UNIQUE ENTITY NUMBER: 201412408N

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022





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(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee with no share capital)

(Unique Entity Number: 201412408N)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of

Character & Leadership Academy Limited (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the

financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022 and the financial performance, changes in

equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year covered by the financial statements; and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be

able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors

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

Chong Zhe Wei

Lee Kim San

Lim Zi Xuan Delane

Chua Seng Lee

Lim Chee Han

Wong Liang Fu

Yang Si Cheng

Chung Kwang Tong

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire benefits

Neither during nor at the end of 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

through the acquisition of shares in or debentures of any other body corporate.

Directors' interests

As the Company is a public company limited by guarantee and has no share capital, matters relating to

the directors' interests in shares, debentures, and share options of the Company are not applicable.

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(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee with no share capital)
(Unique Entity Number: 201412408N)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

Auditors

The Auditors, Messrs Lo Hock Ling & Co., have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Director

Director

Singapore, 12 May 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHARACTER & LEADERSHIP ACADEMY LIMITED (Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

LO HOCK LING & CO Chartered Accountants Singapore 盧鶴齡會計公司

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Character & Leadership Academy Limited (the "Company") set out on pages 6 to 18, which comprise the statement of financial position (balance sheet), and the statement of financial activities as at 31 March 2022, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act"), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the 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 Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the 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 and will 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 identified above 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and the Directors for the Financial Statements

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





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHARACTER & LEADERSHIP ACADEMY LIMITED (Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)



Continued

Responsibilities of Management and the Directors for the Financial Statements (Continued)

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.

Those charged with governance comprise the directors. Their 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.
- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF **CHARACTER & LEADERSHIP ACADEMY LIMITED** (Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

LO HOCK LING & CO Chartered Accountants Singapore 盧鶴齡會計公司

Continued

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

During the course of our audit, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that during the year the Company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 7 of the Charities (Fund-Raising Appeals for Local and Foreign Charitable Purposes) Regulation 2012.

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LO HOCK LING & CO.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS SINGAPORE

Singapore, 12 May 2022



(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 March 2022

	<u>Notes</u>	2022	<u>2021</u>
		\$	\$
Income	3	658,899	896,163
Less: Expenditure	ı		
Employee benefits expense	4	65,817	1,674
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	6	1,483	213
Other expenses	5	564,807	638,773
		632,107	640,660
Surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	26,792	255,503

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2022

<u>Notes</u>	2022	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
6	10,052	6,175
	10,052	6,175
7	278,079	337,987
	36,136	11,338
	316,215	349,325
	326,267	355,500
	306,125	279,333
	306,125	279,333
8	20,142	76,167
	20,142	76,167
	20,142	76,167
	326,267	355,500
	6	\$ 6 10,052 10,052 7 278,079 38,136 316,215 326,267 306,125 306,125 8 20,142 20,142 20,142

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

Statement of Changes in Fund for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Fund <u>reserve</u>
	\$
Balance at 1 April 2020	23,830
Total comprehensive income for the year	255,503
Balance at 31 March 2021	279,933
Total comprehensive income for the year	26,792
Balance at 31 March 2022	306,125

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2022

	<u>Notes</u>	2022	<u>2021</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		\$	\$
Surplus for the year		26,792	255,503
Adjustments for:		20,702	200,000
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	6	1,483	213
		1,483	213
Operating surplus before working fund changes		28,275	255,716
Decrease/(increase) in receivables (Decrease)/increase in payables		59,908 (56,025)	(331,987) 65,832
Changes in working capital		3,883	(266,155)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		32,158	(10,439)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	6	(5,360)	(6,388)
Net cash used in investing activities		(5,360)	(6,388)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		26,798	(16,827)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		11,338	28,165
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	9	38,136	11,338

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 March 2022

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

CORPORATE INFORMATION

- 1.1 Character & Leadership Academy Limited (the "Company") is registered as a Company limited by guarantee not having a share capital. Each member of the Company undertakes to contribute a sum not exceeding \$1 to meet the debts and liabilities of the Company in the event of its being wound up. It is also a charity registered under the Charities Act 1994.
- 1.2 The registered office of the Company is located at 101A Upper Cross Street #11-16, People's Park Centre, Singapore 058358.
- 1.3 The principal activities of the Company involve social enterprise, leadership development, youth outreach, training courses and certifications and education.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The Company presents its financial statements in Singapore dollars ("\$"), which is also its functional currency.

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and comply with Charities Act 1994 and the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs"), including related Interpretations promulgated by the Accounting Standards Council, as required by the Companies Act 1967.

During the financial year, the Company adopted all the new and amended FRSs which are relevant to the Company and are effective for the current financial year. The adoption of these standards did not have material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

2.2 Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Estimates, assumptions concerning the future and judgments are made in the preparation of the financial statements. They affect the application of the Company's accounting policies, reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosures made. They are assessed on an ongoing basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) <u>Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment</u>

The costs of property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management's estimates of the useful lives of these assets are disclosed in notes 2.8. Changes in the expected usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amounts of these assets and the depreciation charge for the year are disclosed in notes 6 to the financial statements.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

2. <u>SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (continued)

2.2 <u>Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments</u> (continued)

(A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(ii) Expected Credit Losses on Receivables

Expected credit losses (ECL) are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses over the life of a financial instrument. In estimating ECL to determine the probability of default of its debtors, the Company has used historical information, such as past credit loss experience. Where applicable, historical data are adjusted to reflect the effects of current conditions as well as management's assessment of future economic conditions based on observable market information, which involved significant estimates and judgement.

Based on the management's assessment, there are no ECL on the Company's receivables at the balance sheet date.

(B) Critical judgments made in applying accounting policies

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

2.3 FRSs issued but not yet effective

The Company has not applied any new FRS that has been issued but is not yet effective. The directors plan to adopt these FRSs in the first financial year commencing on or after their respective effective dates.

The directors do not expect the adoption of the new FRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective to have material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.4 Revenue Recognition

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, to which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or overtime. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

Donations

Income from donations are accounted for when received, except for committed donations that are recorded when there is certainty over the amount committed by the donors and over the timing of the receipt of the donations.

2.5 Grants

A grant is recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to the grant are met and that the grant will be received.

Grants related to income are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

2. <u>SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (continued)

2.6 Employee Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company makes contributions to the state provident fund (Central Provident Fund). Such contributions are recognised as compensation expenses in the same period as the employment that gave rise to the contributions.

2.7 Income Taxes

As a registered charity under the Charities Act 1994, the Company is exempt from income tax under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act 1947.

2.8 Property, Plant and Equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

Any estimated costs of dismantling and removing the property, plant and equipment and reinstating the site to its original condition (reinstatement costs) are capitalised as part of the cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line basis so as to write off the cost, less the residual value, of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Office equipment 5 years Furniture and fittings 5 years

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

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods of property, plant and equipment are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, at each financial year-end.

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 arising on derecognition of the assets is recognised in surplus or deficit in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.9 Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows for the assets have ceased or expired.

A. Classification

The Company's financial assets are classified at amortised cost.

The basis of classification depends on the branch's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

2. <u>SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (continued)

2.9 Financial Assets (continued)

B. At initial recognition

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 assets. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in surplus or deficit. Receivables that do not have a significant financing component are measured at their transaction price at initial recognition.

C. At subsequent measurement

The Company's financial assets, comprising mainly of receivables and cash and cash equivalents, are measured at amortised cost subsequent to initial recognition as these represent contractual cash flows which represent solely payments of principal and interest. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets are recognised using the effective interest rate method.

D. Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost, and recognises a loss allowance accordingly.

At each reporting date, the debt instruments are assessed to determine whether there is significant increase in credit risk on the debt instruments since initial recognition. If there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, lifetime expected credit losses will be calculated and recognised in the loss allowance. If credit risk on the debt instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured based on 12-month expected credit losses. Adjustments to the loss allowance are recognised in surplus or deficit as an impairment gain or loss.

2.10 Receivables

Receivables that do not have a significant financing component are measured at their transaction price at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses, as explained in note 2.9(D). Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

2.11 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and cash at bank and bank deposits which are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value. Cash equivalents are stated at amounts at which they are convertible into cash.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

2. <u>SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (continued)

2.12 <u>Impairment of Non-Financial Assets</u>

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets subject to impairment are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. The value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

2.13 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

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 to initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities with a short duration are not discounted.

A financial liability is derecognised when the contractual obligation is discharged or cancelled or expires. For financial liabilities other than derivatives, gains and losses are recognised in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

2.14 Fund Reserve

Fund reserve is available for use at the discretion of the management for the furtherance of the Company's objectives.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.16 Related Parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- (A) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
 - (i) Has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

2. <u>SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (continued)

2.16 Related Parties (continued)

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

INCOME

		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		\$	\$
	onations rants	322,529 336,370	242,129 654,034
	-	658,899	896,163
4. <u>EN</u>	MPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		\$	\$
	alaries and related costs mployer's contributions to Central Provident Fund	57,300 8,517	1,500 174
To	otal employee benefits expense	65,817	1,674

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

5.	OTHER EXPENSES			
	Other expenses includes the following item:			
			<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
			\$	\$
	Conference and event management fees		558,326	626,771
	Conference and event management fees relate during the year	e to operating exp	enses of projec	cts organised
6.	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		Francis and	
		Office	Furniture and	
		equipment	<u>fittings</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Cost	\$	\$	\$
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2020 Additions	6,388	<u>-</u>	6,388
	At 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021	6,388	-	6,388
	Additions	1,465	3,895	5,360
	At 31 March 2022	7,853	3,895	11,748
	Accumulated depreciation			
	At 1 April 2020 Charge for the year	213		213
	At 31 March 2020 and 1 April 2021 Charge for the year	213 1,375	- 108	213 1,483
	At 31 March 2022	1,588	108	1,696
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2022	6,265	3,787	10,052
	At 31 March 2021	6,175		6,175
7.	<u>RECEIVABLES</u>			
			<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
			\$	\$
	Accrued donation		60,000	72,050
	Grant receivables Prepayments		217,785 294	265,412 525
			278,079	337,987
8.	PAYABLES			
			<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
			\$	\$
	Accruals Other payables		6,458 13,684	5,860 70,307
			20,142	76,167

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

8. <u>PAYABLES</u> (continued)

Payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 90 days (2020: 90 days) or on demand.

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows comprise cash and bank balances as shown in the statement of financial position.

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks are credit risk and liquidity risk. The management reviews and agrees on policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

10.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of customers or other counterparties to settle their financial and contractual obligations to the Company as and when they fall due.

Risk Management

The Company's main financial assets consist of receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Cash and bank deposits are placed with financial institutions which are regulated.

As at the balance sheet date, there was no significant concentration of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

As at the balance sheet date, there were no financial assets that are subject to expected credit losses.

10.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds.

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

All financial liabilities of the Company are repayable on demand or mature within one year.

11. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The carrying amounts of receivables, cash and cash equivalents and payables classified as current assets and current liabilities approximate their fair values due to their short term nature.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The aggregate carrying amounts of financial instruments by category are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Financial assets at amortised cost Financial liabilities at amortised cost	315,921 20,142	348,800 76,167

13. FUND MANAGEMENT

The Company's funds are managed so as to maintain adequate working funds for the development of its principal activities over the longer term through significant support mainly in the form of donations and grants. No changes were made in objectives, policies or processes since the previous financial year.

The Company monitors its cash flow and overall liquidity position on a continuous basis.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed fund requirements.

There were no changes to the Company's approach to fund management since the previous financial year.

14. <u>AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a directors' resolution dated 12 May 2022.



TITLE Audited financial statements - Character & Leadership...

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