DISABLED PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION (REGISTERED UNDER SOCIETIES ACT, CAP. 311)

UEN No.: S86SS0002F

STATUTORY REPORTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



STATEMENT BY THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

In the opinion of the Management Committee:

- The accompanying financial statements are drawn up as to present fairly in all material respects, (a) the state of affairs of the Association as at 31 March 2020 and the financial performance, changes in accumulated funds and cash flows of the Association for the financial year ended on the date;
- The fund-raising appeals held during the financial year ended 31 March 2020 have been carried (b) 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 appeals;
- The use of the donation monies was in accordance with the objectives of the Institution of Public (c) Character as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institution of Public a Character) Regulations:
- The Association has complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institution (d) of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (e) At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

ON BEHALF OF THE MANAGAMENT COMMITTEE

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RICHARD CHIEN-MING KUPPUSAMY

MICHAEL CHIN YUN FOONG **PRESIDENT** HONORARY TREASURER

TANG SIEW NGOH HONORARY SECRETARY

Singapore, 20 MAY 2020



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DISABLED PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION (REGISTERED UNDER SOCIETIES ACT, CAP. 311) (UEN No. S86SS0002F)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Disabled People's Association (the Association), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the financial year ended 31 March 2020, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Association 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 March 2020 and of the results, changes in accumulated 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 (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Association for the year ended 31 March 2019 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on these statements on 30 August 2019.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement by Management Committee.

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

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DISABLED PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION (REGISTERED UNDER SOCIETIES ACT, CAP. 311) (UEN No. S86SS0002F)

(Continued)

Responsibilities of Management 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 responsibilities include overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
 detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
 as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override
 of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
 that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of the 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DISABLED PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION (REGISTERED UNDER SOCIETIES ACT, CAP. 311) (UEN No. S86SS0002F)

(Continued)

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

- 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the association to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the association audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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,

- 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 ended 31 March 2020 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 appeals.

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

- the Association has not used the donation monies in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institution of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- b) the Association has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institution of a Public Character) Regulations.

CYPRESS SINGAPORE PAC

Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants

Singapore

Date, 2 0 MAY 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	31.03.2020 SGD	31.03.2019 SGD (Restated)	01.04.2018 SGD (Restated)
ACCUMULATED FUNDS Accumulated fund Care and Share grant reserve Asset capitalisation reserve	3 5 4	800,479 (136,484) 11,721 675,716	950,064 (334,887) 28,805 643,982	870,418 74,521 76,077 1,021,016
Represented by:				
NON-CURRENT ASSET Plant and equipment	6	21,368	43,523	75,983
CURRENT ASSETS Other receivables, deposits and prepayments Fixed deposits Cash at bank and on hand Less: CURRENT LIABILITY Other payables	7 8	11,674 343,821 346,532 702,027 47,679 47,679	22,582 338,900 293,445 654,927 54,468 54,468	30,425 389,170 558,533 978,128 33,095 33,095
NET CURRENT ASSETS	-	654,348 675,716	600,459	945,033

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

		•	202	20 ———		•	20	19	-
	ı	Unrestricted fund		d funds	•	Unrestricted fund		d funds	
				Asset				Asset	
			Care and	Capitalisation			Care and	Capitalisation	
		General Fund	Share Fund	Reserve	Total	General Fund	Share Fund	Reserve	Total
N	lote	SGD	SGD	SGD	SGD	SGD	SGD	SGD	SGD
						(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)
INCOME									
Care and Share grant		-	334,977	-	334,977	-	-	-	-
Tax deductible donations		250,864	-	-	250,864	257,437	-	-	257,437
Non-tax deductible donations		20,536	-	-	20,536	50,780	-	-	50,780
Grants		12,586	-	-	12,586	22,372	-	-	22,372
Interest income		2,710	-	-	2,710	3,580	-	-	3,580
Membership subsciptions		211	-	-	211	305	-	-	305
Programme income		41,314	-	-	41,314	44,978	-	-	44,978
Sponsorship		18,000	-	-	18,000	-	-	-	-
Income from student's project		6,416	-	-	6,416	20,904	-	-	20,904
Honorarium income		407	-	-	407	-	-	-	-
Sundry income						80			80
		353,044	334,977	-	688,021	400,436	-	-	400,436
LESS: DIRECT COSTS									
Bank charges		-	-	-	-	-	(52)	- 1	(52)
Catering and refreshments		(2,711)	(1,300)	-	(4,011)	(3,551)	(10,376)	- 1	(13,927)
Computer and peripherals		-	-	-	-	-	(342)	- 1	(342)
Contract labour		-	-	-	-	-	(6,600)	- 1	(6,600)
1 7	10	(221,035)	(100,267)	-	(321,302)	(53,335)	(269,191)	- 1	(322,526)
Fundraising cost		(65,415)	-	-	(65,415)	(64,324)	-	- 1	(64,324)
Gift and souvenirs		(549)	-	-	(549)	-	(227)	- 1	(227)
Honorarium expenses		(7,540)	(16,560)	-	(24,100)	(8,950)	(23,950)	- 1	(32,900)
Insurance		-	-	-	-	-	(2,717)	- 1	(2,717)
Miscellaneous expenses		(32)	-	-	(32)	-	-	- 1	-
Network maintenance		(1,605)	-	-	(1,605)	-	(1,605)	- 1	(1,605)
Newspaper and periodical		(179)	-	-	(179)	-	(313)	- 1	(313)
Office maintenance fee		(11,679)	-	-	(11,679)	- 1	(11,679)	- 1	(11,679)
Office supplies		(59)	(15)	-	(74)	-	-	- 1	-
Other staff costs		-	-	-	-	-	(67)	- 1	(67)
Printing and stationeries		(374)	(4)	-	(378)	-	(768)	- 1	(768)
Professional fees		(10,100)	-	-	(10,100)	-	(14,447)	- 1	(14,447)
Project expenses		(12,183)	(1,104)	-	(13,287)	(9,539)	(9,199)	- 1	(18,738)
Rental of equipment		(925)	-	-	(925)	-	(925)	-	(925)
Subscription and membership fees		(1,374)	-	-	(1,374)	-	-	-	-
Telephone and internet charges		(1,703)	(30)	-	(1,733)	-	(1,634)	-	(1,634)
Translator and interpretator		(925)	(818)	-	(1,743)	(820)	(4,085)		(4,905)
Balance c/f		(338,388)	(120,098)	-	(458,486)	(140,519)	(358,177)	-	(498,696)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 (CONTINUED)

		•	20			•	201		
		Unrestricted fund	◆ Restricte			Unrestricted fund	← Restricte		
	Note	General Fund SGD	Care and Share Fund SGD	Asset Capitalisation Reserve SGD	Total SGD	General Fund SGD (Restated)	Care and Share Fund SGD (Restated)	Asset Capitalisation Reserve SGD (Restated)	Total SGD (Restated)
Balance c/f		(338,388)	(120,098)	-	(458,486)	(140,519)	(358,177)	-	(498,696)
LESS: DIRECT COSTS (CONTINUED) Transportation Travelling expenses Utilities Volunteer expenses LESS: OPERATING EXPENSES Accounting fees Auditors' remuneration Bank charges Catering and refreshments Cleaning expense Depreciation of plant and equipment Employee benefits expense Insurance Miscellaneous expenses Network maintenance Office maintenance fee Office supplies Online donation charges Other staff costs Postage and courier charges Printing and stationeries Project expenses Rental of equipment	10	(1,158) (2,060) (1,037) - (342,643) (8,400) (13,696) (358) (63) (3,000) (5,071) (95,970) (7,453) (474) (2,092) (11,678) (184) (805) - (638) (851) (500) (924)	(426) (8,282) (128,806) - (128,806)		(1,584) (10,342) (1,037) - (471,449) (8,400) (13,696) (358) (63) (3,000) (22,155) (95,970) (7,453) (474) (2,092) (11,678) (184) (805) - (638) (851) (500) (924)	(4,048) - (144,567) - (2,675) - (782) - (166,615) (166,615) (295) (4,000) -	(3,510) - (1,105) (18) (362,810) (7,200) - (647) - (3,120) (13) - (4,267) (959) (2,207) (11,678) (128) (992) (100) (576) (382) - (924)		(3,510) (4,048) (1,105) (18) (507,377) (7,200) (2,675) (647) (782) (3,120) (47,285) (166,615) (4,267) (959) (2,207) (11,678) (128) (992) (100) (576) (677) (4,000) (924)
Repair and maintenance Subscription and membership fees		(2,339) (125) (154,621)		(17,084)	(2,339) (125) (171,705)	(1,344) (175,711)	(1,027) (125) (34,345)	- - (47,272)	(1,027) (1,469) (257,328)
Balance c/f		(497,264)	(128,806)	(17,084)	(643,154)	(320,278)	(397,155)	(47,272)	(764,705)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 (CONTINUED)

		•		20 ———		•	20		——
		Unrestricted fund	◆ Restricte	ed funds — > Asset		Unrestricted fund	← Restricte	ed funds ——— Asset	
		0 15 1	Care and	Capitalisation	-	0 15 1	Care and	Capitalisation	-
	Note	General Fund SGD	Share Fund SGD	Reserve SGD	Total SGD	General Fund SGD	Share Fund SGD	Reserve SGD	Total SGD
						(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)
Balance c/f		(497,264)	(128,806)	(17,084)	(643,154)	(320,278)	(397,155)	(47,272)	(764,705)
LESS: OPERATING EXPENSES (CONTINUED)									
Telephone and internet charges		(1,368)	- (7.700)	-	(1,368)	-	(1,157)	-	(1,157)
Training expense Translator and interpretator		(30)	(7,768)		(7,798) (300)	(60)	(7,207)	1 : 1	(7,207) (60)
Transportation		(670)	_	_	(670)	(452)	(665)	_	(1,117)
Utilities		(1,037)	-	-	(1,037)	`- 1	(1,104)	-	(1,104)
Volunteer expenses		(1,960)	- (400.574)	- (47.004)	(1,960)	- (000 700)	(2,120)	- (47.070)	(2,120)
(DEFICIT) / SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION		(502,629) (149,585)	(136,574) 198,403	(17,084) (17,084)	(656,287)	(320,790) 79,646	(409,408) (409,408)	(47,272) (47,272)	(777,470) (377,034)
TAXATION	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET (DEFICIT) / SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		(149,585)	198,403	(17,084)	31,734	79,646	(409,408)	(47,272)	(377,034)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME									
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-			-				
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(149,585)	198,403	(17,084)	31,734	79,646	(409,408)	(47,272)	(377,034)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Unrestricted fund ← Restricted funds ← Asset Care and					
	Note	Accumulated Fund SGD	Capitalisation Reserve SGD	Share Grant Fund SGD	Accumulated Fund SGD	
BALANCE AS AT 1 APRIL 2018		870,418	76,077	74,521	1,021,016	
Total comprehensive income for the year						
As previously stated		100,778	(47,272)	(409,408)	(355,902)	
Prior year adjustments	20	(21,132)	-	-	(21,132)	
As restated		79,646	(47,272)	(409,408)	(377,034)	
BALANCE AS AT 31 MARCH 2019		950,064	28,805	(334,887)	643,982	
Total comprehensive income for the year		(149,585)	(17,084)	198,403	31,734	
BALANCE AS AT 31 MARCH 2020		800,479	11,721	(136,484)	675,716	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 SGD	2019 SGD (Restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Surplus / (Deficit) before taxation		31,734	(377,034)
Adjustment for: Depreciation of plant and equipment Interest income Operating cash flows before working capital changes	_	22,155 (2,710) 51,179	47,285 (3,580) (333,329)
Working capital changes: Other receivables Other payables		10,908 (6,789) 4,119	7,843 21,373 29,216
NET CASH EFFECT OF OPERATING ACTIVITIES	_	55,298	(304,113)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Purchase of plant and equipment Interest income received NET CASH EFFECT OF INVESTING ACTIVITIES	_	2,710 2,710	(14,825) 3,580 (11,245)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		58,008	(315,358)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 1 APRIL	12	632,345	947,703
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 31 MARCH	12	690,353	632,345

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2020

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Association is registered as a charity under the Singapore Charities Act, Cap. 37 since 30 December 1998. The Association is also an approved Institution of a Public Character ("IPC") under the Singapore Charities Act from 1 August 2019 to 31 July 2020.

The principal activities of the Association are to advocate on behalf of and empower people with disabilities, helping them achieve full participation and equal status in the society through independent living.

The Association's registered office and principal place of activities is at 1 Jurong West Central 2, #04-01 Jurong Point Shopping Centre, Singapore 648886.

The Code of Governance for Charities and Institutions of a Public Character (IPCs) was launched by the Charity Council on 26 November 2007. The Association has complied all applicable guidelines of the Code of Governance Evaluation Checklist for the "enhanced-tiered" – Institutions of a Public Character (IPCs) for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 (full checklist is available at www.charities.gov.sg).

With the occurrence of COVID-19 pandemic globally, the Management Committee is closely monitoring the negative impact of the pandemic on its operation. As at the date of this report, the Management Committee is confident that the Association is able to weather through the negative effects of this pandemic.

The Management Committee of the Association at the date of this report are:

Richard Chien-Ming Kuppusamy (President)

Peggy Sarah Yee May Kuen (Vice-President)

Tang Siew Ngoh (Honorary Secretary)

Michael Chin Yun Foong (Honorary Treasurer)

Sherena Loh Shook Han (Assistant Honorary Treasurer)

Darren Ho Kum Wei (Committee Member)
Goh Lily (Committee Member)
Judy Anne Wee (Committee Member)
Leong Sau Mun Dawn-Joy (Committee Member)
Tan Keng Ying (Committee Member)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared in compliance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards issued by Accounting Standards Council and in accordance with the provision of the Societies Act, Cap. 311 and Charities Act, Cap 37.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollar.

2.1 Basis of accounting (continued)

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 are authorised to be issued on the date of the Statement by Management Committee.

2.2 Adoption of new and revised Financial Reporting Standards

The accounting policies adopted in the financial year are consistent with those used in the previous financial year except for the adoption of certain new and revised Financial Reporting Standards effective for the financial year beginning 1 April 2019. These new and revised Financial Reporting Standards have no significant effects on the Association's accounting policies used except for: -

FRS 116 Leases

Financial Reporting Standard 116 Leases (FRS 116) sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity.

The new approach to lease accounting under FRS 116 requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by leases (with limited exceptions). This approach will result in a more faithful representation of a lessee's assets and liabilities and, together with enhanced disclosures, will provide greater transparency of a lessee's financial leverage and capital employed.

FRS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in FRS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently.

FRS 116 also requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors that will improve information disclosed about a lessor's risk exposure, particularly to residual value risk.

2.3 Issued but not yet effective Financial Reporting Standards

As at the date of this report, the Association has not applied any new or revised Financial Reporting Standards that have been issued but not yet come into effect. These new or revised standards upon adoption will not have significant impact on the financial statements except for: -

Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 8

The amendment stated that an information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity

2.4 Significant judgements by Management Committee in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the Association's accounting policies, the Management Committee did not make any significant judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that have significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

2.5 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on the Management Committee best knowledge of current event and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

There were no significant key assumptions concerning the future, nor other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the year end that would have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year except for: -

Depreciation of plant and equipment

The estimates for the residual values, useful lives and related depreciation charges for the property, plant and equipment are based on commercial factors which could change significantly as a result of technical innovations and competitors' actions in response to the market conditions.

The Association anticipates that the residual values of its property, plant and equipment will be insignificant. As a result, residual values are not being taken into consideration for the computation of the depreciable amount.

Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

2.6 Plant and equipment and depreciation

Plant and equipment are initially stated at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use. Depreciation is provided on gross carrying amounts less residual value in equal annual installments over the estimated lives of the assets. The annual rates of depreciation are as follows:-

	% per annum
Computer	33
Furniture and fittings	33
Office equipment	33
Renovation	20

The residual value and the useful life of an asset is reviewed at each year end, and if expectations are different from previous estimates, changes are made to the depreciation charge for the remaining undepreciated amount.

2.6 Plant and equipment and depreciation (continued)

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use or disposed and no further charges for depreciation are made in respect of these assets. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of the asset is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

When events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable, impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.7 Fixed deposits, cash at bank and on hand

Fixed deposits, cash at bank and on hand are classified and accounted for as amortised cost financial assets as the contractual cash flows of the asset comprises solely principal and interest payments and financial asset is held by the entity with the objective to collect contractual cash flows. These assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when these amortised costs financial assets are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprise cash on hand, non restricted bank balances and fixed deposits with original maturity of three months or less, net of bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand.

2.9 Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as 'fair value through profit or loss', 'amortised costs', or 'fair value through other comprehensive income' financial assets. Financial assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial assets.

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transactional costs, except for trade receivables at their transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with FRS 115. The classification of financial assets, after initial recognition, is re-evaluated and reclassified where allowed and appropriate.

All financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless they are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

An equity instrument not held for trading may, on initial recognition, elect to be classified as fair value through other comprehensive income financial asset. This classification is irrevocable and any change in fair value, including foreign exchange difference, will be recognised in other comprehensive income. The cumulative gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income will not be reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the financial asset.

A contract to buy or sell a non-financial item that can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments, as if the contract was a financial instrument, may be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss even if it was entered into for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements. This designation is available only at inception of the contract and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a recognition inconsistency.

2.10 Other receivables

Other receivables are classified and accounted for as amortised cost financial assets as the contractual cash flows of the asset comprises solely principal and interest payments and financial asset is held by the entity with the objective to collect contractual cash flows. These assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method except trade receivable carried at transaction price as it does not contain a significant financing component in accordance with FRS 115.

The carrying amount of receivables impaired by measuring expected credit losses is reduced by an allowance account unless on the date the impairment loss is recognised, the association ascertains the amount to be uncollectible whereby it would be reduced directly. Expected credit losses is measured in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of outcomes, time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the year end about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Gains or losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when these amortised cost financial assets are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

As at each year end, assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income unless it reverses a previous revaluation credited to reserve. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. The net selling price is the amount realisable from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction. 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.

Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if impossible to be estimated individually, for the cash-generating unit in which the asset is deployed.

Reversal of an impairment loss previously recognised is recorded to the extent the impairment loss had previously been recognised. A reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited directly to reserve, unless the impairment loss on the same revalued asset was previously expensed in the statement of comprehensive income, in which case, it is recognised as income.

2.12 Other payables

These liabilities which are normally settled on 30-90 days terms are financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value of consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process. The liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event which is probable and will result in an outflow of economic benefits that can be reliably estimated.

2.14 Revenue from contracts with customers

A contract involves agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and performance obligations.

The Association recognises revenue when enforceable performance obligation is satisfied and it is identifiable separately from other promises in the contract. Performance obligation involves transfer control of distinct goods and services to a customer where customer can benefits from the good or service on its own or together with readily available resources in the market.

The Association allocates transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the stand-alone selling prices of each distinct good or services promised in the contract. The association uses estimated price when stand-alone price is not observable. Discount, rebates and consideration that are generated through the synergy of the contract as a whole should be allocated to one or more, but not all performance obligations.

For performance obligations satisfied over time, the Association recognises revenue over time by selecting an appropriate method for measuring the Association's progress towards completion of that performance obligation.

- (i) Donations are recognised as and when the Association's entitlement to such income is established with no significant uncertainty and amount can be measured with sufficient reliability, which is generally upon receipt of the amount due in full or by instalments. Donations-in-kind are recognised when the fair value of the assets received can be reasonably ascertained.
- (ii) Revenue from services rendered is recognised in income in the relevant period the service is provided.
- (iii) Sponsorship or funding income is recognised upon receipt.
- (iv) Members' subscription fees is recognised when due.
- (v) Interest income is recognised as it accrues in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.15 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Association will comply with required conditions associated with the grants and that the grants will be received. In the absence of this, grants are recognised on cash basis upon receipts.

Government grants are recognised as grant income in the statement of comprehensive income over the periods necessary to match with the operating expenses in the same year which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

2.16 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets after deducting all liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

2.17 Functional currency

Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The financial statements are prepared using Singapore dollar as the functional currency.

2.18 Employee benefits

Employee benefits, which include base pay, cash bonuses, contribution to defined contribution plans such as the Central Provident Fund and other staff-related allowances, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when incurred. For defined contribution plans, contributions are made to publicly or privately administered funds on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. Once the contributions have been paid, there will be no further payment obligations.

Employee entitlement to annual and other leave is recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the year end.

2.19 Offsetting financial instruments

Certain financial assets and liabilities offset each other and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle them on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3. ACCUMULATED FUND

The fund is unrestricted funds. The Association is free to use the fund for both capital and revenue expenditure without having to take into account of any restrictions imposed.

4. ASSET CAPITALISATION RESERVE

The reserve is used to account for the value of assets purchased through the utilisation of restricted funds, including the depreciation of the value of those assets over time. These assets are depreciated at the same rate as corresponding assets purchased through unrestricted funds.

This section is intentionally left blank.

5. CARE AND SHARE GRANT FUND

	2020 SGD	2019 SGD
Grant received	756 010	756 012
Balance as at 1 April Grant received during the year	756,813 334,977	756,813
Balance as at 31 March		750 040
Daidince as at ST March	1,091,790	756,813
Less: Utilisation		
Balance as at 1 April	(1,091,700)	(682,292)
Utilisation during the year	(136,574)	(409,408)
Balance at 31 March	(1,228,274)	(1,091,700)
	(136,484)	(334,887)

The Care and Share movement was set up by the Singapore government in October 2013 to encourage firms and people to work with organisations to help the needy. The government had pledged to make a matching grant to the organisations for every dollar raised by the organisations.

The grant is to be used for the following purposes:-

- (i) To fund manpower and organisation development such as training and training-related costs to develop the capabilities of the organisation's staff;
- (ii) Purchase of additional equipment (including renovation of premises) to enhance social service delivery, investment in technology and physical infrastructure developments/improvement to boost staff productivity so as to better serve the organisation's beneficiaries;
- (iii) New programmes to meet emerging or unmet needs and enhancements or expansion of existing services; and
- (iv) To fund the recurrent operating costs and costs that are crucial to the continued operations of the organisation.

This section is intentionally left blank.

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer SGD	Furniture and Fittings SGD	Office Equipment SGD	Renovation SGD	Total SGD
Cost					
At 1 April 2018	132,676	18,696	5,303	86,574	243,249
Additions	14,825	-			14,825
At 31 March 2019	147,501	18,696	5,303	86,574	258,074
Written off		(2,726)	(1,038)	(5,190)	(8,954)
At 31 March 2020	147,501	15,970	4,265	81,384	249,120
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2018	80,313	18,696	3,623	64,634	167,266
Depreciation for the year	40,772	-	592	5,921	47,285
At 31 March 2019	121,085	18,696	4,215	70,555	214,551
Depreciation for the year	15,642	-	592	5,921	22,155
Written off		(2,726)	(1,038)	(5,190)	(8,954)
At 31 March 2020	136,727	15,970	3,769	71,286	227,752
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2020	10,774		496	10,098	21,368
At 31 March 2019	26,416		1,088	16,019	43,523

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

	2020	2019
	SGD	SGD
Interest receivable	49	2,384
Rental deposits	6,490	6,490
Prepaid operating expenses	3,675	2,478
Other receivables	1,460	11,230
	11,674	22,582

8. **FIXED DEPOSITS**

The fixed deposits bear interest ranging from 0.70% to 1.75% (2019: 0.70% to 1.75%) per annum and have maturity period ranging from 5 to 12 months (2019: 5 to 12 months).

9. **OTHER PAYABLES**

	2020	2019
	SGD	SGD
Accrued operating expenses	38,127	48,760
Other payables	9,552	5,708
	47,679	54,468

10. **EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE**

	2020 SGD	2019 SGD
Salaries, allowances and bonuses CPF and other contributions	378,247 39,025 417,272	449,349 39,792 489,141
Included in the above is key management personnel compensation	ation as follows: -	
	2020 SGD	2019 SGD
Salaries, allowances and bonuses	101,261	106,358
Number of key management in remuneration bands:- SGD100,001 - SGD150,000	1	1

The above disclosure on remuneration bands relates to those key management personnel with annual remuneration exceeding SGD100,000.

11. TAXATION

The Association is a registered as a Charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and is exempt from tax under the Singapore Income Tax Act.

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprised the following:-

Fixed deposits 343,821 338,90		2020 SGD	2019 SGD
	Fixed deposits	343,821	338,900
Cash at bank and on hand 346,532 293,44	Cash at bank and on hand	346,532	293,445
690,353 632,34		690,353	632,345

13. FUND-RAISING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	Total proceeds from fund-raising events SGD	Total sponsorship SGD	Total fund- raising expenses SGD	Net fund- raising income SGD
As at 31 March 2020	002	002	002	002
Donations received through:				
Commercial fund-raisers	218,050	-	(65,415)	152,635
	218,050		(65,415)	152,635

FUND-RAISING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (CONTINUED) 13.

The 30/70 fund-raising efficiency ratio:

$$\frac{(E+S)}{(R+S)}$$
 X 100% = 30%

E – Represents total fund-raising expenses incurred during the year.

R – Represents proceeds from fundraising received during the year.

S - Represents total sponsorship received during the year

As at 31 March 2019	Total proceeds from fund-raising events SGD	Total sponsorship SGD	Total fund- raising expenses SGD	Net fund- raising income SGD
Donations received through: Commercial fund-raisers Flag Day held on 14 April 2018	214,412 78,054 292,466	22,373 22,373	(64,324) (5,956) (70,280)	150,088 94,471 244,559

The 30/70 fund-raising efficiency ratio:

$$\frac{(E+S)}{(R+S)}$$
 X 100% = $\frac{29.4\%}{}$

E – Represents total fund-raising expenses incurred during the year. R – Represents proceeds from fundraising received during the year. S – Represents total sponsorship received during the year

RESERVE POLICY 14.

The Association's objectives when managing reserve are:-

- To safeguard the Association's ability to continue as going concern; a)
- To support the Association's stability and growth; b)
- To provide fund for the purpose of strengthening the Association's risk management c) capability.

The reserve position of the Association as at the year end is as follows-

	2020 SGD	2019 SGD
	300	360
Unrestricted fund	800,479	950,064
Restricted funds		
- Asset capitalisation reserve	11,721	28,805
- Care and Share grant fund	(136,484)	(334,887)
	675,716	643,982
Ratio of unrestricted funds to annual		
operating expenditure	1.22	1.22

14. RESERVE POLICY (CONITNUED)

The reserve that the Association has set aside provide financial stability and the means for the development of it principal activities. The Association intends to maintain its reserve at a level which is at least equivalent to one year's expenses to ensure the continued running and smooth operation of the Association. The intended use of the reserve is for the operational needs of the Association.

The Management Committee will review on a semi-annual basis the amount of reserve that is required to ensure that it is adequate to fulfill the Association's continuing obligations.

15. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Association if the Association has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decision, or vice versa, or where the Association and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities. There are no related party transactions during the year.

The Association is governed by the Management Committee which is the final authority and is overall responsible for the policy making and determination of all activities. The members of the Management Committee are volunteers and receive no monetary remuneration for their contribution. All volunteers of the Association received no monetary remuneration.

16. **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

All Management Committee and staffs of the Association are required to comply with the conflict of interest policy.

A conflict of interest may arise when the Management Committee or staffs have a personal direct or indirect interest in the suppliers or service providers that submit quotations or a tender. Accordingly, they are to evaluate whether he or she has a direct or vested interest in the relevant suppliers or service providers. Full disclosure of the interest shall be made on a "Declaration of Interest Form" and these interested persons are not to be involved in the approving of that procurement. In this case, the procurement shall be made by the next level of authority in accordance with the Limits of Authority set by the Association.

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Association's operations carry certain financial risk. The Association's overall risk management approach is to moderate the effects of such volatility on its financial results. There are no changes on the Association's objectives, policies or processes relating to the management of the Association's financial risk during the year.

a) Market risk

i) Foreign exchange risk

The Association is not exposed to foreign currency risk. All operating expenses are carried out in local currency.

ii) Interest rate risk

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

The Association is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of interest rate changes on its fixed deposits.

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

a) Market risk (continued)

ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

Changes in market interest rates of 1% on interest bearing financial assets and financial liabilities as at year end will have effect on the financial statements as follows:

	2020 SGD	2019 SGD
Profit before taxation Equity	3,438 -	3,389

The above analysis assumes all other variables are held constant.

b) Credit risk

The Association is not exposed to any substantial credit risk in that other parties will not be able to meet their obligations to the Association.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of financial assets which are mainly other receivables and bank balances. Cash is placed with credit worthy financial institution.

Impairment of financial assets

The Association has applied the simplified approach by using the provision matrix to measure the lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, these receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due. In calculating the expected credit loss rates, the association considers historical loss rates for each category of customers, and adjusted for forward-looking macroeconomic data.

Receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the association.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are substantially companies with good collection track record or that the recoverability is not in doubt. Bank deposits, are mainly transacted with banks of high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Financial assets that are past due and/or impaired

There is no financial assets that is past due and/or impaired.

c) Fair value risk

The fair value of the Association's financial assets and financial liabilities reported in the statement of financial position approximately their carrying value.

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d) Liquidity risk

The Association manages its liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and bank balance deemed adequate by the management to finance the Association's operation and mitigate the effects of fluctuations of cash flows.

All the financial liabilities of the Association are due within 1 year.

e) Derivative instruments

The Association does not utilise any derivative instruments.

The responsibility for managing the above risks is vested in the Management Committee.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured on an ongoing basis either at fair value or at amortised cost. The significant accounting policies in Note 2 describe how the classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised. The following table analyses the financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position by the class of financial instrument to which they are assigned, and therefore by the measurement basis:-

	Financial assets at amortised cost SGD	Financial liabilities at amortised cost SGD	Total SGD
As at 31 March 2020 Assets			
Other receivables	7,999	-	7,999
Fixed deposits	343,821	-	343,821
Cash at bank and on hand	346,532		346,532
Total financial assets	698,352	-	698,352
Total non-financial assets Total assets			25,043
Total accets			120,000
<u>Liabilities</u> Other payables	-	(9,552)	(9,552)
Total financial liabilities	-	(9,552)	(9,552)
Total non-financial liabilities			(38,127)
Total liabilities			(47,679)

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

	Financial	Financial	
	assets at	liabilities at	
	amortised cost	amortised cost	Total
	SGD	SGD	SGD
As at 31 March 2019			
<u>Assets</u>			
Other receivables	20,104	-	20,104
Fixed deposits	338,900	-	338,900
Cash at bank and on hand	293,445		293,445
Total financial assets	652,449	-	652,449
Total non-financial assets			46,001
Total assets			698,450
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Other payables	-	(9,552)	(9,552)
Total financial liabilities		(9,552)	(9,552)
Tatal was Consider the 1990 as			(44.040)
Total non-financial liabilities			(44,916)
Total liabilities			(54,468)
i otal naominos			(04,400)

19. **FUND RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Association's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the association's ability to continue as a going concern in order to accomplish the Association's objectives. The Management Committee regularly reviews and monitors its fund position to ensure that the Association activities and growth are prudently funded. The Association seeks to maintain a positive net current asset position and fund surplus position.

	2020 SGD	2019 SGD
Current assets Current liabilities Net current liabilities	702,027 (47,679) 654,348	654,927 (54,468) 600,459
Total assets Total liabilities Capital surplus	723,395 (47,679) 675,716	698,450 (54,468) 643,982

There are no changes on the Association's objectives, policies or processes relating to the management of the association's capital structure during the year.

The Association is not subject to any externally imposed capital management and is not in breach of any debts covenant made with its lenders.

20. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

(i) Programme income of SGD11,140 for year 2019 wrongly taken up in year 2020 has been corrected as follows:-

	Statement of financial position	As previously stated SGD	As restated SGD
	<u>Current assets</u> Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	11,442	22,582
	Statement of comprehensive income		
	Income Programme income	33,838	44,978
(ii)	Staffs' bonuses of SGD32,272 for year 2019 wrongly to corrected as follows:-	aken up in year 2	2020 has been
		As previously stated SGD	As restated SGD
	Statement of financial position		
	Current liability Other payables	22,196	54,468
	Statement of comprehensive income		
	Operating expenses		
	Employee benefits expenses	456,869	489,141

This section is intentionally left blank.

21. **COMPARATIVE INFORMATION**

The following comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to current year's presentation:

	Before reclassification 2019 SGD	Reclassification 2019 SGD	After reclassification 2019 SGD
Statement of financial position			
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Fixed deposits Cash at bank and on hand	632,345 - -	(632,345) 338,900 293,445	- 338,900 293,445
Statement of comprehensive income			
Income Income Tax-deductible donations Non-tax deductible donations Grants Interest income Membership subscriptions Programme income Income from student's project Sundry income	389,296 - - - - - - - - - 389,296	(389,296) 257,437 50,780 22,372 3,580 305 44,978 20,904 80 11,140	257,437 50,780 22,372 3,580 305 44,978 20,904 80 400,436
Direct costs			
Bank charges	-	(52)	(52)
Catering and refreshments	(4,333)	(9,594)	(13,927)
Computer and peripherals	-	(342)	(342)
Contract labour Employee benefits expense	-	(6,600) (322,526)	(6,600) (322,526)
Gift and souvenirs	_	(322,320)	(322,320)
Honorarium expenses	(8,950)	(23,950)	(32,900)
Insurance	-	(2,717)	(2,717)
Network maintenance	-	(1,605)	(1,605)
Newspaper and periodical	-	(313)	(313)
Office maintenance fee	-	(11,679)	(11,679)
Printing and stationeries	(240)	(528)	(768)
Professional fees	- (4.4.503)	(14,477)	(14,477)
Project expenses	(14,587)	(4,151)	(18,738)
Rental of equipment	-	(925)	(925)
Telephone and internet charges Translator and interpretator	(880)	(1,634) (4,025)	(1,634) (4,905)
Transportation	(452)	(3,058)	(3,510)
Travelling expenses	(402)	(4,048)	(4,048)
Utilities	-	(1,105)	(1,105)
Volunteer expenses	-	(18)	(18)
•	(29,442)	(413,574)	(443,016)

21. **COMPARATIVE INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**

	Before reclassification 2019 SGD	Reclassification 2019 SGD	After reclassification 2019 SGD
Statement of comprehensive income			
Staff costs Staff salaries and other remuneration	(124 127)	124 127	
Other staff costs	(134,137) (205)	134,137 205	-
Other stair costs	(134,342)	134,342	
Oth or or oration and or	(104,042)	104,042	
Other operating expenses	(4.244)	1 244	
Membership and subscriptions	(1,344)	1,344	-
Postage, courier, printing and stationery	(55)	55	-
Professional fees	(2,675)	2,675	-
Project expenses	(3,000)	3,000	
	(7,074)	7,074	-
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees	_	(7,200)	(7,200)
Auditors' remuneration	-	(2,675)	(2,675)
Bank charges	-	(647)	(647)
Catering and refreshments	-	(782)	(782)
Cleaning expense	-	(3,120)	(3,120)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	-	(13)	(13)
Employee benefits expense	-	(166,615)	(166,615)
Insurance	-	(4,267)	(4,267)
Office maintenance fee	-	(11,678)	(11,678)
Miscellaneous expenses	-	(959)	(959)
Network maintenance	-	(2,207)	(2,207)
Office supplies	-	(128)	(128)
Online donation charges	-	(992)	(992)
Other staff costs	-	(100)	(100)
Postage and courier charges	-	(576)	(576)
Printing and stationeries	-	(677)	(677)
Project expenses	-	(4,000)	(4,000)
Rental of equipment	-	(924)	(924)
Repair and maintenance	-	(1,027)	(1,027)
Subscription and membership fees	-	(1,469)	(1,469)
Telephone and internet charges	-	(1,157)	(1,157)
Training expense	-	(7,207)	(7,207)
Translator and interpretator	-	(60)	(60)
Transportation	-	(1,117)	(1,117)
Utilities	-	(1,104)	(1,104)
Volunteer expenses	-	(2,120)	(2,120)
	-	(222,821)	(222,821)
Other comprehensive income			
Asset capitalisation reserve	(47,272)	47,272	-
Care and share grant reserve	(409,408)	409,408	

21. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	Before reclassification	Reclassification	After reclassification
	2019	2019	2019
	SGD	SGD	SGD
Statement of cash flows			
Surplus before taxation	100,778	477,812	(377,034)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	-	(3,580)	(3,580)
Changes in working capital:-			
Other receivables	18,983	(11,140)	7,843
Other payables	(10,899)	32,272	21,373
Cash flows from investing activity			
Interest income received		3,580	3,580

This section is intentionally left blank.