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

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

LO HOCK LING & CO

Chartered Accountants Singapore 盧鶴齡會計公司



www.lohocklingco.com.sg

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CORPORATE INFORMATION 2020

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 Ooi Hoe Seong Lee Soon Siang Delene Vincent Lim Kee Ang Kim Lang Khalil

Kayarat Khrishnadas s/o Vazhur Kayarat Ramadass

Designation

President
Vice President
Vice President
Secretary
Assistant Secretary
Treasurer

Assistant Treasurer Board Member Board Member

6. BANKERS

OCBC Bank Ltd DBS Bank Hong Leong Finance Limited

7. AUDITORS

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

(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 36 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, 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 2020 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Association for the year ended on that date.

On Behalf of the Management Commitee

Tony Lim King Leong

President

Lee Soon Siang Delene

Treasurer

Singapore, 12 MAY 2021

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

(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311)

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HCSA Community Services (the "Association") set out on pages 6 to 36, which comprise the statement of financial position (balance sheet) as at 31 December 2020, 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 2020 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 2020 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, 12 May 2021

(Registered under the Societies Act)

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2020

		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	Total
		lando	Iditao	Total	Total
	Notes	2020	2020	2020	2019
		\$	\$	\$	\$
INCOME FROM GENERATED FUNDS					
Voluntary Income					
Amortisation of deferred capital grants Donations	18	62,490	5,155	67,645	129,681
- non-tax deductible		180,627	(**)	180,627	159,112
- tax deductible		488,093	720	488,093	435,783
Grants from government agencies MSF subvention	3	353,480	912,437	1,265,917	932,879
- per capita grant		1,368,081	-	1,368,081	1,528,249
- rental		48,029		48,029	69,024
Residential rental		44,166	-	44,166	55,254
		2,544,966	917,592	3,462,558	3,309,982
Activities for Generating Funds					
Course fees		156,384	(x)	156,384	287,784
Income from fund-raising events	4	393,853		393,853	540,589
Rental income/utility recoveries		1,402,539	-	1,402,539	1,405,243
		1,952,776		1,952,776	2,233,616
Investment Income					
Interest income from fixed deposits		19,311	<u></u>	19,311	14,375
Other Income					
Other government grants					
- Jobs Support Scheme		564,382	S-25	564,382	120
- Rental relief		266,867	•	266,867	
- others		124,101	::	124,101	79,074
Miscellaneous income		24,302	- 1 40	24,302_	88,174
		979,652		979,652	167,248
TOTAL INCOME		5,496,705	917,592	6,414,297	5,725,221

(Registered under the Societies Act)

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

		Unrestricted funds	Restricted <u>funds</u>	Total	<u>Total</u>
	Notes	2020	2020	2020	2019
		\$	\$	\$	\$
EXPENDITURES				·	
Costs of Generating Funds					
Advertising		500	*	500	
Appreciation and training for volunteers		100	*	100	20
Amortisation on intangible assets	6	19,968	=	19,968	19,968
Bank charges		3,026	=1	3,026	3,665
Clinical and therapy expenses		337	+	337	2,455
Depreciation on property, plant					
and equipment	7	17,593	2	17,593	33,092
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	8	446,944	42	446,944	457,122
Employer's contributions to Central					
Provident Fund	5	40,116	1.5	40,116	38,839
Food and refreshment		11,081	Te:	11,081	1,077
Fund-raising expenses	4	23,751	(*	23,751	59,915
General expenses		17,798	X#	17,798	27,050
Insurance		4,226	846	4,226	3,876
Interest expense on lease liabilities		15,436	1.5	15,436	20,826
Materials for culinary class		10,061	72	10,061	24,872
Penalty		133	2 .	133	9.50
Printing, stationery and postage		3,335		3,335	4,576
Repairs and maintenance		19,321	(*	19,321	22,341
Retreats and special events		1,130	:(€	1,130	-
Salaries and related costs	5	332,262	200	332,262	306,555
Sanitary		810	-	810	73
SDF levy		527	1/2	527	477
Staff benefits	5	1,555	-	1,555	2,368
Telecommunication		40,541	0.5	40,541	19,489
Transport		3.014	S.=:	3,014	4,815
Tuition		(#3	100		504
Utilities		182,527	390	182,527	212,785
Vehicle expenses		76	Y	76	309
		1,196,168		1,196,168	1,267,069

(Registered under the Societies Act)

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

		Unrestricted	Restricted		
		<u>funds</u>	<u>funds</u>	Total	Total
ļ	Votes	<u>2020</u>	2020	2020	2019
		œ	c	¢	c
EXPENDITURES (continued)		\$	\$	\$	\$
EXTENSITE (Continued)					
Charitable Activities and Programs Cos	ts				
Advertising		228	10 000	228	3,497
Amortisation on intangible assets	6	18,960	10,992	29,952	29,952
Appreciation and training for volunteers		178	1,320	1,498	630
Bank charges		1,866	1,015	2,881	2,625
Clinical and therapy expenses		15,348	2,354	17,702	27,626
Community outreach and special events	S	2,853		2,853	11,015
Culinary course subsidies		64,448	₩.	64,448	95,698
Depreciation on property, plant					
and equipment	7	173,149	40,439	213,588	395,973
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	8	303,830	25,500	329,330	301,847
Employer's contributions to Central					
Provident Fund	5	279,872	32,782	312,654	306,816
Food and refreshment		47,061	11,967	59,028	56,432
Foreign worker levy		15,271	: 41	15,271	22,187
General expenses		33,380	1,539	34,919	35,205
Insurance		28,457	3,207	31,664	41,567
Interest expense on lease liabilities		9,526	779	10,305	11,725
Lease of premises		=	A.	75	40,397
Materials and cooking apparels		*	600	600	1,696
Printing, stationery and postage		11,826	2,812	14,638	18,956
Rental rebates		298,759	::=:	298,759	245
Repairs and maintenance		74,120	11,560	85,680	99,620
Resident/intern allowance		46,968	2,665	49,633	57,736
Salaries and related costs	5	2,215,281	353,043	2,568,324	2,533,878
Sanitary		11,234	400	11,634	10,258
SDF levy		4,531	462	4,993	4,876
Security fees		6,019	390	6,019	5,415
Staff benefits	5	25,982	2,902	28,884	27,273
Staff training	5	18,569	4,463	23,032	48,669
Telecommunication		38,855	42,836	81,691	60,518
Transport		16,744	1,301	18,045	35,328
Tuition		17,493	417	17,910	20,850
Utilities		70,635	7,291	77,926	99,112
Vehicle expenses		2,665	19	2,684	9,816
					0,0.0
		3,854,108	562,665	4,416,773	4,417,193
		0,007,100	002,000	4,410,770	

(Registered under the Societies Act)

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	Total
	2020	2020	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Governance costs				
Audit fees Professional fees	18,941 5,311	<u>.</u> <u>.</u> .	18,941 5,311	17,526 19,164
	24,252		24,252	36,690
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	5,074,528	562,665	5,637,193	5,720,952
Surplus for the year	422,177	354,927	777,104	4,269
Total funds brought forward	4,209,810	90,521	4,300,331	4,299,624
Effects of adjustment on adoption of FRS 116 Leases on 1 January 2019	ā	-	-	(3,562)
Return of unutilised fund (note 12)		(6,817)	(6,817)	
Total funds carried forward	4,631,987	438,631	5,070,618	_4,300,331

(Registered under the Societies Act)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020	2019
ASSETS		\$	\$
Non-Current Assets			
Intangible assets Property, plant and equipment Right-of-use assets	6 7 8	59,827 261,320 929,604	58,280 455,979 1,544,152
Current Assets		1,250,751	2,058,411
Trade and other receivables Fixed deposits with bank Cash and bank balances	9 10	345,858 1,088,267 4,418,212	399,010 1,069,200 3,165,049
		5,852,337	4,633,259
Total Assets		7,103,088	6,691,670
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
<u>Funds</u>			
<u>Unrestricted Funds</u>			
General fund Training Kitchen fund	11	4,560,654 71,333	4,128,695 81,115
Restricted Funds		4,631,987	4,209,810
Silver Volunteer fund SPIN fund NCSS OD fund NCSS Invictus fund Yellow Ribbon Emergency fund	12 13 14 15 16	44,763 46,087 283,981 58,600 5,200 438,631	14,627 47,938 27,956 - - 90,521
Total Funds		5,070,618	4,300,331
Non-Current Liability			
Lease liabilities	17	155,800	838,306
•		155,800	838,306
Current Liabilities			
Deferred capital grants Deferred income Lease liabilities Other payables	18 19 17 20	283,307 790,203 803,160	67,645 18,687 719,621 747,080
		1,876,670	1,553,033
Total Liabilities		2,032,470	2,391,339
Total Funds and Liabilities		7,103,088	6,691,670

(Registered under the Societies Act)

Statement of Changes in Funds for the year ended 31 December 2020

Unres	Unrestricted	ļ		Restricted —		↑	
General <u>fund</u>	Training Kitchen fund	Silver Volunteer fund	SPIN	NCSS OD fund	NCSS Invictus fund	Yellow Ribbon Emergency fund	Total
⇔	⇔	ь	₩	€	€9	€9	€
4,042,660	176,803	15,371	61,228	r	Ĭ,	Ĭ.	4,296,062
86,035	(95,688)	(744)	(13,290)	27,956			4,269
4,128,695	81,115	14,627	47,938	27,956	300	n#N	4,300,331
431,959	(9,782)	36,953	(1,851)	256,025	58,600	5,200	777,104
r	x	(6,817)	·	r			(6,817)
4,560,654	71,333	44,763	46,087	283,981	58,600	5,200	5,070,618

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 2020

	Notes	2020	2019
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus for the year		777,104	4,269
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation on intangible assets Depreciation on property, plant and equipment Depreciation on right of use assets Interest expense on lease liabilities Amortisation of deferred capital grants Interest income	6 7 8 17 18	49,920 231,181 776,274 25,741 (67,645) (19,311)	49,920 429,065 758,969 32,551 (129,681) (14,375)
Operating surplus before working capital changes		1,773,264	1,130,718
Decrease in receivables Increase/(decrease) in payables Increase/(decrease) in deferred income		53,152 56,080 264,620	25,686 (1,474) (26,396)
Net cash from operating activities		2,147,116	1,128,534
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			f 1
Interest received Increase in fixed deposits with maturity over 3 months Purchase of intangible assets Purchase of property, plant and equipment	6 7	19,311 (19,067) (51,467) (36,522)	14,375 (14,200) - (242,317)
Net cash used in investing activities		(87,745)	(242,142)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Return of unutilised funds Repayment of lease liabilities Payment for interest lease	17 17	(6,817) (773,650) (25,741)	(748,756) (32,551)
Net cash used in financing activities		(806,208)	(781,307)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,253,163	105,085
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		3,165,049	3,059,964
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	21	4,418,212	3,165,049

(Registered under the Societies Act)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 December 2020

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

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.

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 2020. The adoption of these Standards did not have any material effect on the Association's financial statements and did not result in substantial changes to the Association's accounting policies.

2.2 Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Estimates, assumptions concerning the future and judgments are made in the preparation of the financial statements. They affect the application of the 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)

2.2 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 2.8 and 2.9. 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)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 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.

2.3 FRSs 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.

2.4 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)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 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.

2.5 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, NCSS OD Fund, NCSS Invictus Fund and Yellow Ribbon Emergency Fund, and Designated Training Kitchen fund, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.6 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.

2.7 Leases

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)

2.7 <u>Leases</u> (continued)

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 2.13.

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.

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

Where applicable, 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 assets 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.

As lessor

Leases in which the Association does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease terms.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.8 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.

2.9 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

Motor vehicles

Renovation

3 to 5 years
5 years
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.

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.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.10 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

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

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

The Association's financial assets, comprising mainly 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.

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.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.11 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 2.10 (D). Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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)

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

2.16 Related Parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- (A) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the 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).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the 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)

3.	<u>GR</u> /	ANTS FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
			2020	2019
			\$	\$
	(a)	Grants relating to Unrestricted Funds		
		NCSS Trust fund - President's Challenge Yellow Ribbon Fund Other grants	26,400 290,020 37,060	250,000 98,263 34,310
	(b)	Grants relating to Restricted Funds	353,480	382,573
		Silver Volunteer fund (note 12) SPIN fund (note 13) NCSS OD grant (note 14) NCSS Invictus fund (note 15) Yellow Ribbon Emergency fund (note 16)	53,975 449,015 322,447 80,000 7,000	43,640 438,419 68,247
			912,437	550,306
			1,265,917	932,879

4. FUND-RAISING ACTIVITIES

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

	2020	<u>2019</u>
	\$	\$
Non-tax deductible	64,310	114,772
Tax deducitble	329,543	425,817
	393,853	540,589
Fund-raising expenses	23,751	59,915

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)

5.	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE			
			2020	2019
(a)	Employee benefits expense relating to Unrestricted Fu	unds	\$	\$
` ,	Cost of Generating Funds	-		
	Salaries and related costs Employer's contributions to Central Provident Fund Other benefits		332,262 40,116 1,555	306,555 38,839 2,368
		(i)	373,933	347,762
	Charitable Activities and Programs Costs			
	Salaries and related costs Employer's contributions to Central Provident Fund Other benefits		2,215,281 279,872 44,551	2,193,410 273,920 57,831
		(ii)	2,539,704	2,525,161
(b)	Employee benefits expense relating to Restricted Fundamental	ds		
*	Charitable Activities and Programs Costs			
	Salaries and related costs - Silver Volunteer fund - SPIN fund - NCSS OD fund Employer's contributions to Central Provident Fund - SPIN fund Other benefits - SPIN fund - NCSS OD fund		12,065 277,336 63,642 32,782 4,585 2,780	39,125 271,841 29,502 32,896 7,322 10,789
		(iii) _	393,190	391,475
	Total (i + ii + iii)	=	3,306,827	3,264,398
	Employee benefits expense relating to Restricted Fundamental	ds comp	orise:	
*	Charitable Activities and Program Costs			

The above employee benefits expense includes key management personnel compensation as disclosed in note 23 to the financial statements.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

6.	INTANGIBLE ASSETS	
		Computer software licences
		\$
	Cost	
	At 1 January 2019, 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020 Additions	149,800 51,467
	At 31 December 2020	201,267
	Accumulated amortisation	
	At 1 January 2019	41,600
	Charged to charitable activities and programs costs - unrestricted fund - restricted fund - SPIN fund (note 13)	18,960 10,992
	Charged to cost of generating funds	29,952 19,968
		49,920
	At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	91,520
	Charged to charitable activities and programs costs - unrestricted fund - restricted fund - SPIN fund (note 13)	18,960 10,992
	Charged to cost of generating funds	29,952 19,968
		49,920
	At 31 December 2020	141,440
	Net carrying amount	
	At 31 December 2020	59,827
	At 31 December 2019	58,280

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

(Registered under the Societies Act)

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Office furniture, equipment, computers and electrical appliances	Motor vehicles	Renovation	<u>Total</u>
Cost	\$	\$	\$	\$
At 1 January 2019 Additions Written off At 31 December 2019 and	693,247 49,363 (51,062)	193,658	1,385,355 192,954 (39,786)	2,272,260 242,317 (124,837)
1 January 2020 Additions Disposals	691,548 36,522 (3,704)	159,669 (43,074)	1,538,523	2,389,740 36,522 (46,778)
At 31 December 2020	724,366	116,595	1,538,523	2,379,484
Accumulated Depreciation				
At 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	82,040	50°	232,386	314,426
Charged to Training Kitchen (note 11)	52,625	350	16,667	69,292
Charged to Silver Volunteer fund (note 12) Charged to SPIN fund (note 13)	1,275 5,883	: 4:: :#:	5,097	1,275 10,980
Charge for the year Disposal/written off	165,307 (51,062)	(33,989)	263,758 (39,786)	429,065 (124,837)
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020	452,128	159,669	1,321,964	1,933,761
Charged to cost of generating funds Charged to charitable	3,171	*	14,422	17,593
activities and programs costs Charged to Training Kitchen	95,228	33	37,811	133,039
(note 11) Charged to Silver Volunteer	40,110		-	40,110
fund (note 12) Charged to SPIN fund (note 13)	453 10,302		29,684	453 39,986
Charge for the year Disposal/written off	149,264 (3,704)	(43,074)	81,917 -	231,181 (46,778)
At 31 December 2020	597,688	116,595	1,403,881	2,118,164
Net Book Value				
At 31 December 2020	126,678		134,642	261,320
At 31 December 2019	239,420	=/	216,559	455,979

(Registered under the Societies Act)

8.	RIGHT OF USE ASSETS		
			Operating premises
			\$
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2019, date of adoption for FRS 116 Leases Additions		1,455,445 2,114,880
	At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020 Additions		3,570,325 161,726
	At 31 December 2020		3,732,051
	Accumulated depreciation		
	At 1 January 2019, date of adoption for FRS 116 Leases		1,267,204
	Depreciation for the year Charged to cost of generating funds Charged to charitable activities and programs costs Charged to Restricted funds		457,122 296,900
	Silver Volunteer fund (note 12)SPIN fund (note 13)		1,187 3,760
			758,969
	At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020		2,026,173
	Depreciation for the year Charged to cost of generating funds Charged to charitable activities and programs costs Charged to Restricted funds		446,944 303,830
	Silver Volunteer fund (note 12)SPIN fund (note 13)		2,941 22,559
			776,274
	At 31 December 2020		2,802,447
	Net Book Value		
	At 31 December 2020		929,604
	At 31 December 2019		1,544,152
9.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
		2020	2019
		\$	\$
	Trade receivables Non-trade receivables Grants receivables Deposits Prepayments	23,256 3,683 83,724 209,929 25,266	27,119 26,389 98,557 213,269 33,676
		345,858	399,010

(Registered under the Societies Act)

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 day's (2019: 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

Fixed deposits have original maturity terms between 6 and 24 months and bear interest at rates ranging from 0.10% to 1.30% (2019: 0.15% to 1.88%) per annum.

11. TRAINING KITCHEN FUND

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 January	81,115	176,803
Movements during the year		
Funds received from donor	94,776	69,302
Less: Funds utilised		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (note 7) Program costs - Culinary course subsidies	40,110 64,448	69,292 95,698
	104,558	164,990
Balance as at 31 December	71,333	81,115

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

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 January	14,627	15,371
Movements during the year		
Funds received from Council For Third Age (note 3)	53,975	43,640
Less: Funds utilised		
Appreciation and training for volunteers Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (note 7) Depreciation on right-of-use assets (note 8) Employee benefits expense (note 5) Other program costs Repairs and maintenance	453 2,941 12,065 1,563	227 1,275 1,187 39,125 5,065 (2,495)
Return of unutilised fund to Council for Third Age	17,022 (6,817)	44,384
Balance as at 31 December	44,763	14,627

(Registered under the Societies Act)

12. <u>SILVER VOLUNTEER FUND</u> (continued)

The Silver Volunteer fund is a restricted fund set up for the approved programmes relating to the training kitchen.

The funding agreement for the approved programme, Journey of Cooking and Craft Works, expired during the year and the unutilised fund of \$6,817 was returned to the Council for Third Age. Correspondingly, a new Silver Volunteer fund was set up for the approved programme, Giving a Future and a Hope.

13. SPIN FUND

	<u>2020</u> \$	<u>2019</u> \$
Balance as at 1 January	47,938	61,228
Movements during the year		
Add: Income recognised		
Amortisation of deferred capital grant - Intangible assets (note 18) Funds received from National Council of Social Service (note 3)	5,155 449,015	5,155 438,419
Less: Funds utilised	454,170	443,574
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 39,986 22,559 314,703 779 55,442 11,560	10,992 10,980 3,760 312,059 175 40,397 49,530 28,971
Balance as at 31 December	46,087	47,938

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.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

14.	NCSS OD FUND		
		2020	2019
		\$	\$
	Balance as at 1 January	27,956	1. 5 .
	Movements during the year		
	Funds received from National Council of Social Service ("NCSS") (note 3)	322,447	68,247
	Less: Funds utilised		
	Employee benefits expense (note 5)	66,422	40,291
	Balance as at 31 December	283,981	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.

15. NCSS INVICTUS FUND

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 January	(B)	rie
Movements during the year		
Funds received from National Council of Social Service ("NCSS") (note 3)	80,000	12
Less: Funds utilised		
Telecommunication	21,400	- 1/2
Balance as at 31 December	58,600	, w

NCSS Invictus fund is a restricted fund set up to enhance service accessibility and staff welfare.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

2020 2019 \$ \$ Balance as at 1 January -

Movements during the year

YELLOW RIBBON EMERGENCY FUND

Funds received from Yellow Ribbon Fund (note 3) 7,000

Less: Funds utilised

16.

Resident/intern allowance 1,800 =

Balance as at 31 December 5,200 =

Yellow Ribbon Emergency fund is a restricted fund set up to provide financial support to newly released ex-offenders as well as families who are affected by recent incarceration of a sole bread-winner. The fund will be used strictly for food and transportation of beneficiaries.

17. **LEASE LIABILITIES**

	<u>202</u>	20	<u>2019</u>	9
	Contractual lease <u>liabilities</u>	Present value of lease liabilities	Contractual lease <u>liabilities</u>	Present value of lease liabilities
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease liabilities payable: - within 1 year - after 1 year but not later	800,600	790,203	744,000	719,621
than 5 years	156,002	155,800	847,868	838,306
Less: Amounts representing	956,602	946,003	1,591,868	1,557,927
interest	10,599	(M)	33,941	14 0
	946,003	946,003	1,557,927	1,557,927

The Association leases operating premises with lease periods of 2 to 3 years. The leases have varying terms and provide renewal rights.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

17. <u>LEASE LIABILITIES</u> (continued)

18.

Reconciliation of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Movements in lease liabilities arising from financing cash flows during the year are as follows.

Wovernents in lease habilities and	ng nom manom	g casii ilowa	daring the year	are as follows.
			<u>2020</u>	2019
			\$	\$
Lease liabilities as at 1 January Additional lease liabilities during	the year		1,557,927 161,726	191,803 2,114,880
			1,719,653	2,306,683
Non-cash movement Accretion of interest			25,741	32,551
Cash movements Less: Payments of lease liabilities dur	ing the year			
- Principal portion - Interest			773,650 25,741	748,756 32,551
		-	799,391	781,307
Lease liabilities as at 31 Decemb	er	-	946,003	1,557,927
DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS				
	Renovation	Motor vehicle	Intangible <u>asset</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gross carrying value				
At 1 January 2019, 31 December 2019, 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	274,733	115,656	70,000	460,389
Less: Accumulated amortisation		-		
At 1 January 2019 Amortisation for the year	124,074 106,348	115,656	23,333	263,063 129,681
At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020 Amortisation for the year	230,422 44,311	115,656	46,666 23,334	392,744 67,645
At 31 December 2020	274,733	115,656	70,000	460,389
Net carrying value				
At 31 December 2020	<u></u>		<u> </u>	
At 31 December 2019	44,311		23,334	67,645

(Registered under the Societies Act)

18. <u>DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS</u> (continued)

Deferred capital grants are classified as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	\$	\$
Current		67,645

Current year's amortisation of deferred capital grants is credited to the Statement of Financial Activities as follows:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Unrestricted fund - Voluntary income	62,490	124,526
Restricted fund - SPIN fund (note 13)	5,155	5,155
	67,645	129,681

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

19. DEFFERED INCOME

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Deferred income	283,307	18,687

Deferred income comprises mainly grants received/receivable in respect of the next financial year, for which the Association has fulfilled the grant requirements as at 31 December 2020.

20. OTHER PAYABLES

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Accruals	383,323	328,682
Deposits received	296,208	291,950
Provision for unutilised leave	68,636	41,423
Sundry payables	54,993	85,025
	803,160	747,080

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

21. 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.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

22. 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.

23. LEASE COMMITMENTS

As at the balance sheet date, the Association has the following lease commitments under non-cancellable operating leases where the Association is the lessor:

	2020	<u>2019</u>
	\$	\$
Receivable within 1 year Receivable after 1 year but not later than 5 years	286,738 16,308	1,210,392 299,580
	303,046	1,509,972

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,

24. 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	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits:	\$	\$
Salaries and related costs Employer's contribution to Central Provident Fund	890,708 73,140	848,422 60,812
	963,848	909,234

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	
	2020	2019
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.

(Registered under the Societies Act)

25. 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:

25.1 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.

25.2 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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25. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (continued)

25.2 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 1 year	After 1 year but not later than 5 years	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$	\$	\$
Lease liabilities Other payables	800,600 734,524 1,535,124	156,002 156,002	956,602 734,524 1,691,126
2019			
Lease liabilities Other payables	744,000 705,657	847,868	1,591,868 705,657
	1,449,657	847,868	2,297,525

25.3 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.

26. 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.

27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

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

	<u>2020</u>	2019
	\$	\$
Financial assets at amortised cost Financial liabilities at amortised cost	5,827,071 1,680,527	4,599,583 2,263,584

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28. 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 16 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.

29. UNCERTAINTIES IN THE ECONOMY RELATED TO THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK

Since the outbreak of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19") in early 2020, the pandemic has significantly disrupted global businesses and supply chains due to border closures, movement controls, and other measures imposed by various governments. This has adversely impacted various sectors of global economies, including Singapore.

As the COVID-19 pandemic evolves, governments are implementing additional measures to address the resulting public health issues and alleviate the negative economic impact. However, the global situation remains fluid. As at the date of issue of these financial statements, the Association is unable to reasonably ascertain the full extent of the probable impact of the pandemic on its operations and financial performance for the financial year ending 31 December 2021. The Management Committee continues to monitor the developments and will take further action as necessary in response to the economic disruption.

30. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Association for the year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue by HCSA Community Services Management Committee on 12 May 2021.