UNIQUE ENTITY NUMBER: \$97\$\$0023J

# MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

# LO HOCK LING & CO

Chartered Accountants Singapore 盧鶴齡會計公司



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#### **CORPORATE INFORMATION 2019**

#### 1. CHARITY REGISTRATION NUMBER

001299

#### 2. INSTITUTION OF A PUBLIC CHARACTER (IPC) NUMBER

IPC 000212

#### 3. UNIQUE ENTITY NUMBER (UEN)

S97SS0023J

#### 4. REGISTERED ADDRESS

No. 1 Lorong 23, Geylang, Singapore 388352

#### 5. BOARD MEMBERS

#### Name

Tony Lim King Leong Yeo Jih-Shian Dominique Choy George Dixon Butron Tina Lim Vincent Lim Kee Ang Delene Lee Kim Lang Khalil Timothy Das Ooi Hoe Seong

#### 6. BANKERS

OCBC Bank Ltd DBS Bank Hong Leong Finance Limited

#### AUDITORS

Lo Hock Ling & Co. Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants Singapore

#### Designation

President
Vice President
Vice President
Secretary
Assistant Secretary
Treasurer
Assistant Treasurer
Board Member
Board Member
Board Member

(Registered under the Societies Act)

STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of HCSA Community Services (the

"Association") set out on pages 6 to 37 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31

December 2019, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and

statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies

and other explanatory information, are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the

Societies Act, Cap. 311, Charities Act, Cap. 37 and other relevant regulations and Financial

Reporting Standards in Singapore so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs

of the Association as at 31 December 2019 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the

Association for the year ended on that date.

On Behalf of the Management Committee

Tony Lim King Leong

President

incent Lim Kee Ang

Treasurer

Singapore, 8 September 2020

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# LO HOCK LING & CO

Charlered Accountants Singapore 盧鶴齡會計公司

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HCSA COMMUNITY SERVICES (Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311)

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HCSA Community Services (the "Association") set out on pages 6 to 37, which comprise the statement of financial position (balance sheet) as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of financial activities, 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 Societies Act, Cap. 311 (the "Societies Act"), the Charities Act, Cap. 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 state of affairs of the Association as at 31 December 2019 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Association 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 Association 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 in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Other than the information included in Corporate Information 2019 and Statement by the Management Committee set out on pages 1 to 2 of this report which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, the remaining other information included in the annual report is expected to be made available to us after that date.

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 Management Committee for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations and FRSs, and for such internal control as management 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 is responsible for assessing the Association'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 Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Management Committee's responsibilities include overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.





# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HCSA COMMUNITY SERVICES

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

#### Continued

#### Auditors' 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 Association'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 Association'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 Association 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 Management Committee 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,

- (a) the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Association have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Regulations enacted under the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations; and
- (b) the fund-raising appeals held during the year have been carried out in accordance with Regulation 6 of the Societies Regulations issued under the Societies Act and proper accounts and other records have been kept of the fund-raising appeal.





# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HCSA COMMUNITY SERVICES

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

#### Continued

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- (a) the Association 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
- (b) the Association has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

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

Singapore, 8 September 2020



(Registered under the Societies Act)

# Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2019

		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	<u>Total</u>
	Notes	2019	2019	2019	2018
		\$	\$	\$	\$
INCOME FROM GENERATED FUNDS					
Voluntary Income					
Amortisation of deferred capital grants Donations	15	124,526	5,155	129,681	137,317
- non-tax deductible		159,112	-	159,112	223,329
- tax deductible		435,783	100	435,783	249,333
Grants from government agencies MSF subvention	3	382,573	550,306	932,879	1,397,271
- per capita grant		1,528,249	4	1,528,249	1,188,931
- rental		69,024	4.5	69,024	69,024
Residential rental		55,254	- 20	55,254	57,811
		2,754,521	555,461	3,309,982	3,323,016
Activities for Generating Funds					
Course fees		287,784	820	287,784	143,260
Income from fund-raising events	4	540,589	3243	540,589	1,087,989
Rental income/utility recoveries		1,405,243		1,405,243	1,340,451
		2,233,616		2,233,616	2,571,700
Investment Income					
Interest income from fixed deposits		14,375	- 2	14,375	5,206
Other Income					
Other government grants		79,074		79,074	96,302
Miscellaneous income		88,174		88,174	43,942
		167,248		167,248	140,244
TOTAL INCOME		5,169,760	555,461	5,725,221	6,040,166
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(Registered under the Societies Act)

# Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	Total
	Notes	2019	2019	2019	2018
EVDENIDITUDES		\$	\$	\$	s
EXPENDITURES					
Costs of Generating Funds					
Appreciation and training for volunteers		20	4	20	10,392
Bank charges		3,665	1040	3,665	2,951
Clinical and therapy expenses		2,455	12	2,455	3,234
Depreciation on property, plant					
and equipment	7	33,092	5000	33,092	19,078
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	8	457,122	0.53	457,122	
Employer's contributions to Central					
Provident Fund	5	38,839	373	38,839	44,597
Food and refreshment		1,077	673	1,077	6,894
Fund-raising expenses	4	59,915	100	59,915	159,532
General expenses		27,050	-	27,050	27,744
Insurance		3,876	-	3,876	972
Interest expense on lease liabilities		20,826		20,826	-
Lease of premises		15	-	-	426,194
Materials for culinary class		24,872	+	24,872	26,437
Printing, stationery and postage		4,576	1,20	4,576	12,410
Repairs and maintenance		22,341	-	22,341	29,768
Salaries and related costs	5	306,555	(4)1	306,555	309,791
Sanitary		73	-	73	479
SDF levy		477	4	477	510
Staff benefits	5	2,368	( <del>-</del> );	2,368	1,225
Staff training	5	www.57.	12 <del>5</del> 31	.com/simess	537
Telecommunication		19,489	-	19,489	10,936
Transport		4,815		4,815	2,669
Tuition		504	-	504	2,450
Utilities		212,785	974	212,785	188,532
Vehicle expenses		309		309	431
		1,247,101	20	1,247,101	1,287,763

(Registered under the Societies Act)

# Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	<u>Total</u>	Total
	<u>Notes</u>	2019	2019	2019	2018
EXPENDITURES (continued)		\$	\$	\$	S
Charitable Activities and Programs Costs					
Advertising		3,497		3,497	
Amortisation on intangible assets	6	38,928	10,992	49,920	41,60
Appreciation and training for volunteers		388	242	630	2.06
Bad debts written off			H	W. W	10
Bank charges		1,878	747	2,625	3,24
Clinical and therapy expenses		25,058	2,568	27,626	39,46
Community outreach and special events		7,843	3,172	11,015	21,73
Culinary course subsidies		95,698	.7:	95,698	54,75
Depreciation on property, plant				VDXC941-E010491D	0.000000
and equipment	7	383,718	12,255	395,973	958,27
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	8	296,900	4,947	301,847	sestanding.
Employer's contributions to Central				\$750 <b>3</b> 5000	
Provident Fund	5	273,920	32,896	306,816	292,82
Food and refreshment		52,713	3,719	56,432	54,28
Foreign worker levy		22,187	-	22,187	27,05
General expenses		33,603	1,602	35,205	58,87
Insurance		37,800	3,767	41,567	20,93
Interest expense on lease liabilities		11,549	176	11,725	100 A
ease of premises		-	40,397	40,397	324,44
Materials and cooking apparels		(4)	1,696	1,696	10.
Printing, stationery and postage		15,411	3,545	18,956	32,00
Repairs and maintenance		73,144	26,476	99,620	145,46
Resident/intern allowance		56,028	1,708	57,736	83,23
Salaries and related costs	5	2,193,410	340,468	2,533,878	2,431,43
Sanitary		10,059	199	10,258	10,38
SDF levy		4,438	438	4,876	4,37
Security fees		3,917	1,498	5,415	5.45
Staff benefits	5	24,038	3,235	27,273	36,46
Staff training	5	33,793	14,876	48,669	28,23
elecommunication		47,075	13,443	60,518	61,23
Fransport Fransport		30,325	5,003	35,328	33,64
Tuition		18,626	2,224	20,850	22,40
Utilities		89,862	9,250	99,112	95,27
fabile america		9,816	50 TO 100	9,816	12,41
/ehicle expenses	10	0,010		0,010	12,71

(Registered under the Societies Act)

# Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Notes	2019	2019	2019	2018
		s	\$	\$	\$
Governance costs					
Audit fees		17,526	23	17,526	15,653
Professional fees		19,164	-	19,164	39,860
		36,690		36,690	55,513
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		5,179,413	541,539	5,720,952	6,244,946
Surplus for the year		(9,653)	13,922	4,269	(204,780)
Total funds brought forward		4,223,025	76,599	4,299,624	4,504,404
Effects of adjustment on adoption of					
FRS 116 Leases on 1 January 2019	2.2	(3,562)		(3,562)	12
Total funds carried forward		4,209,810	90,521	4,300,331	4,299,624

(Registered under the Societies Act)

# Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Intangible assets	6	58,280	108,200
Property, plant and equipment	7	455,979	642,727
Right-of-use assets	8	1,544,152	
		2,058,411	750,927
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	399,010	424,696
Fixed deposits with bank	10	1,069,200	1,055,000
Cash and bank balances		3,165,049	3,059,964
		4,633,259	4,539,660
Total Assets		6,691,670	5,290,587
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
<u>Funds</u>			
Unrestricted Funds			
General fund		4,128,695	4,046,222
Training Kitchen fund	11	81,115	176,803
		4,209,810	4,223,025
Restricted Funds			
Silver Volunteer fund	12	14,627	15,371
SPIN fund	13	47,938	61,228
NCSS OD fund	14	27,956	
	(6	90,521	76,599
Total Funds	20	4,300,331	4,299,624
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred capital grants	15	-	67,645
_ease liabilities	16	838,306	
	33	838,306	67,645
Current Liabilities			
Deferred capital grants	15	67,645	129,681
ease liabilities	16	719,621	94
Other payables	17	765,767	793,637
	19	1,553,033	923,318
Total Liabilities	24	2,391,339	990,963
otal Funds and Liabilities		6,691,670	5,290,587

(Registered under the Societies Act)

Statement of Changes in Funds for the year ended 31 December 2019

Silver         Silver         NCSS           4 Jud         fund         <			Unrestricted Funds	d Funds		Restricted Funds		
\$       \$		Note	General <u>fund</u>	Training Kitchen <u>fund</u>	Silver Volunteer <u>fund</u>	SPIN	NCSS OD fund	Total
4,242,811       100,000       14,224       147,369       - 4,56         (196,589)       76,803       1,147       (86,141)       - (20         4,046,222       176,803       15,371       61,228       - 4,28         2.2       (3,562)			69	S	69	€9	ь	€9
(196,589)         76,803         1,147         (86,141)         -         (20           4,046,222         176,803         15,371         61,228         -         4,28           2.2         (3,562)         -         -         -         -         -         4,28           4,042,660         176,803         (744)         (744)         (13,290)         27,956         -         4,28           4,128,695         81,115         14,627         47,938         27,956         4,30	Balance as at 1 January 2018		4,242,811	100,000	14,224	147,369	224	4,504,404
2.2     (3,562)     -     -     -     -     -     -     -     4,042,660     176,803     15,371     61,228     -     4,28       86,035     (95,688)     (744)     (13,290)     27,956     4,30       4,128,695     81,115     14,627     47,938     27,956     4,30	(Deficit)/surplus for the year	1	(196,589)	76,803	1,147	(86,141)		(204,780)
2.2     (3,562)     -     -     -     (4,042,660)     176,803     15,371     61,228     -     4,28       86,035     (95,688)     (744)     (13,290)     27,956     4,30       4,128,695     81,115     14,627     47,938     27,956     4,30	Balance as at 31 December 2018		4,046,222	176,803	15,371	61,228	r	4,299,624
nuary 2019 4,042,660 176,803 15,371 61,228 - 4,28 86,035 (95,688) (744) (13,290) 27,956 2019 4,128,695 81,115 14,627 47,938 27,956 4,30	Adjustment on adoption of FRS 116 Leases	2.2	(3,562)		*			(3,562)
86,035     (95,688)     (744)     (13,290)     27,956       2019     4,128,695     81,115     14,627     47,938     27,956     4,30	Restated balance as at 1 January 2019		4,042,660	176,803	15,371	61,228	CS	4,296,062
4,128,695 81,115 14,627 47,938 27,956	Surplus/(deficit) for the year	1	86,035	(95,688)	(744)	(13,290)	27,956	4,269
	Balance as at 31 December 2019		4,128,695	81,115	14,627	47,938	27,956	4,300,331

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

(Registered under the Societies Act)

# Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
		S	s
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		4,269	(204,780)
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation on intangible assets	6	49,920	41,600
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	7	429,065	977,350
Depreciation on right of use assets	8	758,969	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Interest expense on lease liabilities	16	32,551	12
Amortisation of deferred capital grants	15	(129,681)	(137,317)
Interest income		(14,375)	(5,206)
Operating surplus before working capital changes		1,130,718	671,647
Decrease in receivables		25,686	613,138
Increase in payables		(27,870)	1,784
Net cash from operating activities		1,128,534	1,286,569
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		14,375	5,206
(Increase)/decrease in fixed deposits with		)	
maturity over 3 months		(14,200)	1,100,000
Purchase of intangible assets	6		(149,800)
Purchase of property, pant and equipment	7	(242,317)	(664,545)
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(242,142)	290,861
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Grants received as deferred capital grants	15	-	70,000
Repayment of lease liabilities	16	(748,756)	70,000
Payment for interest lease	16	(32,551)	
10 	10	(32,331)]	
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	,	(781,307)	70,000
let increase in cash and cash equivalents		105,085	1,647,430
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	8	3,059,964	1,412,534
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	18	3,165,049	3,059,964

(Registered under the Societies Act)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 December 2019

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

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

HCSA Community Services (the "Association") is registered with the Registrar of Societies in the Republic of Singapore. It is also a charity registered under the Charities Act, Cap. 37. Its registered office is located at No. 1 Lorong 23 Geylang, Singapore 388352.

The principal activities of the Association are to operate a halfway and three quarter way house to rehabilitate male ex-offenders, operate a residential treatment centre for abused teenage girls, operate a culinary training centre for the Association's beneficiaries and other vulnerable individuals, and provide community-based services to the needy, elderly and disadvantaged. The Association is also an Institution of a Public Character ("IPC") under the Ministry of Social and Family Development.

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 2.1. Basis of Preparation

The Association 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, Societies Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS), including related Interpretations promulgated by the Accounting Standards Council, as required by the Societies Act.

#### 2.2. Adoption of FRS effective in 2019

In the current financial year, the Association adopted all the new and amended FRSs which are relevant to the Association and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Changes to the Association's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRSs, as disclosed below.

#### Adoption of FRS 116 Leases

The Association has adopted FRS 116 Leases on 1 January 2019. FRS 116 supersedes FRS 17 Leases, INT FRS 104 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, INT FRS 15 Operating Leases-Incentives and INT FRS 27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

The Association adopted FRS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption on the date of initial application of 1 January 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of funds. The Association elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at 1 January 2019. Instead, the Association applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying FRS 17 and INT FRS 104 at the date of initial application.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.2. Adoption of FRS effective in 2019 (continued)

Adoption of FRS 116 Leases (continued)

The effect of adopting FRS 116 as at 1 January 2019 was as follows:

Increase/	
(decrease)	

S

Right-of-use assets Lease liabilities General fund

188,241 191,803

(3,562)

The Association has lease contracts for operating premises. Before the adoption of FRS 116, the Association classified its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as an operating lease. The accounting policy prior to 1 January 2019 is disclosed in note 2.8.2.

Upon adoption of FRS 116, the Association applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all the leases (except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets). The accounting policy beginning on and after 1 January 2019 is disclosed in note 2.8.1. The Standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Association.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Association recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases (except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets). The right-of-use assets for the leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Association also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- used a single discount rate to a portfolio of lease with reasonably similar characteristics;
- relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review;
- applied the short-term leases exemption to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application;
- excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
- used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

Based on the above, as at 1 January 2019:

- right-of-use assets of \$188,241 were recognised;
- lease liabilities of \$191,803 were recognised;
- the net effect of these adjustments of \$3,562 had been adjusted to general fund.
   Comparative information is not restated.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.2. Adoption of FRS effective in 2019 (continued)

#### Adoption of FRS 116 Leases (continued)

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases (continued)

The lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019 is reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of 31 December 2018, as follows:

Operating lease commitments disclosed as at		Φ
31 December 2018 (note 20)		235,482
Less: Commitments relating to short-term leases	<u></u>	40,397
		195,085
Incremental borrowing rate as at 1 January 2019	_	2.10%
Lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019 (note 16)	(A) _	191,803

The associated right-of-use assets ("ROU") were measured on a retrospective basis as if the new rules had always been applied.

ROU recognised as at 1 January 2019 was as follows:

Cost (note 8)		1,455,445
Less : Accumulated depreciation (note 8)	,	1,267,204
	(B)	188,241
Net impact on general fund on 1 January 2019	(A - B)	3,562

#### 2.3 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 Association'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.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## 2.3 Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

- (A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)
  - (i) Amortisation of Intangible Assets/Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

The costs of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are amortised/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 2.9 and 2.10. Changes in the expected usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Therefore, future amortisation/depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amounts of these assets and the amortisation/depreciation charges for the year are disclosed in notes 6 and 7 to the financial statements respectively.

(ii) Expected credit losses on trade receivables

Expected credit losses (ECLs) are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses over the life of a financial instrument. In estimating ECLs to determine the probability of default of its debtors, the Association 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 management's assessment, there are no ECLs on the Association's trade receivables at the balance sheet date.

#### (iii) Leases

#### Incremental Borrowing Rate

The Association cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate to measure lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Association would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The incremental borrowing rate therefore reflects what the Association 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Association estimates the incremental borrowing rate using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

#### Estimation of Lease Term

When determining the lease term of a lease contract, management considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for the Association to exercise an extension option, including any expected changes in circumstances since the commencement date that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise an option to extend. Extension options are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

#### SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## 2.3 Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

#### (B) Critical judgments made in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the Association's accounting policies, the management has made certain judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Association'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 based on the higher of the value in use and the asset's fair value less cost of disposal. Estimating the value in use requires critical judgment on the part of the management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the continuing use of the assets and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

#### 2.4 FRS issued but not yet effective

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

The Management Committee does 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.

#### 2.5 Revenue Recognition

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

Provided there is evidence of entitlement, as expressed in writing, donations and income from fund-raising events are recognised in profit or loss in the period of receipt or when they become receivable.

Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Culinary course fees are recognised as income upon completion of training courses.

Revenue from sale of items is recognised when the goods are delivered to the customer and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

#### SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.5 Revenue Recognition (continued)

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Association will comply with the conditions attaching to the grants and the grants will be received.

Grants related to income are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate

Grants related to assets are recognised as deferred capital grant in the balance sheet, and are amortised over the useful life of the assets to match the depreciation of the property, plant and equipment purchased with the related grants.

A gift in kind is included in profit or loss based on an estimate of the fair value at the date of the receipt of the gift of a non-monetary asset or the grant of a right to a monetary asset. The gift is recognised if the amount of the gift can be measured reliably and there is no uncertainty that it will be received.

#### 2.6 Funds

Monies received for specific purposes are credited directly to the respective fund accounts. Income and expenditure relating to specific funds are accounted for directly in the funds to which they relate. Unless specifically indicated, fund balances are not represented by any specific assets but are represented by the total net assets of the Association. The objectives and movements of the Association's Restricted Funds, comprising the Silver Volunteer fund, SPIN fund and NCSS OD Fund, and Designated Training Kitchen fund, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

#### 2.7 Employee Benefits

#### (i) Defined Contribution Plans

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

#### (ii) Short-term Compensated Absences

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for employee entitlements to annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet.

#### 2.8 <u>Leases</u>

#### 2.8.1 Accounting policies applied on and after 1 January 2019, the initial application date of FRS 116:

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

#### As lessee

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

(Registered under the Societies Act)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.8 Leases (continued)

#### 2.8.1 Accounting policies applied on and after 1 January 2019, the initial application date of FRS 116:

As lessee (continued)

Right-of-use assets

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

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Association at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in note 2.14.

#### Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Association recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Association and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Association exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

#### Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

(Registered under the Societies Act)

#### SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.8 <u>Leases</u> (continued)

#### 2.8.2 Accounting policies applied before 1 January 2019, the initial application date of FRS 116:

#### Operating Leases

Leases whereby the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item are classified as operating leases.

When the Association is the lessor, income arising from such operating lease is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

When the Association is the lessee, operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 2.9 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of intangible assets is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets with finite useful life are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets are amortised over their expected useful lives of 3 years on a straight line basis.

The amortisation period and amortisation method of intangible assets are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, at each financial year-end.

Intangible assets are 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 included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised

#### 2.10 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 Association 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. The annual rates of depreciation are as follows:

Office furniture, equipment, computers and electrical appliances 3 to 5 years Motor vehicles 5 years Renovation 3 to 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.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.10 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

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 profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

#### 2.11 Financial Assets

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

#### A. Classification

Financial assets are classified into the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost:
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

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

#### B. At initial recognition

At initial recognition, the Association 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 profit or loss. Trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component are measured at their transaction price at initial recognition.

#### C. At subsequent measurement

There are three prescribed subsequent measurement categories - at amortised cost, FVOCI and FVPL, depending on the Association's business model in managing the financial assets and the cash flow characteristics of the assets.

The Association's financial assets, comprising mainly of trade and other 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 profit or loss 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 Association 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 profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

#### SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.11 Financial Assets (continued)

#### D. Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

For trade receivables, the Association applies the simplified approach permitted by FRS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

#### 2.12 Trade and Other Receivables

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses, as explained in note 2.11 (D). Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

#### 2.13 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash at banks 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.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, fixed deposits with original maturities over 3 months are excluded from cash and cash equivalents.

#### 2.14 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Association's 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.

An impairment loss on a non-revalued asset is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss on a revalued asset is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same asset. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount or when there is an indication that the impairment loss recognised for the asset no longer exists or decreases. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised.

#### 2.15 Payables

Payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Payables with a short duration are not discounted.

Payables are recognised when the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Payables are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is extinguished.

#### 2.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Association 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.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

#### SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.17 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 Association if that person:
  - (i) Has control or joint control over the Association;
  - (ii) Has significant influence over the Association; or
  - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Association or of a parent of the Association.
- (B) An entity is related to the Association if any of the following conditions applies:
  - (i) The entity and the Association are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary are related to each other).
  - 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 Association or an entity related to the Association.
  - (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 Association or to the parent of the Association.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

		2019	2018
		\$	\$
(a)	Grants relating to Unrestricted Funds		
	Care and Share Matching Grant NCSS Trust fund - President's Challenge	250,000	290,000 250,514

Yellow Ribbon Fund Other grants

**GRANTS FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCIES** 

34,310 15,397 382,573 1,031,709

475,798

98.263

# (b) Grants relating to Restricted Funds

Silver Volunteer fund (note 12) SPIN fund (note 13) NCSS OD grant (note 14)

	43.640	42,671
	43,640 438,419	322,891
_	68,247	•
_	550,306	365,562
	932,879	1,397,271

## 4. FUND-RAISING ACTIVITIES

Income from fund-raising events comprises donations received classified as:

****	92722344
2019	2018
\$	\$
114,772	265,862
425,817	822,127
540,589	1,087,989
59,915	159,532
	114,772 425,817 540,589

Total expenses incurred on public fund-raising appeals in the financial year did not exceed 30% of total donations collected through the public appeals in the same year. Association had complied with the requirements of the 30/70 fund-raising rule set out in Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

EM	PLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
		2019	2018
(a)	Employee benefits expense relating to Unrestricted Fur	\$	\$
25.00			
	Cost of Generating Funds		
	Salaries and related costs	306,555	309,79
	Employer's contributions to Central Provident Fund Other benefits	38,839	44,59
	Cite delicità	2,368	1,76
	(1)	347,762	356,15
	Charitable Activities and Programs Costs		
	Salaries and related costs	2,193,410	2,145,97
	Employer's contributions to Central Provident Fund	273,920	263,65
	Other benefits	57,831	61,88
	(ii)	2,525,161	2,471,51
	Salaries and related costs		
	- Silver Volunteer fund	39,125	31,85
	- SPIN fund	271,841	253,613
	- NCSS OD fund	29,502	
	Employer's contributions to Central Provident Fund - SPIN fund	32,896	20.47
	Other benefits	32,090	29,170
	- SPIN fund	7,322	2,80
	- NCSS OD fund	10,789	
	(iii) _	391,475	317,442
	Total (i + ii + iii)	3,264,398	3,145,104
	Employee benefits expense relating to Restricted Funds	comprise:	
*	Charitable Activities and Program Costs		
	- Silver Volunteer fund (note 12)	39,125	31,854
	- SPIN fund (note 13)	312,059	285,588
	- NCSS OD fund (note 14)	40,291	
	Mark Control of the C	391,475	317,442
	=		

The above employee benefits expense includes key management personnel compensation as disclosed in note 21 to the financial statements.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

6.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS	
	Computer software licences
	\$
Cost	
At 1 January 2018 Addition	149,800
At 31 December 2018, 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	149,800
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 January 2018	23
Charged to charitable activities and programs costs - unrestricted fund - restricted fund - SPIN fund (note 13)	32,440 9,160
	41,600
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	41,600
Charged to charitable activities and programs costs - unrestricted fund - restricted fund - SPIN fund (note 13)	38,928 10,992
	49,920
At 31 December 2019	91,520
Net carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	58,280
At 31 December 2018	108,200
	700

Cost relating to computer software licences acquired is not an integral part of the related hardware.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

Office

# 7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	furniture, equipment, computers and electrical appliances	Motor vehicles	Renovation	<u>Total</u>
	s	\$	\$	s
Cost				
At 1 January 2018	387,764	193,658	1,085,677	1,667,099
Additions	306,415	-	358,130	664,545
Disposals/written off	(932)		(58,452)	(59,384)
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	693,247	193,658	1 206 266	2 272 260
Additions	49,363	195,056	1,385,355 192,954	2,272,260 242,317
Written off	(51,062)	(33,989)	(39,786)	(124,837)
At 31 December 2019	691,548	159,669	1,538,523	2,389,740
Accumulated Depreciation	As-1			
At 1 January 2018	160,857	182,587	368,123	711,567
Charged to cost of generating funds	19,058	.4	20	19,078
Charged to charitable activities and programs costs Charged to Training Kitchen	77,280	11,071	704,968	793,319
(note 11)	76,897	-	83,333	160,230
Charged to SPIN fund (note 13)	4,723	-		4,723
Charge for the year	177,958	11,071	788,321	977,350
Disposal/written off	(932)		(58,452)	(59,384)
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	337,883	193,658	1,097,992	1,629,533
Charged to cost of generating funds	23,484		9,608	33,092
Charged to charitable				
activities and programs costs Charged to Training Kitchen	82,040	-	232,386	314,426
(note 11)	52,625	-	16,667	69,292
Charged to Silver Volunteer		1		2000
fund (note 12) Charged to SPIN fund (note 13)	1,275 5,883		5,097	1,275 10,980
	03.63002.300.68			
Charge for the year	165,307		263,758	429,065
Disposal/written off	(51,062)	(33,989)	(39,786)	(124,837)
At 31 December 2019	452,128	159,669	1,321,964	1,933,761
Net Book Value				
At 31 December 2019	239,420		216,559	455,979
At 31 December 2018	355,364		287,363	642,727

(Registered under the Societies Act)

# RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

RIGHT OF USE ASSETS		
		Operating premises
		\$
Cost		
On date of adoption for FRS 116 Leases		
- At 1 January 2019 (note 2.2) Additions		1,455,445 2,114,880
At 31 December 2019		3,570,325
Accumulated depreciation		
On date of adoption for FRS 116 Leases - At 1 January 2019 (note 2.2)		1,267,204
Depreciation for the year Charged to cost of generating funds Charged to charitable activities and programs costs		457,122
Charged to Restricted funds		296,900
<ul> <li>Silver Volunteer fund (note 12)</li> <li>SPIN fund (note 13)</li> </ul>	1	1,187
- Selly fulld (flote 15)	ŀ	3,760
	L	758,969
		2,026,173
At 31 December 2019	-	1,544,152
TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	27,119	31,070
Non-trade receivables	26,389	49,547
Grants receivables	98,557	121,231
Deposits	213,269	199,655
Prepayments	33,676	23,193
	399,010	424,696

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 day's (2018: 30 day's) terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Non-trade receivables and deposits are unsecured, non-interest bearing and expected to be repayable on demand.

# 10. FIXED DEPOSITS WITH BANK

9.

Fixed deposits have original maturity terms between 6 and 24 months and bear interest at rates ranging from 0.15% to 1.88% (2018: 0.15% to 1.42%) per annum.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 January	176,803	100,000

Movements during the year

Funds received from donor 69,302 291,790

Less: Funds utilised

TRAINING KITCHEN FUND

11.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (note 7)
Program costs - Culinary course subsidies

69,292
95,698
160,230
54,757

Balance as at 31 December 81,115 176,803

The Training Kitchen fund is designated by donors to support the cost of setting up a training kitchen and renovating the premises at Highpoint Halfway House, and the culinary courses launched by HCSA Academy Culinary Training Centre.

#### 12. SILVER VOLUNTEER FUND

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 January	15,371	14,224
Movements during the year		
Funds received from Council For Third Age (note 3)	43,640	42,671
Less: Funds utilised		
Appreciation and training for volunteers	227	1,881
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (note 7)	1,275	-
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (note 8)	1,187	170
Employee benefits expense (note 5)	39,125	31,854
Lease of premises		1,148
Other program costs	5,065	4,146
Repairs and maintenance	(2,495)	2,495
	44,384	41,524
Balance as at 31 December	14,627	15,371

The Silver Volunteer fund is a restricted fund set up for the approved programme, Journey of Cooking and Craft Works. The fund will support expenditure relating to the training kitchen.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

13.	SPIN FUND		
		2019	2018
		\$	\$
	Balance as at 1 January	61,228	147,369
	Movements during the year		
	Add: Income recognised		
	Amortisation of deferred capital grant - Intangible assets (note 15) Funds received from National Council of Social Service	5,155	5,155
	(note 3)	438,419	322,891
	Less: Funds utilised	443,574	328,046
	Amortisation of intangible assets (note 6) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (note 7) Depreciation on right-of-use assets (note 8) Employee benefits expense (note 5) Interest expense on lease liabilities Lease of premises Other program costs Repair and maintenance	10,992 10,980 3,760 312,059 175 40,397 49,530 28,971	9,160 4,723 - 285,588 - 41,628 46,330 26,758
	L	456,864	414,187
	Balance as at 31 December	47,938	61,228

SPIN fund is a restricted fund set up for the approved programme, Single Parents: Informed, Involved, Included (SPIN). The fund will be used to cover expenditure in running SPIN.

#### 14. NCSS OD FUND

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 January	-	-
Movements during the year		
Funds received from National Council of Social Service ("NCSS") (note 3)	68,247	×
Less: Funds utilised		
Employee benefits expense (note 5)	40,291	
Balance as at 31 December	27,956	_

NCSS OD fund is a restricted fund set up for the approved programme, Organisation Development Programme ("OD"), of which NCSS is the administrator, in partnership with Singapore Totalisator Board. The objective of the OD is to enable the non-profit organisation to go through a diagnostic using Enterprise SG's Business Excellence framework, leading to the conceptualisation of a time-bound strategy plan. The fund will be used to cover expenditure in running the NCSS OD.

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Intangible

# 15. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS

	Renovation	Motor vehicle	<u>asset</u>	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gross carrying value				
At 1 January 2018 Grants received during the year At 31 December 2018,	274,733	115,656	70,000	390,389 70,000
1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	274,733	115,656	70,000	460,389
Less: Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January 2018 Amortisation for the year At 31 December 2018 and	17,725 106,349	108,021 7,635	23,333	125,746 137,317
1 January 2019 Amortisation for the year	124,074 106,348	115,656	23,333 23,333	263,063 129,681
At 31 December 2019	230,422	115,656	46,666	392,744
Net carrying value				
At 31 December 2019	44,311		23,334	67,645
At 31 December 2018	150,659	2)	46,667	197,326
Deferred capital grants represent	ed as follows:			
			2019	2018
			\$	s
Current Non-current			67,645	129,681 67,645
		_	67,645	197,326
Current year's amortisation of Financial Activities as follows:	deferred capit	al grants is c	redited to the	Statement of
			2019	2018
			\$	\$
Unrestricted fund - Vouluntary income			124,526	132,162
Restroited fund - SPIN fund (note 13)			5,155	5,155
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		()	129,681	137,317
Deferred capital grants compris	a government	arante recei	red/receivable	in relation to

Deferred capital grants comprise government grants received/receivable in relation to renovation expenditure, a donated motor vehicle and computer software licence.

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# 16. LEASE LIABILITIES

ELFIOL ENTOILITIES				
	20	<u>)19</u>	2	018
	Contractual lease <u>liabilities</u>	Present value of lease liabilities	Contractual lease liabilities	Present value of lease liabilities
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease liabilities payable: - within 1 year	744,000	719,621	70	(5)
- after 1 year but not later than 5 years	847,868	838,306		<u> </u>
Less: Amounts representing interest	1,591,868 33,941	1,557,927	1.51 2.52 U = 5	
	1,557,927	1,557,927		-
				\$
Lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019 Additional lease liabilities during the y				191,803 2,114,880
Non-cash movements				2,306,683
Accretion of interest				32,551
Cash movements Less:				
Payments of lease liabilities during t - Principal portion - Interest	he year			748,756 32,551
			-	781,307
				101,007

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#### 17. OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2019</u>	2018
	\$	\$
Accruals	328,682	332,185
Deferred income	18,687	45,083
Deposits received	291,950	280,564
Provision for unutilised leave	41,423	36,495
Sundry payables	85,025	99,310
	765,767	793,637

Other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 90 days or on demand.

Deferred income comprises mainly grants received in advance in respect of events which will occur subsequent to the financial year-end.

#### 18. 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.

#### 19. TAXATION

As a registered charity under the Charities Act, Cap. 37, the Association is exempt from income tax under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act, Cap. 134.

#### 20. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Association leases operating premises from non-related parties under non-cancellable operating lease agreements.

The lease terms do not contain restrictions on the Association's activities concerning dividends, additional debt and further leasing.

As at 31 December 2018, the Association has the following lease commitments under noncancellable operating leases where the Association is the lessee:

Payable within 1 year	216,309
Payable after 1 year but not later than 5 years	19,173
	235,482

The above operating lease commitments were based on known rental rates as at 31 December 2018 and did not include any revision in rates which may be determined by the lessor.

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#### 20. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS (continued)

As at 31 December 2019, the Association has the following lease commitments under noncancellable operating leases where the Association is the lessor:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Receivable within 1 year Receivable after 1 year but not later than 5 years	1,210,392 299,580	192,392
	1,509,972	192,392

The above operating lease receivables relate to the sublet of the Association's premises to non-related parties and do not provide for contingent rents,

#### 21. RELATED PARTIES

The Association is governed by the Management Committee. The Chief Executive Officer and management personnel are responsible for organising and supervising the daily activities of the Association.

The Association has in place a conflict of interest policy which sets out documented procedures requiring Management Committee members and staff in management positions to declare actual or potential conflicts of interests to the Management Committee, and to abstain from voting or participating in decision making in the matter.

Key management personnel compensation

	2019	2018
Short-term employee benefits:	\$	\$
Salaries and related costs Employer's contribution to Central Provident Fund	848,422 60,812	975,830 91,385
	909,234	1,067,215

Key management personnel are employees holding management position in the Association.

The annual remuneration of the top three highest paid staff classified by remuneration bands are as follows:

	Number of staff	
	<u>2019</u>	2018
Annual remuneration		
\$100,001 to \$200,000	3	3

Except for the Chief Executive Officer who is a Board member, the President and members of the Management Committee are volunteers and do not receive any monetary remuneration for their service.

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#### 22. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT

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

#### 22.1 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 Association as and when they fall due.

#### (i) Risk Management

The Association's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. Credit evaluations are performed on all tenants. Tenants are required to place security deposits with the Association at the commencement of each tenancy term.

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.

#### (ii) Recognition of expected credit losses (ECL)

The Association's financial assets that are subject to credit losses where the expected credit loss model has been applied are trade receivables. The Association assesses on forward looking basis the expected credit losses on its trade receivables, and recognises a loss allowance in accordance with FRS 109.

Based on the Association's historical collection trend, most trade and other receivables are settled within the credit term. Trade and other receivables are assessed on a collective basis to determine whether there are changes in credit risk. Lifetime ECLs are recognised for specific receivables for which credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly.

Based on the management's assessment, there is no significant ECL on the Association's receivables as at the balance sheet date.

#### 22.2 Liquidity risk

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

The Association manages its operating cash flows and the availability of funding so as to ensure that a sufficient level of cash and cash equivalents is maintained to meet its working capital requirement.

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#### 22. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT

#### 22.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Association's financial liabilities at the balance sheet date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	Within	More than 1 year but not later than 5	
	1 year	<u>years</u>	<u>Total</u>
2019	\$	\$	\$
Lease liabilities	744,000	847,868	1,591,868
Other payables	705,657		705,657
	1,449,657	847,868	2,297,525
2018			
Other payables	712,059		712,059
	712,059		712,059

#### 22.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Association's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Association does not have any interest-bearing financial liabilities. Its only exposure to changes in interest rates relates to interest-earning bank deposits. The management monitors movements in interest rates to ensure deposits are placed with financial institutions offering optimal rates of return.

The interest rates and terms of maturity of financial assets of the Association are disclosed in note 10 to the financial statements.

#### 23. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities are reasonable approximation of their fair values as they are measured at the present value of lease payments based on the incremental borrowing rate.

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#### 24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Financial assets at amortised cost	4,599,583	4,516,467
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	2,263,584	712,059

#### RESERVE POLICY

The Association will work towards building up reserves of up to three years of operating expenditures from the Association's unrestricted funds that are freely available for operating purposes in order to ensure long term sustainability.

The Management Committee of the Association will review its reserve requirement annually.

Designated and restricted funds disclosed in notes 11 to 14 to the financial statements are only used for the specific purposes for which the funds were set up.

The Association is not subject to externally imposed reserve management requirements.

There were no changes to the Association's approach to reserve management since the previous financial year.

#### UNCERTAINTIES IN THE ECONOMY RELATED TO THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK

Subsequent to the outbreak of Corona Virus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19 outbreak") in early 2020, a series of measures to curb COVID-19 outbreak have been and continues to be implemented in Singapore, which have significantly disrupted businesses, affecting many sectors of the economy.

The Management Committee is closely monitoring the development of COVID-19 outbreak and its related impact on the Association's activities. As of the date of these financial statements, the Association is still in the process of assessing the impact of these measures and is currently unable to estimate the financial impact on the Association's results for the year ending 31 December 2020.

#### 27. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Association for the year ended 31 December 2019 were authorised for issue by HCSA Community Services Management Committee on 8 September 2020.

