit Breaker month, April 2020 till December 2020. As at 31 March 2020, the total amount of \$616,244 was recognised as grants received in advance and grants receivable.

12. Income

	FY19/20	FY18/19
	\$	\$
Venue hire	5,165,803	5,725,937
Management fee income	–	26,667
Programming events income	622,012	1,047,820
Carpark	147,460	141,951
Service charge	712,987	892,057
Landlord spaces service charge	952,657	895,500
	<u>7,600,919</u>	<u>8,729,932</u>
Timing of transfer of goods or services		
At a point in time	769,472	1,189,771
Over time	6,831,447	7,540,161
	<u>7,600,919</u>	<u>8,729,932</u>

13. Other income

	FY19/20	FY18/19
	\$	\$
Employment Credit Scheme from Government	121,558	137,829
Interest income	243,968	121,213
License fee income	36,000	86,400
Others	36,777	53,473
	<u>438,303</u>	<u>398,915</u>

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020****14. Staff and related expenses**

	FY19/20	FY18/19
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits:		
- Staff	7,895,953	7,904,419
- Key management personnel	586,427	626,689
Central Provident Fund contributions:		
- Staff	1,278,601	1,069,328
- Key management personnel	34,668	40,539
Total staff and related expenses	<u>9,795,649</u>	<u>9,640,975</u>

15. Other operating expenditure

The following charges are included in other operating expenditure:

	FY19/20	FY18/19
	\$	\$
GST expense	582,885	598,927
Fixed assets written off	-	1,110
Minor assets expensed off	66,087	153,750
Professional fees	298,255	249,649
Recruitment fees	98,328	116,107

16. Grants

	FY19/20	FY18/19
	\$	\$
Operating grants from NAC	15,100,000	15,148,304
Programming grants from NAC	239,000	262,759
IT digitalisation grants from NAC	211,856	-
Market rental subvention	4,296,221	4,335,071
	<u>19,847,077</u>	<u>19,746,134</u>

Grants received are mainly from National Arts Council and are on voluntary basis. Contributions received are to be utilised for the operating needs of the Company. The grants received were subjected to terms and conditions. Management is not aware of any non-fulfilment of terms and conditions that will affect the amounts as disclosed.

Market rental subvention represents government grants for market rental of buildings under management by the Company.

17. Income tax

No provision has been made for tax as the Company is exempted from tax in accordance with Section 13(1)(zm) of the Singapore Income Tax Act.

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020****18. Commitments*****Operating lease commitments****Company as lessee*

The Company had operating lease agreements for rental of buildings and equipment. Minimum lease payments recognised as an expense in profit or loss for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 amounted to \$4,355,639. Future minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 March was as follows:

	FY18/19
	\$
Not later than one year	1,091,760
More than one year but not later than 5 years	26,754
	<hr/>
	1,118,514
	<hr/>

The Company receives market rental subvention grant from NAC for the full amount of rental expenses on same lease period.

As disclosed in Note 2.2, the Company has adopted FRS 116 on 1 April 2019. Lease payments within the scope of FRS 116 have been recognised as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, except for short-term and low-value leases.

19. Related party transactions

In addition to related party transactions disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the Company and related parties took place during the year at terms agreed between the parties.

(a) Services rendered and grants received

	FY19/20	FY18/19
	\$	\$
<u>Income and Grants:</u>		
Programming grant to The Arts House	239,000	259,759
Programming grant to Aliwal Arts Centre	–	3,000
Government grant on market rental subvention	4,296,221	4,335,071
IT digitalisation grant	211,856	–
Operating grant	15,100,000	15,148,304
Service charge	653,787	622,649
Venue hire	89,800	182,747
Other income	13,374	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>Expenses:</u>		
Rental of building	4,296,221	4,335,071
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020****19. Related party transactions (cont'd)****(b) Compensation of key management personnel**

	FY19/20	FY18/19
	\$	\$
Amounts paid to director and other key management personnel of the Company:		
- Short-term employee benefits	586,427	626,689
- Central Provident Fund contributions	34,668	40,539
	<u>621,095</u>	<u>667,228</u>

(c) Other transactions with key management personnel

	FY19/20	FY18/19
	\$	\$
Donations received from directors	14,000	–
Venue hire income earned from a director	3,585	–
	<u>17,585</u>	<u>–</u>

20. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company does not use derivatives and other instruments in its risk management activities. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The board provides guidelines for overall risk management, as well as policies for managing each of the risks as summarised below.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

(a) 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 its trade receivables and unbilled receivables. For other financial assets (including cash at banks), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of an asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

Arts House Ltd.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

20. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when the external or internal information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company.

To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. The Company considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating; and
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's ability to meet its obligations.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 90 days past due in making contractual payout. The Company determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when there is significant difficulty of the debtor. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

The following are credit risk management practices and quantitative and qualitative information about amounts arising from expected credit losses for each class of financial assets.

The Company provides for lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables and unbilled receivables using a provision matrix. The provision rates are determined based on the Company's historical observed default rates analysed in accordance to 90 days' past due. The expected credit losses also incorporate forward looking information such as forecast of economic conditions which show the probability of defaults in the relevant industry.

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020****20. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)****(a) Credit risk (cont'd)**

Summarised below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Company's trade receivables using provision matrix:

	Unbilled receivables	Current	Less than 30 days past due	More than 30 days past due	More than 60 days past due	More than 90 days past due	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
31 March FY19/20							
Gross carrying amount	73,473	229,547	138,274	110,154	19,260	27,140	597,848
Loss allowance provision	-	-	-	-	-	(24,062)	(24,062)
<hr/>							
31 March FY18/19							
Gross carrying amount	157,786	445,172	285,821	104,200	179,816	160,653	1,333,448
Loss allowance provision	-	(2,014)	(34,211)	(30,354)	(23,604)	(129,624)	(219,807)
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Exposure to credit risk

As at the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised on the balance sheet.

Credit risk concentration profile

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

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

Surplus funds are placed with reputable banks with staggered maturities.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summaries the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at the end of reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020****20. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)****(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)**

	1 year or less \$	More than one year \$	Total \$
2020			
Financial assets:			
Trade and other receivables (excluding government grant receivable)	672,034	–	672,034
Unbilled receivables	73,473	–	73,473
Cash and bank balances	15,938,339	–	15,938,339
Total undiscounted financial assets	16,683,846	–	16,683,846
Financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables (excluding GST payable)	6,218,442	–	6,218,442
Lease liabilities	18,528	61,760	80,288
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	6,236,970	61,760	6,298,730
Total net undiscounted financial assets	10,446,876	(61,760)	10,385,116
	1 year or less \$	More than one year \$	Total \$
2019			
Financial assets:			
Trade and other receivables	1,206,459	–	1,206,459
Unbilled receivables	157,786	–	157,786
Cash and bank balances	14,806,023	–	14,806,023
Total undiscounted financial assets	16,170,268	–	16,170,268
Financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables (excluding GST payable)	5,281,676	–	5,281,676
Total net undiscounted financial assets	10,888,592	–	10,888,592

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020****21. General funds**

	FY19/20	FY18/19 Restated
	\$	\$
Unrestricted funds (Reserves):		
- General fund	9,670,630	9,743,186
Total funds	<u>9,670,630</u>	<u>9,743,186</u>
Ratio of reserves to annual operating expenditure	<u>1 : 3.08</u>	<u>1 : 3.03</u>

The reserves that the Company have set aside provide financial stability and the means for the development of its principal activities.

The board of directors regularly reviews the amount of reserves that are required to ensure that they are adequate to fulfil the Company's continuing obligations.

22. Event after the reporting period

The emergence of COVID-19 has introduced uncertainties to the Company's operating environment and has impacted the Company's operations and its financial position subsequent to the financial year ended 31 March 2020. On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 outbreak to be a global pandemic. The rapid spread of the virus has led to various government-led responses to contain the outbreak such border controls and shutdown of cities, causing major disruptions to worldwide supply chains and dampened economic sentiment.

The Circuit Breaker ("CB") measures in Singapore came into force on 7 April 2020 and businesses which are deemed non-essential must cease operations. The Singapore government has put in place schemes and made certain policy changes to help companies deal with financial difficulties caused on the imposition of CB.

The full extent of the financial impact is difficult to ascertain as the COVID-19 situation continues to evolve. The Company is closely monitoring and assessing the overall impact on the Company's business and financial performance for 2020 and will take the necessary remedial measures where possible.

Arts House Ltd.**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020****23. Restatement of comparative figures**

In prior years, the Company inadvertently recognised some cultural matching fund (“CMF”) income of which CMF criteria were not met. Accordingly, the Company has reversed these income retrospectively as follows:

	Previously reported 31 March 2019	Prior year adjustments	As restated 31 March 2019	Previously reported 1 April 2018	Prior year adjustments	As restated 1 April 2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance sheet						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables (amount due to cultural matching fund)	4,504,936	876,638	5,381,574	5,624,905	521,500	6,146,405
Grants and donations received in advance	606,717	(446,452)	160,265	91,314	(91,314)	–
Equity						
General funds	10,173,372	(430,186)	9,743,186	8,561,553	(430,186)	8,131,367

As at financial reporting date, the above-mentioned issue is still under review by IRAS and CMF. Accordingly, the Company has recorded grants clawback payable to CMF amounting to \$951,830, which includes \$430,186 recognised as income prior to 1 April 2018. Contingent on the CMF trustee's decision, should there be a waiver of any clawback from CMF, the Company may stand to recognise as income, the amount waived.

24. Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 19 November 2020.