

**INTERCULTURAL THEATRE INSTITUTE LTD**  
(Incorporated in Singapore)  
(UEN No.: 200818680E)

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**31 MARCH 2016**

**J WONG & ASSOCIATES PAC**  
Chartered Accountants of Singapore  
20 Maxwell Road, #07-12/13/14 Maxwell House, Singapore 069113

INTERCULTURAL THEATRE INSTITUTE LTD  
(Incorporated in Singapore)  
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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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**Directors' Statement**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

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The Directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Intercultural Theatre Institute Ltd (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2016.

**1 OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS**

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) 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 2016 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

**2 DIRECTORS**

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

Mahizhnan Arunachalam  
Kwok Kian Woon Anthony  
Chew Kheng Chuan  
David Chiem Phu An  
Tan Tarn How  
Abel Thomas Van Staveren

**3 ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES**

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

**4 DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES**

According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act"), the directors of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations .

**5 OTHER MATTERS**

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

INTERCULTURAL THEATRE INSTITUTE LTD  
(Incorporated in Singapore)  
UEN No.: 200818680E

**Directors' Statement**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

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**6 AUDITOR**

Messrs. J Wong & Associates PAC. have expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the Board



.....  
**Mahizhnan Arunachalam**  
Director



.....  
**Kwok Kian Woon**  
Director

Singapore, **28 JUL 2016**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF**

**INTERCULTURAL THEATRE INSTITUTE LTD**

(Incorporated in Singapore)

UEN No.: 200818680E

**REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Intercultural Theatre Institute Ltd (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

*MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY 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 Singapore Companies Act (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorized and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

*AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

# J WONG & ASSOCIATES PAC

*Chartered Accountants of Singapore*

ACRA No. 201000555N | GST No. 201000555N

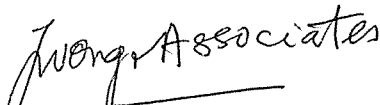
## REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD)

### *OPINION*

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2016, and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

## 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.



J Wong & Associates PAC  
Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants

Singapore, 28 JUL 2016

**Statement of Financial Position**  
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 S\$	July 2014- Mar-15 S\$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	82,693	85,488
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	5	757,993	433,036
Cash and cash equivalents	6	205,396	142,796
		963,389	575,832
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,046,082</b>	<b>661,320</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Scholarship fund		45,136	45,136
Retained earnings		502,552	17,992
		547,688	63,128
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	7	498,394	598,192
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>1,046,082</b>	<b>661,320</b>

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

**Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

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	Note	2016 S\$	July 2014- Mar-15 S\$
Revenue		630,126	457,876
Other income	8	1,514,619	1,131,818
Cost of service		(618,545)	(581,819)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	(32,542)	(22,306)
Employee benefits expenses	9	(808,142)	(511,389)
Other expenses		<u>(200,956)</u>	<u>(49,692)</u>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) before tax</b>	10	484,560	424,488
Income tax expense	11	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>		484,560	424,488
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u><u>484,560</u></u>	<u><u>424,488</u></u>

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



INTERCULTURAL THEATRE INSTITUTE LTD  
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**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

	<b>Scholarship Funds</b>	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>S\$</b>	<b>S\$</b>	<b>S\$</b>
Balance at 01 July 2014	45,136	(406,496)	(361,360)
Scholarship fund	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	424,488	424,488
Balance at 31 March 2015	45,136	17,992	63,128
Scholarship fund	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	484,560	484,560
<b>Balance at 31 March 2016</b>	<b>45,136</b>	<b>502,552</b>	<b>547,688</b>

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

**Statement of Cash Flow**  
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 S\$	July 2014- Mar-15 S\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Surplus/ (Deficit) before tax		484,560	424,488
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	32,542	22,306
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		517,102	446,794
Decrease/(Increase)in trade and other receivables		(324,957)	52,010
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade and other payables		(99,798)	(250,482)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		92,347	248,322
<i>Net cash flows used in operating activities</i>		92,347	248,322
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(29,747)	(69,949)
<i>Net cash flows used in investing activities</i>		(29,747)	(69,949)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from scholarship fund		-	-
<i>Net cash flows generated from financing activities</i>		-	-
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		62,600	178,373
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>		142,796	(35,577)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	6	205,396	142,796

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

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

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**1 CORPORATE INFORMATION**

Intercultural Theatre Institute Ltd, formerly known as Theatre Training & Research Space (Singapore) Ltd, was incorporated in the Republic of Singapore on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2008 under the Companies Act, Chapter 50 as a company limited by guarantee. Under article 6 of its Memorandum of Association, each member of the Company guarantees to contribute a sum not exceeding \$1 to the assets to the Company in the event of the same being wound up.

The principal activities for which the Company is incorporated are to promote education and training in theatre, performance and performing arts; to provide research in theatre, theatre training, performance, training, performing arts and performing arts training; to present, promote, exhibit, direct, manage, produce, compose, choreograph and design public performances of theatrical works, dramas, plays, musicals and other allied fine arts productions.

On November 2, 2009, the Company, entered into a Venture Sale and Purchase Agreement with The Theatre Practice Ltd (TTPL), formerly known as Practice Performing Arts Centre Ltd where the Company has agreed to purchase the "Venture", a non-profit arts education venture comprising of the theatre training programme known as Professional Diploma in Intercultural Theatre (Acting), formerly known as Theatre Training and Research Programme (TTRP), comprising the Assets and to assume the Encumbrances as a going concern on the terms set out in the agreement.

On January 1, 2010, the Company was approved as an Institution of Public Character for a period of one year. On January 1, 2011, the Company was further approved as an Institution of Public Character for a period of three years. On January 1, 2014, the Company was further approved as an Institution of Public Character for a period of three years.

The registered office of the Company is located at No.11 Upper Wilkie Road, Singapore 228120.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**2.1 Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up 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 (\$), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Singapore Dollars has been rounded to the nearest one dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

**2.2 Adoption of new and revised standards**

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

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**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective**

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not plan to early adopt these standards.

The following standards that have been issued but not yet effective are as follows:

<b>Description</b>	<b>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</b>
Amendments to FRS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	1-Jan-16
Amendments to FRS 16 & FRS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	1-Jan-16
Improvements to FRSs (November 2014)	
Amendments to FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1-Jan-16
Amendments to FRS 19 Employee Benefits	1-Jan-16
FRS 109 Financial Instruments	1-Jan-18

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 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 property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Computer	3 years
Renovation	5 years
Air Conditioner	5 years
Furniture and Fittings	10 years
Office Equipment	10 years
Production Lighting and Stage Equipment	10 years

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 useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

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**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES( CONTD)**

**2.4 Property, plant and equipment ( Contd)**

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 de- recognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

**2.5 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.

**2.6 Financial instruments**

**a) Financial assets**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets 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 assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

**Subsequent measurement**

*Loans and receivables*

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

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**2.6 Financial instruments (CONTD)**

**a) Financial assets(CONTD)**

Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand.

**De-recognition**

A financial asset is derecognised when 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 has 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.

Such financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables, and bank borrowings.

**De-recognition**

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, 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.

**2.7 Impairment of Financial Assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

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**2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**2.7 Impairment of Financial Assets (Cont'd)**

*Financial assets carried at amortised cost*

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial asset is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account, the amounts charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying amount of the financial asset.

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred, the Company considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

**2.8 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdrafts that form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

**2.9 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. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant on the statement of financial position and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual installments.

Where loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

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**2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**2.10 Employee benefits**

**a) Defined contribution plans**

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

**b) Short-term employee benefits**

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

**2.11 Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

- *Rendering of service*

Income from providing services is recognised when the services have been substantially performed in accordance with agreements. Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the service rendered net of goods and services tax, rebates and discounts.

- *Donations*

Donations and income from fund raising projects are recognised as and when received.

- *Grants*

Government subventions are recognised as income according to the terms of the funding agreements or on receipt of grant funds whichever occurs first.

- *Fees earned from acting diploma*

For the main training programme, income will be recognized on a work in progress basis, ie month by month. Students will be invoiced before the commencement of each semester for the entire semester.

- *Interest income*

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.



**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

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## **2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

### **2.12 Related Party**

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Company and includes:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family which is related to a reporting entity if that person:
  - i. has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
  - ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
  - iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity
  
- (b) An entity which is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
  - i. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or any related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
  - ii. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
  - iii. 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).

## **3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. 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.

### **3.1 Judgements made in applying accounting policies**

#### *Determination of functional currency*

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgment is used by the Company to determine the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Consideration factors include the currency that mainly influences sales prices of goods and services and the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services.

### **3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES ( CONTD)**

**3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty ( Contd)**

*Useful lives of property, plant and equipment*

The useful life of an item of property, plant and equipment is estimated at the time the asset is acquired and is based on historical experience with similar assets and takes into account anticipated technological or other changes. If changes occur more rapidly than anticipated or the asset experiences unexpected level of wear and tear, the useful life will be adjusted accordingly.

*Impairment of loans and receivables*

The impairment of trade and other receivables is based on the ageing analysis and management's continuous evaluation of the recoverability of the outstanding receivables. In assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, management considers, among other factors, the creditworthiness and the past collection history of each customer. If the financial conditions of these customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

**4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipment	Computers	Production Lighting and Stage Equipment	Renovation	Air Conditioner	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<i>Cost</i>							
At 01 July 2014	21,744	4,376	19,423	40,810	189,676	10,362	286,391
Additions	-	-	1,839	-	68,110	-	69,949
At 31 March 2015	21,744	4,376	21,262	40,810	257,786	10,362	356,340
Additions	-	3,128	764	-	25,855	-	29,747
At 31 March 2016	21,744	7,504	22,026	40,810	283,641	10,362	386,087
<i>Accumulated Depreciation</i>							
At 01 July 2014	21,744	4,245	14,807	30,172	171,362	6,216	248,546
Depreciation for the year	-	98	2,786	997	16,871	1,554	22,306
At 31 March 2015	21,744	4,343	17,593	31,169	188,233	7,770	270,852
Depreciation for the year	-	346	2,779	1,330	26,015	2,072	32,542
At 31 March 2016	21,744	4,689	20,372	32,499	214,248	9,842	303,394
<i>Net Carrying Amount</i>							
At 31 March 2015	-	33	3,669	9,641	69,553	2,592	85,488
At 31 March 2016	-	2,815	1,654	8,311	69,393	520	82,693

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

**5 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>July 2014- Mar-15</b>
	<b>S\$</b>	<b>S\$</b>
Trade receivables	652,764	455,723
Less: Allowance for doubtful debt	<u>(84,682)</u>	<u>(71,520)</u>
	568,082	384,203
Other receivables	141,249	3,274
Deposit	17,796	17,721
Rental deposit	15,800	20,000
Prepayments	8,465	3,698
GST receivable	<u>6,601</u>	<u>4,140</u>
	<u><u>757,993</u></u>	<u><u>433,036</u></u>

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing. Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the balance sheet date relate to debtors that are in significant financial difficulties and have defaulted on payments.

**6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash and cash equivalents included in the of cash flow statement comprise the following:

	<b>2016</b>	<b>July 2014- Mar-15</b>
	<b>S\$</b>	<b>S\$</b>
Cash in bank	204,927	142,453
Cash in hand	<u>469</u>	<u>343</u>
	<u><u>205,396</u></u>	<u><u>142,796</u></u>

**7 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>July 2014- Mar-15</b>
	<b>S\$</b>	<b>S\$</b>
Trade payables	257,459	278,060
CMF reserve	93,562	-
Other payables	11,036	107,060
Accruals	<u>136,337</u>	<u>213,072</u>
	<u><u>498,394</u></u>	<u><u>598,192</u></u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

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**8 OTHER INCOME**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>July 2014-</b>
	<b>S\$</b>	<b>Mar-15</b>
		<b>S\$</b>
Bursary Income	6,854	-
CMF - Capacity Building	25,855	70,423
Cultural Matching fund	355,383	336,141
Local foundations	181,900	223,000
NAC grant	627,000	306,700
Tax deductible donations	183,530	153,058
Other donations	2,288	2,870
Others	5,000	-
Sponsorship	-	9,383
Miscellaneous income	447	-
Special and temporary employment credit	6,847	1,450
Wage credit scheme	17,469	4,420
Non-operating income	102,046	24,373
	<u>1,514,619</u>	<u>1,131,818</u>

Grants received for the year are as follows:

During the year the National Arts Council awarded a grant to enable ITI to work towards becoming a full theatre conservatory that will bridge professional theatre training gaps in Singapore and become a reputable institution in cross-cultural theatre practice with a presence in Singapore and the region.

NAC income recognized for the financial year pertains to the amount received from the National Arts Council.

As a registered Institution of Public Character (IPC), the Company is authorised to issue tax deduction receipts. Tax deductible donations received within the financial year amount to S\$183,530 (2014: S\$153,058).

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

**9 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>July 2014-</b>
	<b>S\$</b>	<b>Mar-15</b>
		<b>S\$</b>
Administrative Staffs		
- Salaries	430,725	293,738
- Fees	25	-
- CPF	58,426	36,785
- SDF	717	558
Curriculum & teaching staffs		
- Salaries	296,547	168,631
- CPF	20,823	10,098
- SDF	502	267
- FWL	377	1,312
	<u>808,142</u>	<u>511,389</u>

**9 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Company and related parties at terms agreed between the parties:

	<b>2016</b>	<b>July 2014-</b>
	<b>S\$</b>	<b>Mar-15</b>
		<b>S\$</b>
Rental and Maintenance Expense	203,934	129,526
Consultancy/Management Services	126,000	105,000
Curriculum Licenses	39,175	44,075
	<u>369,109</u>	<u>278,601</u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

**10 SURPLUS/( DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX**

Surplus/( Deficit) before tax is stated after charging :

	<b>2016</b>	<b>July 2014-</b>
	<b>S\$</b>	<b>Mar-15</b>
		<b>S\$</b>
Auditors' remuneration	4,950	4,500
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	32,542	22,306
Repair and maintenance	-	1,014
Secretarial fee	1,225	70
	<u>1,225</u>	<u>70</u>

**11 INCOME TAX EXPENSE**

The company has not tax liability at year end as the company is a registered Institution of Public Character ( IPC) and is therefore exempt from paying tax.

**12 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

**12.1 Overview**

Risk management is integral to the whole business of the Company. The Company has a system of controls in place to create an acceptable balance between the cost of risks occurring and the cost of managing the risk. The management continually monitors the Company's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The main risks faced by the Company are credit, foreign currency and liquidity risks that arise in the normal course of business.

**12.2 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 risks arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents), the Company minimise credit risks by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counter parties.

It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms undergo credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an on-going basis to minimise the Company's exposure to bad debts.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for the Company is as follows:

	<b>2016</b>	<b>July 2014-</b>
	<b>S\$</b>	<b>Mar-15</b>
		<b>S\$</b>
Trade and other receivables	757,993	433,036
Cash and bank balances	205,396	142,796
Total Credit Exposure	<u>963,389</u>	<u>575,832</u>

## **12 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT ( CONTD)**

### **12.2 Credit Risk ( Contd)**

*Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired*

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors with good payment record with Company. Cash and cash equivalents are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

*Financial assets that are either past due or impaired*

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired are disclosed in Note 5.

### **12.3 Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company may not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. However the company supplements its cash flows through government grants, donations and from its other sources of income.



**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

**13 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The following table classifies the financial assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position by class of financial instruments:

	Receivables and Cash and Cash Equivalents	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Carrying amount
	S\$	S\$	S\$
<i>2016</i>			
<b>Assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	757,993	-	757,993
Cash and bank balances	205,396	-	205,396
Total financial assets	963,389	-	963,389
Total non-financial assets	-	-	82,693
Total assets	963,389	-	1,046,082
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	-	404,832	404,832
Total financial liabilities	-	404,832	404,832
Total non-financial liabilities	-	-	93,562
Total liabilities	-	404,832	498,394
<i>2015</i>			
<b>Assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	433,036	-	433,036
Cash and bank balances	142,796	-	142,796
Total financial assets	575,832	-	575,832
Total non-financial assets	-	-	85,488
Total assets	575,832	-	661,320
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	-	598,192	598,192
Total financial liabilities	-	598,192	598,192
Total non-financial liabilities	-	-	-
Total liabilities	-	598,192	598,192

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

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**14 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

There are no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2016 (2015: Nil).

**15 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER REPORTING DATE**

There are no significant events occurred after the reporting date.

**16 AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE**

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2016 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company on

28 JUL 2016

**Supplementary Statement**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

	2016	July 2014- Mar-15
	S\$	S\$
<b>Revenue</b>		
Fees earned from acting diploma	407,304	273,238
Rental income	39,954	24,472
Master workshop / lecture fees income	-	100
Conferences	1,248	5,299
Curriculum license fee income	39,175	44,075
Management income	134,000	107,310
Ticket revenue from performance	5,129	3,382
Workshop fee	3,316	-
	630,126	457,876
<b>Add: Other income</b>		
Bursary Income	6,854	-
CMF- Capacity Building	25,855	70,423
Cultural Matching fund	355,383	336,141
Local foundations	181,900	223,000
NAC grant	627,000	306,700
Tax deductible donations	183,530	153,058
Other donations	2,288	2,870
Sponsorship	-	9,383
Others	5,000	
Miscellaneous income	447	-
Special and temporary employment credit	6,847	1,450
Wage credit scheme	17,469	4,420
Non-operating income	102,046	24,373
	1,514,619	1,131,818
<b>Less: Cost of sales</b>		
Cost of fundraising	32,622	16,792
Course / workshops - curriculum & teaching staff	201,457	191,052
Course / workshops - course expenses	384,466	373,975
	618,545	581,819
<b>Less: Depreciation of property, plant and equipment</b>	32,542	22,306
<b>Less: Employee benefits expenses</b>	808,142	511,389
<b>Less: Other expenses</b>	200,956	49,692
<b>Surplus/ (Deficit) before tax</b>	484,560	424,488

INTERCULTURAL THEATRE INSTITUTE LTD  
(Incorporated in Singapore)  
UEN No.: 200818680E

**Expenses Schedule**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

	2016	July 2014- Mar-15
	S\$	S\$
<b>Other expenses</b>		
Admin Staffs expenses - medical	112	100
Admin Staffs expenses - insurance	1,817	1,188
Admin Staffs expenses & welfare	41	56
Admin Staffs expenses - training	115	702
Admin Staffs expenses - recruitment	-	227
Auditors' remuneration	4,950	4,500
Bank charges	535	1,917
Business meetings	713	981
Bad debts w/off	5,000	-
Curriculum licences	-	36
Fundraising meetings	1,546	1,071
Filing & stamp fees	5	5
Gifts & condolences	-	80
Internet and Telephone	5,632	3,232
Late fees and fines	-	141
Marketing expenses	8,883	4,418
Management exp for EHICE	-	72
Maintenance & repair equipment	-	1,014
Office insurances	400	200
Office supplies	214	909
Office rental	17,914	12,831
Postage and courier	50	85
Printing and stationery	2,270	2,568
Provision for bad debt	135,524	-
Rental of copier	3,048	2,540
Secretarial fee	1,225	70
Transportation & travelling	489	700
Upkeep of premises	2,168	872
Water & electricity	8,305	9,177
	<u>200,956</u>	<u>49,692</u>