

KAMPONG KAPOR COMMUNITY SERVICES

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2021**

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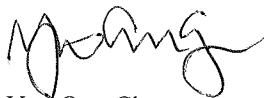
KAMPONG KAPOR COMMUNITY SERVICES

STATEMENT BY THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

On behalf of the Management Committee, we, Yeo Oon Chye and Chia Ping Kheong, being the Chairman and Honorary Treasurer of Kampong Kapor Community Services (the “Society”) respectively, do hereby state that in our opinion, the financial statements as set out on pages 5 to 20 are properly drawn up in accordance with the Societies Act, Chapter 311, Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Society as at 31 March 2021, and of the financial performance, changes in accumulated fund and specific funds and cash flows of the Society for the financial year ended on that date.

At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Society will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Management Committee approved and authorised these financial statements for issue.



Yeo Oon Chye
Chairman



Chia Ping Kheong
Honorary Treasurer

15 July 2021

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
KAMPONG KAPOR COMMUNITY SERVICES****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements*****Opinion***

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kampong Kapor Community Services (the "Society") as set out on pages 5 to 20, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in accumulated fund and specific funds and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the Societies Act, Chapter 311 (the "Societies Act"), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Society as at 31 March 2021 and the financial performance, changes in accumulated fund and specific funds and cash flows of the Society 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 Society 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

The Management Committee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement by the Management Committee as set out on page 1 and the information included in the Annual Report for the financial year but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
KAMPONG KAPOR COMMUNITY SERVICES (cont'd)**

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

***Responsibilities of the Management Committee and Those Charged with Governance for the
Financial Statements***

The Management Committee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Societies Act, Charities Act and Regulations and FRSs, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee is responsible for assessing the Society'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 Society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Society'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 Society's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management Committee.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
KAMPONG KAPOR COMMUNITY SERVICES (cont'd)**

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management Committee'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 Society'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 Society 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 those charged with governance 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 to be kept by the Society have been properly kept in accordance with those provisions of the Societies Regulations enacted under the Societies 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 financial year:

- (i) the Society has not used the donation moneys in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (ii) the Society has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.



Baker Tilly TFW LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

15 July 2021

KAMPONG KAPOR COMMUNITY SERVICES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

	Note	2021					Total Funds	2020 Total Funds	
		Unrestricted Fund	KKFSC Programme Fund	WFSC Programme Fund	SSFP Programme Fund	VC Programme Fund			Other Restricted Funds
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Income									
Tax deductible donations		870	17,698	900	–	–	47,978	67,446	12,375
Non-tax deductible donations		10	2,050	–	–	–	–	2,060	11,591
Donation-in-kind		–	7,190	–	–	–	–	7,190	3,600
Grants from NCSS									
- Community Chest		–	110,460	81,488	–	–	–	191,948	181,810
- Tote Board Social Service Fund		–	552,304	407,444	–	–	–	959,748	909,034
Grants from government (recurrent)		–	2,154,695	1,542,890	517,901	57,773	–	4,273,259	4,023,549
Other grants from government Programme and membership income	16	–	556,964	442,459	123,779	13,089	58,102	1,194,393	164,180
Training income		–	3,920	2,000	2,000	–	–	7,920	25,818
Interest income		9,427	16,920	10,743	511	–	–	37,601	54,742
Sundry income		–	50	–	2,222	–	–	2,272	300
Amortisation of capital grant	14	–	1,202	–	63	–	–	1,265	2,224
School Pocket Money fund		–	–	–	–	–	141,480	141,480	64,360
Total income		10,417	3,423,893	2,488,504	646,476	70,862	247,560	6,887,712	5,458,424
Less: Expenditure									
<i>Expenditure on manpower</i>									
Salaries and bonus		–	2,132,763	1,515,353	378,927	49,189	–	4,076,232	3,394,203
Central Provident Fund		–	314,763	212,486	60,017	7,208	–	594,474	521,078
		–	2,447,526	1,727,839	438,944	56,397	–	4,670,706	3,915,281
<i>Other operating expenditure</i>									
Amortisation of capital grant	14	–	–	–	–	–	1,265	1,265	2,224
Communications		–	18,066	13,265	3,292	425	–	35,048	18,320
Depreciation of plant and equipment	3	–	16,314	18,527	3,237	–	–	38,078	37,024
Plant and equipment written off		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63
Food and beverages		–	2,731	776	158	–	–	3,665	7,713
Insurance		–	5,148	3,612	271	–	–	9,031	9,003
Outsource and contract services		–	66,010	38,817	3,474	800	–	109,101	102,969
Printing and stationery		–	6,670	3,433	275	308	–	10,686	7,139
Professional services		–	16,675	12,146	714	6	–	29,541	23,930
Rental of building, equipment and others		–	27,441	18,943	855	1,200	–	48,439	51,304
Specific financial assistance		–	13,880	1,496	400	–	225,385	241,161	139,176
Staff training and other benefits		–	88,376	63,237	4,773	562	–	156,948	175,886
Transport		–	9,507	4,898	13,815	161	–	28,381	55,017
Utilities		–	12,459	10,166	656	600	–	23,881	30,411
Other operating costs		–	31,865	30,265	2,003	19,875	–	84,008	53,193
		–	315,142	219,581	33,923	23,937	226,650	819,233	713,372
Total expenditure		–	2,762,668	1,947,420	472,867	80,334	226,650	5,489,939	4,628,653
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year		10,417	661,225	541,084	173,609	(9,472)	20,910	1,397,773	829,771

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

KAMPONG KAPOR COMMUNITY SERVICES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Non-current asset			
Plant and equipment	3	74,124	92,170
Current assets			
Inventories		1,380	1,800
Other receivables	4	498,898	309,181
Fixed deposits	5	5,554,862	4,040,773
Cash and bank balances		1,673,298	1,588,750
		7,728,438	5,940,504
Total assets		7,802,562	6,032,674
Current liability			
Other payables	6	477,759	105,644
Net assets		7,324,803	5,927,030
Funds			
<i>Unrestricted Fund</i>			
Accumulated Fund		1,413,453	1,403,036
<i>Restricted Fund</i>			
KKFSC Programme Fund	7	3,175,457	2,514,232
WFSC Programme Fund	8	2,139,647	1,598,563
SSFP Programme Fund	9	249,782	76,173
VC Programme Fund	10	(9,472)	–
School Pocket Money Fund	11	31,075	14,390
Financial Assistance Fund	12	291,010	271,433
Comcare Fund	13	8,960	5,597
Capital grant	14	2,109	3,374
Care and Share Matching grant	15	22,782	40,232
Total funds		7,324,803	5,927,030

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

KAMPONG KAPOR COMMUNITY SERVICES

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND AND SPECIFIC FUNDS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

	Unrestricted Fund	Restricted Funds				Other Restricted Funds				Total Other Restricted Funds	Total Funds	
		KKFSC Programme Fund	WFSC Programme Fund	SSFP Programme Fund	VC Programme Fund	School Pocket Money Fund	Financial Assistance Fund	Comcare Fund	Capital grant			Care and Share Matching grant
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Balance at 1 April 2019	1,383,916	2,166,141	1,176,489	23,837	—	31,385	254,265	5,396	5,598	50,232	346,876	5,097,259
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	19,120	348,091	422,074	52,336	—	(16,995)	17,168	201	(2,224)	(10,000)	(11,850)	829,771
Balance at 31 March 2020	1,403,036	2,514,232	1,598,563	76,173	—	14,390	271,433	5,597	3,374	40,232	335,026	5,927,030
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	10,417	661,225	541,084	173,609	(9,472)	16,685	19,577	3,363	(1,265)	(17,450)	20,910	1,397,773
Balance at 31 March 2021	1,413,453	3,175,457	2,139,647	249,782	(9,472)	31,075	291,010	8,960	2,109	22,782	355,936	7,324,803

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

KAMPONG KAPOR COMMUNITY SERVICES

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the financial year	1,397,773	829,771
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	38,078	37,024
Plant and equipment written-off	–	63
Interest income	(37,601)	(54,742)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	<u>1,398,250</u>	<u>812,116</u>
Inventories	420	(1,800)
Receivables	(186,554)	(187,630)
Payables	372,115	(6,619)
Cash restricted in use	<u>(1,583,909)</u>	<u>(617,442)</u>
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	<u>322</u>	<u>(1,375)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(20,032)	(18,942)
Interest received	34,438	34,336
Net cash from investing activities	<u>14,406</u>	<u>15,394</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>14,728</u>	<u>14,019</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	1,397,935	1,383,916
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	<u>1,412,663</u>	<u>1,397,935</u>
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows:		
Fixed deposits (Note 5)	5,554,862	4,040,773
Cash and bank balances	1,673,298	1,588,750
Restricted in use	<u>7,228,160</u>	<u>5,629,523</u>
	<u>(5,815,497)</u>	<u>(4,231,588)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents for statement of cash flows purposes at end of the financial year	<u>1,412,663</u>	<u>1,397,935</u>

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

KAMPONG KAPOR COMMUNITY SERVICES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

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

1 General information

Kampong Kapor Community Services (the “Society”) is registered under the Societies Act in Singapore. The Society is a registered charity under the Charities Act since 1 April 2010. The Society is also an approved Institution of a Public Character (“IPC”) under the Income Tax Act, Chapter 134. The IPC status granted to the Society is for the period from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2021 and has been renewed from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2024.

The Society provides casework and counselling, information and referral services, preventive and developmental programmes and activities for individuals and families in need. The objective of the programmes and services is to develop and strengthen clients’ resilience and social support networks within family and community. It is located at Blk 2 Kitchener Road, #03-89, Singapore 200002.

2 Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements, expressed in Singapore dollar (“\$”) which is the functional currency of the Society, have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, Chapter 311, the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“FRSs”). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenditure during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions and historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Use of estimates and judgements

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

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

The carrying amounts of cash and bank balances, fixed deposits, other current receivables and payables approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

2 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)

New and revised standards that are adopted

In the current financial year, the Society has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRSs ("INT FRSs") that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current financial year. The adoption of these new and revised FRSs and INT FRSs did not have any material effect on the financial statements of the Society.

New and revised standards not yet effective

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that have been issued at the end of the reporting period but are not yet effective for the financial year ended 31 March 2021 have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Society.

b) Income recognition

- Donations - when received
- Donations in kind - based on open market value at the date of the receipt of the donation
- Programme income - over the period of provision of services to clients

Such services are recognised as a performance obligation satisfied over time. Revenue from programme income is recognised over the duration of the programmes and in the period in which the service is provided, having regard to the stage of completion of the service.

- Interest income - using the effective interest method

c) Government grants

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

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

Capital grants

Capital grants received are amortised over the useful lives of the assets acquired using the grants.

Total capital grants received less the amounts amortised to income or expenditure at the end of the reporting period are included in the statement of financial position as capital grants.

Revenue grants

Grants of a revenue nature are credited to income or expenditure in the period to which they relate.

d) Employee benefits

Employee leave entitlement

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

2 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

d) Employee benefits (cont'd)

Defined contribution plans

The Society makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund (“CPF”), a defined contribution plan regulated and managed by the Singapore Government. Contributions to CPF are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

e) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss. Depreciation is charged on the straight-line method to allocate the depreciable amounts of plant and equipment over estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Furniture, fittings and fixtures	5
Computers	3
Office equipment	5
Renovations	5

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

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

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

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

g) Financial assets

Recognition and derecognition

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

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

2 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

g) Financial assets

Classification and measurement

All financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

The Society classifies its financial assets at amortised cost. The classification is based on the Society's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

The Society reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments include cash and bank balances, fixed deposits and other receivables (excluding prepayments and government grant receivable). These are subsequently measured at amortised cost based on the Society's business model for managing the asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset.

The Society measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Impairment

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

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

If the Society has measured the loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Society measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date.

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

2 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

h) Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and excludes cash restricted in use.

i) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include other payables (excluding deferred grant income and provision for unutilised leave). Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Society becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

j) Provision for other liabilities

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

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

k) Income tax

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

l) Funds

Unless specifically indicated, fund balances are not represented by any specific accounts, but are represented by all assets of the Society.

m) Leases

The Society assess at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

When the Society is the lessee

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

3 Plant and equipment

	Furniture, fittings and fixtures \$	Computers \$	Office equipment \$	Renovations \$	Total \$
2021					
Cost					
At 1.4.2020	36,393	76,874	84,808	471,175	669,250
Additions	2,835	4,186	7,875	5,136	20,032
Written off	(478)	(11,509)	-	-	(11,987)
At 31.3.2021	38,750	69,551	92,683	476,311	677,295
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1.4.2020	24,401	52,105	37,061	463,513	577,080
Depreciation charge	4,103	16,724	14,193	3,058	38,078
Written off	(478)	(11,509)	-	-	(11,987)
At 31.3.2021	28,026	57,320	51,254	466,571	603,171
Net carrying value At 31.3.2021	10,724	12,231	41,429	9,740	74,124
2020					
Cost					
At 1.4.2019	38,696	74,275	66,411	471,281	650,663
Additions	342	2,599	16,001	-	18,942
Written off	(249)	-	-	(106)	(355)
Reclassifications	(2,396)	-	2,396	-	-
At 31.3.2020	36,393	76,874	84,808	471,175	669,250
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1.4.2019	22,827	32,955	23,759	460,807	540,348
Depreciation charge	3,934	19,150	11,191	2,749	37,024
Written off	(249)	-	-	(43)	(292)
Reclassifications	(2,111)	-	2,111	-	-
At 31.3.2020	24,401	52,105	37,061	463,513	577,080
Net carrying value At 31.3.2020	11,992	24,769	47,747	7,662	92,170

4 Other receivables

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Interest receivable	3,163	20,406
Sundry receivables	409,220	273,069
Sundry deposits	6,304	7,345
Government grant receivable (Note 16)	69,614	–
Prepayments	10,597	8,361
	498,898	309,181

5 Fixed deposits

Fixed deposits are short term in nature, mature within 12 months (2020: 12 months) after the end of the reporting period and earn interests at the short-term fixed deposits rates ranging from 0.10% to 0.38% (2020: 1.12% to 1.67%) per annum.

6 Other payables

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Accrued operating expenses	347,067	105,644
Deferred grant income	130,692	–
	477,759	105,644

7 Kampong Kapor Family Service Centre (“KKFSC”) Programme Fund

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
At 1 April	2,514,232	2,166,141
Receipts	3,423,893	2,728,247
Expenditure	(2,762,668)	(2,380,156)
Net surplus for the financial year	661,225	348,091
At 31 March	3,175,457	2,514,232

These are funds received from NCSS and Ministry of Social and Family Development (“MSF”) to provide service to the community.

The services provided are under community’s programme and the Programme Fund ending balance of the year as indicated above is restricted for the operations of the programmes only, for the benefit of its intended clients. In keeping with the funder/donor’s intent for the use of monies, the reserve will not be transferred out of the Programme for other purposes.

8 Whampoa Family Service Centre (“WFSC”) Programme Fund

	2021 \$	2020 \$
At 1 April	1,598,563	1,176,489
Receipts	2,488,504	2,106,225
Expenditure	(1,947,420)	(1,684,151)
Net surplus for the financial year	<u>541,084</u>	<u>422,074</u>
At 31 March	<u>2,139,647</u>	<u>1,598,563</u>

These are funds received from NCSS and MSF to provide service to the community.

The services provided are under community’s programme and the Programme Fund ending balance of the year as indicated above is restricted for the operations of the programmes only, for the benefit of its intended clients. In keeping with the funder/donor’s intent for the use of monies, the reserve will not be transferred out of the Programme for other purposes.

9 Safe and Strong Families Preservation (“SSFP”) Programme Fund

	2021 \$	2020 \$
At 1 April	76,173	23,837
Receipts	646,476	487,331
Expenditure	(472,867)	(434,995)
Net surplus for the financial year	<u>173,609</u>	<u>52,336</u>
At 31 March	<u>249,782</u>	<u>76,173</u>

These are funds received from MSF to provide agency service to the community.

The services provided are under community’s programme and the Programme Fund ending balance of the year as indicated above is restricted for the operations of the programmes only. The reserve will not be transferred out of the Programme for other purposes.

10 SG Cares Volunteer Centre Development (“VC”) Programme Fund

	2021 \$	2020 \$
At 1 April	-	-
Receipts	70,862	-
Expenditure	(80,334)	-
Net deficit for the financial year	<u>(9,472)</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March	<u>(9,472)</u>	<u>-</u>

10 SG Cares Volunteer Centre Development (“VC”) Programme Fund (cont’d)

These are funds received from Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth (“MCCY”) to provide agency service to the community.

The services provided are under community’s programme and the Programme Fund ending balance of the year as indicated above is restricted for the operations of the programmes only. The reserve will not be transferred out of the Programme for other purposes.

11 School Pocket Money Fund

	2021 \$	2020 \$
At 1 April	14,390	31,385
Receipts	141,480	64,360
Expenditure	(124,795)	(81,355)
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	<u>16,685</u>	<u>(16,995)</u>
At 31 March	<u>31,075</u>	<u>14,390</u>

These are funds received from NCSS to finance needy students.

12 Financial Assistance Fund

	2021 \$	2020 \$
At 1 April	271,433	254,265
Receipts	57,977	29,447
Expenditure	(38,400)	(12,279)
Net surplus for the financial year	<u>19,577</u>	<u>17,168</u>
At 31 March	<u>291,010</u>	<u>271,433</u>

The fund is set up to provide financial assistance to needy families.

13 Comcare Fund

	2021 \$	2020 \$
At 1 April	5,597	5,396
Receipts	48,103	23,694
Expenditure	(44,740)	(23,493)
Net surplus for the financial year	<u>3,363</u>	<u>201</u>
At 31 March	<u>8,960</u>	<u>5,597</u>

These are funds received from MSF for short term emergency fund disbursed to the needy.

14 Capital grant

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
At 1 April	3,374	5,598
Current year amortisation	(1,265)	(2,224)
Net deficit for the financial year	(1,265)	(2,224)
At 31 March	2,109	3,374

15 Care and Share Matching grant

The Grant which is given out under the Care and Share movement, is managed by the MSF and is called the Care and Share Matching Grant.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
At 1 April	40,232	50,232
Expenditure	(17,450)	(10,000)
Net deficit for the financial year	(17,450)	(10,000)
At 31 March	22,782	40,232

As per the Variation to the Funding Agreement dated 30 September 2015 (the "Agreement"), this represents a dollar and twenty-five cents for every eligible donation dollar for the first \$1,000,000 and a dollar for every eligible donation dollar for the subsequent \$1,000,000 that the Society raises between 1 January 2015 and 30 June 2019. The Grant shall be used to invest in building capability in the social service sector and recognise the contributions made by Volunteer Welfare Organisations ("VWOS"). The Grant can be used for the following areas:

- (i) Capability Building
- (ii) Capacity Building
- (iii) New Initiatives/Expansion of existing services
- (iv) Critical Existing Needs (up to 20%)

The Society has up to 3 years after the end of the matching grant period (i.e. 30 June 2019) to utilise the grants.

16 Other grants from government

Within the other grants from government is an amount of \$841,494 (2019: \$Nil) recognised during the financial year under the Jobs Support Scheme (the "JSS"). Under the JSS, the Singapore Government will co-fund gross monthly wages paid to each local employee through cash subsidies with the objective of helping employers retain local employees during the period of economic uncertainty. In determining the recognition of the JSS grant income, management has evaluated and concluded that the period of economic uncertainty commenced in April 2020 when the COVID-19 pandemic started affecting the Society's operations. As at 31 March 2021, government grant receivable of \$69,614 (2020: \$Nil) (Note 4) and a deferred grant income of \$108,465 (2020: \$Nil) were recognised.

17 Reserve policy

The Society shall seek to accumulate and maintain cash reserves of at least one year, but not more than two years of annual operating expenditure. Substantial funding is secured in advance annually (or in some cases, bi-annually) from well-funded National-level institutions.

18 Key management personnel

Remuneration paid to key management personnel as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Salaries and related costs	762,265	653,666
Central Provident Fund	85,269	79,243
	<hr/> 847,534	<hr/> 732,909

During the financial year, there are 4 (2020: 4) employees who received annual remuneration above \$100,000. The members of the Management Committee are volunteers and they did not receive any remuneration from the Society.

19 Financial instruments**a) Categories of financial instruments**

Financial instruments at their carrying amounts at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Financial assets at amortised costs	7,646,847	5,930,343
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	155,935	105,644
	<hr/>	<hr/>

b) Financial risk management

The Society's overall risk management is determined and carried out by the Management Committee. Due to the nature of the Society's activities, it has minimal financial risks exposure.

Interest rate risk

The Society's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates as it has no significant interest-bearing assets or liabilities except for fixed deposits where interest earned is not significant.

The sensitivity analysis for interest rate is not disclosed as the effect on the financial statements is not expected to be significant.

19 Financial instruments (cont'd)

b) Financial risk management (cont'd)

Credit risk

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

At the end of the reporting period, the Society has no significant concentrations of credit risk except for cash and cash equivalents placed with reputable bank.

As the Society does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of each class of the financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position.

The credit risk exposure in relation to financial assets at amortised cost as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 is insignificant and accordingly no credit loss allowance is recognised as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

Liquidity risk

The Management Committee exercises prudent liquidity and cash flow risk management policies and aims to maintain sufficient level of liquidity and cash flows at all times.

The financial liabilities of the Society as presented on the statement of financial position are due within twelve months from the end of the reporting period and approximate the contractual undiscounted payments.

c) Fair values of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements of the Society approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

20 Fund management

The Society's objectives when managing its funds are to safeguard and to maintain adequate working capital to continue as going concern and to develop its principal activities over the longer term through the income and significant support in the form of NCSS and MSF funding and donations.

No changes were made to the Society's fund management objectives or policies during the financial years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

21 Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Society for the financial year ended 31 March 2021 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Management Committee dated 15 July 2021.