



SPECIAL NEEDS TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)
(Company Limited by Guarantee)

Company Registration No: 200812120W

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

STATUTORY REPORTS

Unlocking Value, Unleashing Growth

SPECIAL NEEDS TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present this statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

Opinion on Financial Statements

In the opinion of the directors, the accompanying financial statements and the notes thereon are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the company for the financial year then ended.

Ability to Pay Debts

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

Options

As the company is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital, the matters to be disclosed under Schedule 12(2), 12(5) and 12(6) of the Companies Act 1967 are not relevant.

Names of Directors

The directors of the company in office at the date of this report are:

Moses Lee Kim Poo
Cynthia Leow Sheue Wen
Dilys Charmaine Boey Mengyi
J R Karthikeyan
Mark Tham Mun Chun
Yee Chen Fah

Arrangements to Enable Directors to Acquire Shares or Debentures

The company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital and debentures.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD



MOSES LEE KIM POO
CHAIRMAN



YEE CHEN FAH
DIRECTOR

Singapore, 17 JUL 2024

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
SPECIAL NEEDS TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Special Needs Trust Company Limited (the company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the Act), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the company for the financial year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement.

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
SPECIAL NEEDS TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)
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(Continued)

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance comprises the directors and the governing board. Their responsibilities include overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
SPECIAL NEEDS TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
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(Continued)

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

1. the company has not used the donation monies in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
2. the company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.



CYPRESS SINGAPORE PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

Date, 17 JUL 2024

SPECIAL NEEDS TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)
(Company Limited by Guarantee)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	Accumulated Fund 2024 SGD	Financial Assistance Fund 2024 SGD	Care and Share Fund 2024 SGD	GOAL Sponsorship Fund 2024 SGD	IT Security Operations Fund 2024 SGD	Total 2024 SGD	Total 2023 SGD
RESTRICTED FUNDS								
Accumulated Fund	3	4,827,158	-	-	-	-	4,827,158	4,314,878
Financial Assistance Fund	4	-	378,717	-	-	-	378,717	412,695
Care and Share Fund	5	-	-	11,080	-	-	11,080	22,157
GOAL Sponsorship Fund	6	-	-	-	1,096,738	-	1,096,738	1,178,088
IT Security Operations Fund	7	-	-	-	-	76,997	76,997	76,997
		<u>4,827,158</u>	<u>378,717</u>	<u>11,080</u>	<u>1,096,738</u>	<u>76,997</u>	<u>6,390,690</u>	<u>6,004,815</u>
Represented by:								
NON CURRENT ASSETS								
Plant and equipment	8	26,474	-	11,080	-	180,382	217,936	348,272
Right-of-use asset	9A	5,101	-	-	-	-	5,101	7,550
CURRENT ASSETS								
Trade and fund receivables	10	4,612	-	-	-	-	4,612	5,213
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	11	90,469	-	-	-	-	90,469	55,078
Fixed deposits	12	4,650,000	250,000	-	950,000	-	5,850,000	5,950,000
Cash at banks and on hand		2,061,324	128,717	-	146,738	165,694	2,502,473	2,024,711
		<u>6,806,405</u>	<u>378,717</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,096,738</u>	<u>165,694</u>	<u>8,447,554</u>	<u>8,035,002</u>
Less :								
CURRENT LIABILITIES								
Other payables and accruals	13	1,249,916	-	-	-	218,679	1,468,595	1,473,981
Grant received in advance	14	755,581	-	-	-	50,400	805,981	796,064
Deferred income		-	-	-	-	-	-	2,599
Lease liability	9B	2,514	-	-	-	-	2,514	2,440
		<u>2,008,011</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>269,079</u>	<u>2,277,090</u>	<u>2,275,084</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS/ (LIABILITIES)		<u>4,798,394</u>	<u>378,717</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,096,738</u>	<u>(103,385)</u>	<u>6,170,464</u>	<u>5,759,918</u>
		<u>4,829,969</u>	<u>378,717</u>	<u>11,080</u>	<u>1,096,738</u>	<u>76,997</u>	<u>6,393,501</u>	<u>6,115,740</u>
Less:								
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES								
Lease liability	9B	2,811	-	-	-	-	2,811	5,325
Other payables and accruals	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,600
		<u>4,827,158</u>	<u>378,717</u>	<u>11,080</u>	<u>1,096,738</u>	<u>76,997</u>	<u>6,390,690</u>	<u>6,004,815</u>

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

SPECIAL NEEDS TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2024 (CONTINUED)

	Note	2024 SGD	2023 SGD
TRUST FUND			
Trust amount held by Public Trustee Office ("PTO")	16	57,357,258	49,837,546
Less: SNTC Trust Fund due to principals	17	(57,357,258)	(49,837,546)
Cash at bank held on behalf of Social Service Hub ("SSH")	15	18,415	22,468
Less: Monies held on behalf of SSH	15	(18,415)	(22,468)
		-	-

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

SPECIAL NEEDS TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)
(Company Limited by Guarantee)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Accumulated Fund 2024 SGD	Financial Assistance Fund 2024 SGD	Care and Share Fund 2024 SGD	GOAL Sponsorship Fund 2024 SGD	IT Security Operations Fund 2024 SGD	Total 2024 SGD	Total 2023 SGD
Note							
INCOME							
Trustee's fee	20,430	-	-	-	-	20,430	20,570
Tax-deductible donations	1,190	10,210	-	3,650	-	15,050	41,503
Non-tax deductible donations	10	5,812	-	-	-	5,822	252,669
Donation-in-kind	10,785	-	-	-	-	10,785	9,450
Wage credit scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	(694)
Interest income	189,055	-	-	-	-	189,055	97,908
Other income	36,000	-	-	-	-	36,000	21,803
	<u>257,470</u>	<u>16,022</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,650</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>277,142</u>	<u>443,209</u>
Less: OPERATING EXPENSES							
Auditors' remuneration	(31,245)	-	-	-	-	(31,245)	(31,231)
Communications	(22,918)	-	-	-	-	(22,918)	(17,238)
Community engagement	(76,391)	-	-	-	-	(76,391)	(19,258)
Contract for service	(35,500)	-	-	-	-	(35,500)	(26,110)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	(15,873)	-	(11,077)	-	(103,386)	(130,336)	(57,791)
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	(2,449)	-	-	-	-	(2,449)	(2,449)
Employee benefits expenses	18 (2,051,680)	-	-	-	-	(2,051,680)	(1,873,259)
Sponsorship of initial trust capital/ matching top up	4/6 -	(50,000)	-	(85,000)	-	(135,000)	(158,267)
Interest expenses on lease liability	(200)	-	-	-	-	(200)	(271)
IT maintenance	(32,621)	-	-	-	(89,384)	(122,005)	(48,283)
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Miscellaneous	(9,401)	-	-	-	-	(9,401)	(12,030)
Professional fee	(9,828)	-	-	-	-	(9,828)	(8,988)
Rental and service charges	(86,099)	-	-	-	-	(86,099)	(82,261)
Secretarial fee	(8,702)	-	-	-	-	(8,702)	(5,020)
Staff benefits	(11,601)	-	-	-	-	(11,601)	(11,161)
Supplies and materials	(6,152)	-	-	-	-	(6,152)	(5,694)
Transport	(1,849)	-	-	-	-	(1,849)	(907)
Utilities	(11,070)	-	-	-	-	(11,070)	(8,857)
	<u>(2,413,579)</u>	<u>(50,000)</u>	<u>(11,077)</u>	<u>(85,000)</u>	<u>(192,770)</u>	<u>(2,752,426)</u>	<u>(2,369,076)</u>
DEFICIT BEFORE GRANT INCOME							
BROUGHT FORWARD TO THE NEXT PAGE	<u>(2,156,109)</u>	<u>(33,978)</u>	<u>(11,077)</u>	<u>(81,350)</u>	<u>(192,770)</u>	<u>(2,475,284)</u>	<u>(1,925,867)</u>

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

SPECIAL NEEDS TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)
(Company Limited by Guarantee)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024 (CONTINUED)

	Accumulated Fund 2024 SGD	Financial Assistance Fund 2024 SGD	Care and Share Fund 2024 SGD	GOAL Sponsorship Fund 2024 SGD	IT Security Operations Fund 2024 SGD	Total 2024 SGD	Total 2023 SGD
Note							
DEFICIT BEFORE GRANT INCOME CARRIED FORWARD FROM PAGE	(2,156,109)	(33,978)	(11,077)	(81,350)	(192,770)	(2,475,284)	(1,925,867)
GOVERNMENT GRANT INCOME							
Grants from Ministry of Social and Family Development ("MSF")	2,947,000	-	-	-	201,600	3,148,600	2,947,700
Grants from National Council of Social Service ("NCSS")	12,827	-	-	-	-	12,827	5,476
	2,959,827	-	-	-	201,600	3,161,427	2,953,176
SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) BEFORE TAXATION	803,718	(33,978)	(11,077)	(81,350)	8,830	686,143	1,027,309
TAXATION	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR, REPRESENTING TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	803,718	(33,978)	(11,077)	(81,350)	8,830	686,143	1,027,309

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

SPECIAL NEEDS TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	Restricted Funds				Total SGD	
		← Accumulated Fund SGD	Financial Assistance Fund SGD	Care and Share Fund SGD	→ GOAL Sponsorship Fund SGD		IT Security Operations Fund SGD
BALANCE AS AT 1 APRIL 2022		4,109,196	471,638	57,278	983,240	-	5,621,352
Total comprehensive income for the year		716,774	(58,943)	(15,446)	194,848	190,076	1,027,309
Recovery of excess reserves from the company by MSF for the financial year 2023	3	(511,092)	-	-	-	-	(511,092)
Recovery of excess funding from the company by NCSS for the financial year 2023	5	-	-	(19,675)	-	-	(19,675)
Recovery of excess funding from the company by MSF for the financial year 2023	7	-	-	-	-	(113,079)	(113,079)
BALANCE AS AT 31 MARCH 2023		4,314,878	412,695	22,157	1,178,088	76,997	6,004,815
Total comprehensive income for the year		803,718	(33,978)	(11,077)	(81,350)	8,830	686,143
Recovery of excess reserves from the company by MSF for the financial year 2024	3	(291,438)	-	-	-	-	(291,438)
Recovery of excess funding from the company by MSF for the financial year 2024	7	-	-	-	-	(8,830)	(8,830)
BALANCE AS AT 31 MARCH 2024		4,827,158	378,717	11,080	1,096,738	76,997	6,390,690

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

SPECIAL NEEDS TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2024 SGD	2023 SGD
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus before taxation		686,143	1,027,309
Adjustments for:			
Interest income		(189,055)	(97,908)
Depreciation of plant and equipment		130,336	57,791
Depreciation of right-of-use asset		2,449	2,449
Interest expenses on lease liability		200	271
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment		-	1
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		<u>630,073</u>	<u>989,913</u>
Working capital changes:			
Trade and other receivables		4,799	8,962
Trade and other payables		(394,178)	387,728
Grant received in advance		9,917	796,064
		<u>(379,462)</u>	<u>1,192,754</u>
NET CASH EFFECT OF OPERATING ACTIVITIES		<u>250,611</u>	<u>2,182,667</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of plant and equipment		-	(356,195)
Net placement/ (withdrawal) in fixed deposits with maturity of more than 3 months		50,000	(1,000,000)
Interest income received		149,466	82,454
NET CASH EFFECT OF INVESTING ACTIVITIES		<u>199,466</u>	<u>(1,273,741)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of lease liability	9B	(2,640)	(2,640)
Recovery of excess reserves from the company by NCSS (2023: MSF)		(19,675)	(278,566)
NET CASH EFFECT OF FINANCING ACTIVITIES		<u>(22,315)</u>	<u>(281,206)</u>
NET CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		427,762	627,720
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 1 APRIL	21	6,724,711	6,096,991
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 31 MARCH	21	<u>7,152,473</u>	<u>6,724,711</u>

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

SPECIAL NEEDS TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 MARCH 2024

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a public company limited by guarantee, incorporated under Singapore Companies Act 1967 and is domiciled in Singapore.

The company is a company limited by each and every of its members' guarantee to contribute to the assets of the company an amount not exceeding SGD10 in the event of its winding up.

The company is registered as a charity (since 1 August 2008) under the Singapore Charities Act 1994 and Singapore Trustees Act 1967. The company is also an approved Institution of a Public Character (1 August 2022 to 31 July 2025) under the Singapore Charities Act 1994.

The company's objective is to provide trust services for the benefit of persons with special needs.

The company's registered address and principal place of business is at 298 Tiong Bahru Road, #10-01 Central Plaza, Singapore 168730.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared in compliance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards issued by Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollar.

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 2024 are authorised to be issued on the date of the Directors' Statement.

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 which are effective for the current financial year. These new and revised Financial Reporting Standards have no significant effects on the company's accounting policies except for:-

Amendments to FRS 8: Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendment replaced the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a new definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are monetary amounts in financial statements that are subjected to measurement uncertainty.

The effects on any accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates unless they result from the correction of prior period errors. A change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error.

Those amendments shall be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. If those amendments are applied for an earlier period, that fact shall be disclosed.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

2.2 Adoption of new and revised Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendment changes the requirements regarding disclosure of accounting policies. It replaces the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'.

Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in the entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence the primary users of the financial statements.

The amendment clarified that the accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions itself is material.

Those amendments shall be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. If those amendments are applied for an earlier period, that fact shall be disclosed.

2.3 Issued but not yet effective Financial Reporting Standards

As at the date of this report, no relevant new or revised Financial Reporting Standards that has been issued but not yet come into effect have been applied. These relevant new or revised standards upon adoption will not have significant impact on the financial statements except for:-

Amendments to FRS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

The amendment affected only on the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendment clarified that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period.

The amendment introduced the definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

Those amendments shall be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted. If those amendments are applied for an earlier period, that fact shall be disclosed.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

2.3 Issued but not yet effective Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Amendments to FRS 116: Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendments add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to be accounted for as a sale.

The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' such that the seller-lessee does not recognise a gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee, after the commencement date. The amendments do not affect the gain or loss recognised by the seller-lessee relating to the partial or full termination of a lease.

Without these new requirements, a seller-lessee may have recognised a gain on the right of use it retains solely because of a remeasurement of the lease liability (for example, following a lease modification or change in the lease term) applying the general requirements in FRS 116. This could have been particularly the case in a leaseback that includes variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate.

The amendments shall be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted. If a seller-lessee applies the amendments for an earlier period, it is required to disclose that fact. A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with FRS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application, which is defined as the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applied FRS 116.

Amendments to FRS 7 and FRS 107: Supplier Finance Arrangements

The amendments to FRS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The term 'supplier finance arrangements' is not defined. Instead the amendments describe the characteristics of an arrangement for which an entity would be required to provide the information.

To meet the disclosure objective, an entity shall disclose in aggregate for its supplier finance arrangements:

- The terms and conditions of the arrangements;
- The carrying amount, and associated line items presented in the entity's statement of financial position of the liabilities that are part of the arrangements;
- The carrying amount and associated line items for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers;
- Ranges of payment due dates for both those financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement and comparable trade payables that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement; and
- Liquidity risk information.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted. If those amendments are applied for an earlier period, that fact shall be disclosed.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

2.3 Issued but not yet effective Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Amendments to FRS 1: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The amendments specify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or non-current). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (eg. a covenant based on the entity's financial position at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date).

The right to defer settlement is not affected if an entity only has to comply with a covenant after the reporting period. However, if the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period, an entity discloses information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. This would include information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them), the carrying amount of related liabilities and facts and circumstances, if any, indicate that the entity may have difficulties complying with the covenants.

The amendments should be applied retrospectively in accordance with FRS 8 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted. If those amendments are applied for an earlier period, that fact shall be disclosed.

2.4 Significant judgements by directors in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, the directors did not make any significant judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that has 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 directors' 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 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.

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.

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

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

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 instalments over the estimated lives of the assets. The annual rates of depreciation are as follows:

	% per annum
Computer and software	33
Furniture and fittings	33
Renovation	33

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.

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 Right-of-use asset and depreciation

The company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the present value of total lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore of the site which the underlying asset is located, less any lease incentives received. Subsequent to initial recognition, right-of-use asset is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any, and an adjustment for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

Depreciation of a right-of-use asset commences from the commencement date of the lease to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful life is as follows:

	No. of year
Multifunction printer	5

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

2.8 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 company 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.

2.9 Trade and other receivables

Trade and 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 receivables 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 amount unless the company 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.

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

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. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

2.10 Fixed deposits, cash at banks and on hand

Fixed deposits, cash at banks 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 cost financial assets are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Interest income is recognised as it accrues in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.11 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 maturity of three months or less.

2.12 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 reserves. 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 reserves, 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.

2.13 Trade and other payables

These liabilities, which are normally settled on 30 – 90 day terms, and non trade payable to a related party are financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised on 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 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. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

2.14 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.

2.15 Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate of similar asset. Generally, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. A lessee shall use an unchanged discount rate, unless the change in lease payments results from a change in floating interest rates.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

2.16 Revenue from contracts with customers

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

Revenue is recognised 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 benefit from the good or service on its own or together with readily available resources in the market.

Transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation on the basis of the stand-alone selling prices of each distinct good or services promised in the contract. Estimated price is used 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, an appropriate method for measuring the progress towards completion of that performance obligation is selected to recognise revenue over time.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

2.17 Income

Donations are recognised as and when the company'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.

Trustee's fee is recognised as income in the relevant period the service is provided.

2.18 Government grants

Government grants are recognised as income when there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with required conditions associated with the grants and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised as grant income over the periods necessary to match with the current year's operating expenses are recognised in the same year when these operating expenses were incurred.

Government grants in the form of funding from MSF and NCSS are recognised as income in the financial statements over the years necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Grant received in advance usually for the first quarter of the subsequent financial year are recognised on the statement of financial position.

2.19 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.

2.20 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.

2.21 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.

2.22 Trust funds held by PTO

Trust funds under the company's Special Needs Trust Company ("SNTC") Trusteeship Scheme are held and managed by the PTO. The net assets of the trust funds are presented at the bottom of the Statement of Financial Position with disclosures in the notes of the financial statements.

3. ACCUMULATED FUND/ RECOVERY OF EXCESS RESERVES

This fund is applied to operate the SNTC Trusteeship Scheme, the Special Needs Savings Scheme and the Senior Trust Planning Service.

The Board of Directors aims to maintain a reserves level of up to two years' of the company's annual operating expenditure. It believes that this level of reserves is appropriate and prudent to provide financial stability and ensure that its clients will not be abruptly deprived of essential services.

Under the company's Funding Agreement with MSF, reserves in excess of two years of the company's Total Operating Expenditure (TOE) is to be recovered by MSF.

The movements of accumulated fund are as follows:

	2024 SGD	2023 SGD
As at 1 April	4,314,878	4,109,196
Accumulated fund income	803,718	716,774
Recovery of excess reserves from the company by MSF for the financial year	<u>(291,438)</u>	<u>(511,092)</u>
As at 31 March	<u>4,827,158</u>	<u>4,314,878</u>

4. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FUND

This fund is to help lower income families with the initial sum to set up trusts for their special needs dependents.

5. CARE AND SHARE FUND

The Care and Share ("C&S") Fund is a national fund-raising and volunteerism movement for the social service sector, with the following objectives:

- (i) To bring the nation together to show care and concern for the less fortunate.
- (ii) To recognise contributions made by Volunteer Welfare Organisations over the years; and
- (iii) To invest in building capability in the social service sector to future needs beyond 2015.

The C&S Fund is administered by NCSS on behalf of MSF.

The company's application for C&S Fund matching grant was approved on 30 October 2014 and was fully utilised by 31 March 2022. The Fund is applied in the following areas:

- (i) Capability and capacity building;
- (ii) Critical existing needs; and
- (iii) New program to meet emerging unmet needs and enhancements.

6. GOAL SPONSORSHIP FUND

The GOAL Sponsorship Fund is to help eligible low-income parents co-pay the premiums for a term life insurance policy which is irrevocably nominated to the child's trust. It also covers the initial capital to set up the trust.

7. IT SECURITY OPERATIONS FUND/ RECOVERY OF EXCESS FUNDING

This fund is applied to enhance the Company's IT security operations.

Funding in excess of the expenses related to the IT security operations is to be recovered by MSF.

The movements of IT security operations fund are as follows:

	2024 SGD	2023 SGD
As at 1 April	76,997	-
IT security operations comprehensive income	8,830	190,076
Recovery of excess funding from the company by MSF for the financial year	<u>(8,830)</u>	<u>(113,079)</u>
As at 31 March	<u><u>76,997</u></u>	<u><u>76,997</u></u>

8. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer and Software SGD	Furniture and Fittings SGD	Renovation SGD	Total SGD
<u>Cost</u>				
As at 1 April 2022	165,671	31,888	223,645	421,204
Additions	356,195	-	-	356,195
Written off	<u>(37,408)</u>	-	-	<u>(37,408)</u>
As at 31 March 2023	484,458	31,888	223,645	739,991
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
As at 31 March 2024	<u><u>484,458</u></u>	<u><u>31,888</u></u>	<u><u>223,645</u></u>	<u><u>739,991</u></u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>				
As at 1 April 2022	138,454	5,029	212,977	356,460
Depreciation for the year	38,173	8,952	10,666	57,791
Written off	<u>(22,532)</u>	-	-	<u>(22,532)</u>
As at 31 March 2023	154,095	13,981	223,643	391,719
Depreciation for the year	<u>121,384</u>	<u>8,952</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>130,336</u>
As at 31 March 2024	<u><u>275,479</u></u>	<u><u>22,933</u></u>	<u><u>223,643</u></u>	<u><u>522,055</u></u>
<u>Carrying amount</u>				
As at 31 March 2024	<u><u>208,979</u></u>	<u><u>8,955</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>	<u><u>217,936</u></u>
As at 31 March 2023	<u><u>330,363</u></u>	<u><u>17,907</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>	<u><u>348,272</u></u>

9. LEASES

The company leases multifunction printer which is accounted for under FRS 116. The company depreciates the right-of-use asset and recognises interest on lease liability during the year. Information about lease for which the company is a lessee is summarised as follows:-

9A. Right-of-use asset

	Multifunction printer SGD
<u>Cost</u>	
As at 1 April 2022	12,244
Additions	-
As at 31 March 2023	<u>12,244</u>
Additions	-
As at 31 March 2024	<u>12,244</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>	
As at 1 April 2022	2,245
Depreciation for the year	<u>2,449</u>
As at 31 March 2023	<u>4,694</u>
Depreciation for the year	<u>2,449</u>
As at 31 March 2024	<u>7,143</u>
<u>Carrying amount</u>	
As at 31 March 2024	<u>5,101</u>
As at 31 March 2023	<u>7,550</u>

9B. Lease liability

	2024 SGD	2023 SGD
As at 1 April	7,765	10,134
Interest expenses on lease liability	200	271
Payment of lease liability	<u>(2,640)</u>	<u>(2,640)</u>
As at 31 March	<u>5,325</u>	<u>7,765</u>

The total cash outflow for lease during the year is SGD2,640 (2023: 2,640) which includes redemptions of principal and interest payments.

Maturity of the lease liability is analysed as follows:-

	2024 SGD	2023 SGD
Within 1 year	2,514	2,440
Between 2 to 5 years	<u>2,811</u>	<u>5,325</u>
	<u>5,325</u>	<u>7,765</u>

10. **TRADE AND FUND RECEIVABLES**

	2024 SGD	2023 SGD
Trade receivables	1,200	150
Excess of contributions refundable from SSH	3,412	5,063
	<u>4,612</u>	<u>5,213</u>

The amounts are non interest bearing.

11. **OTHER RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS**

	2024 SGD	2023 SGD
Rental and related deposits	10,974	11,590
Care and Share grant from NCSS	2,301	-
Prepaid operating expenses	8,634	27,586
Accrued fixed deposit interest	55,371	15,782
Other receivables	13,189	120
	<u>90,469</u>	<u>55,078</u>

12. **FIXED DEPOSITS**

Fixed deposits are interest bearing at rates ranging from 2.90% to 3.25% (2023: 3.30% to 3.50%) per annum with placement period ranging from 90 to 274 (2023: 90 to 182) days.

13. **OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS**

	2024 SGD	2023 SGD
Accrued operating expenses	25,168	35,673
Excess reserves recovered by MSF	291,438	511,092
Excess funding recovered by MSF	8,830	113,079
Excess funding recovered by NCSS	-	19,675
Other payables	1,172	137,272
Excess FY22/23 funding and reserves recovered by MSF	624,171	-
Payables relating to IT Hub (current)	105,600	104,874
Payables relating to IT Hub (non-current)	-	105,600
Transfer of ToteBoard EFR Grant to Donation account	-	150,000
CPF payable	36,782	32,545
Provision for reinstatement cost of renovation	32,000	32,000
Provision for bonus	274,829	263,051
Provision for unutilised staff annual leave	68,605	74,720
	<u>1,468,595</u>	<u>1,579,581</u>
Presented as:		
Current liabilities	1,468,595	1,473,981
Non current liabilities	-	105,600
	<u>1,468,595</u>	<u>1,579,581</u>

14. **GRANT RECEIVED IN ADVANCE**

The amount represents MSF and NCSS grant received in advance.

15. **CASH AT BANK HELD ON BEHALF OF SSH (MONIES HELD ON BEHALF OF SSH)**

The company operates within the premises known as SSH and shares the premises with 5 other social service agencies. The operating expenditures of SSH are shared among the 6 social service agencies. The fund is kept separately from the company's own fund in a specific bank account in the company.

16. **TRUST AMOUNT HELD BY PTO**

Trust funds under the company's SNTC Trusteeship Scheme amounting to SGD57,357,258 (2023: SGD49,837,546) are invested and managed by PTO. Upon activation of the trust, the trust funds will be administered by the company according to the wishes of the settlor.

17. **SNTC TRUST FUND DUE TO PRINCIPALS**

	2024	2023
	SGD	SGD
As at 1 April	49,837,546	42,636,342
Adjustment	(408,402)	8,935,547
Add: Trust fund injection	11,430,358	-
Less: Disbursements	<u>(3,502,244)</u>	<u>(1,734,343)</u>
As at 31 March	<u>57,357,258</u>	<u>49,837,546</u>

Trust funds are placed by the principals with the company and the funds are managed by PTO (Note 16 to the financial statements).

18. **EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES**

	2024	2023
	SGD	SGD
Salaries, allowances and bonuses	1,809,874	1,637,261
Defined contribution plan	247,921	227,455
Unutilised staff annual leave	<u>(6,115)</u>	<u>8,543</u>
	<u>2,051,680</u>	<u>1,873,259</u>

19. **TAXATION**

The company is a registered Charity under the Singapore Charities Act 1994 and is exempted from tax under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Singapore Income Tax Act 1947.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) Transactions with SSH

During the financial year, the company has the following monetary transactions with SSH:

	2024 SGD	2023 SGD
Service charges paid to SSH	<u>43,244</u>	<u>39,802</u>

(ii) Transactions with key management personnel

a) Key management personnel compensation

	2024 SGD	2023 SGD
Salaries, bonus and allowances	276,805	283,292
Defined contribution plan	<u>10,768</u>	<u>10,548</u>
	<u>287,573</u>	<u>293,840</u>

Key management personnel of the company are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company.

The Board of Directors and the General Manager are key management personnel of the company.

All Board Directors do not receive any remuneration from the company.

There is no paid staff who are close members of the family of the General Manager or Board Directors.

b) Remuneration banding

Staff with annual remuneration (comprising basic salary, bonuses, allowances and employer's contributions to Central Provident Fund) of SGD75,000 and above are as follows:

	2024 SGD	2023 SGD
SGD75,000 - SGD99,999	6	8
SGD100,000 - SGD149,999	6	3
SGD150,000 - SGD199,999	1	1
SGD200,000 - SGD249,999	-	-
SGD250,000 - SGD299,999	1	1
SGD300,000 and above	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows consist of fixed deposits, cash at banks and on hand as follows:

	2024 SGD	2023 SGD
Cash on hand	-	239
Cash at banks	2,502,473	2,024,472
Fixed deposits	<u>5,850,000</u>	<u>5,950,000</u>
	8,352,473	7,974,711
Less: Fixed deposit with maturity of more than three months	<u>(1,200,000)</u>	<u>(1,250,000)</u>
	<u>7,152,473</u>	<u>6,724,711</u>

22. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE SINGAPORE GOVERNMENT

Transactions with governmental bodies during the year are as follows: -

	2024 SGD	2023 SGD
Ministry of Social and Family Development ("MSF")		
Grants income	3,148,600	2,947,700
Recovery of excess reserves for the financial year	(291,438)	(511,092)
Recovery of excess funding for the financial year	(8,830)	(113,079)
Transport Expenses	<u>(240)</u>	<u>(210)</u>
National Council of Social Service ("NCSS")		
Recovery of excess funding for the financial year	-	(19,675)
Grant income	12,827	5,476
Membership fees paid	-	(376)
Training fees paid	<u>(202)</u>	<u>-</u>

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

a) Market risk

i) Foreign exchange risk

The company 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 of changes in market interest rates.

The company is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of changes in fixed deposits interest rates.

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

a) Market risk (continued)

ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

An incremental change in market interest rates of 1% (2023: 1%) on interest bearing financial assets as at the year end will have the effect on the financial statements as follows:

	2024 SGD	2023 SGD
Surplus before taxation	58,500	59,500
Accumulated fund	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The above analysis assumes all other variables are held constant.

b) Credit risk

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

The company is exposed to concentration of credit risk on its fixed deposits and bank balances. However, the company places its fixed deposits and bank balances with creditworthy financial institutions.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of financial assets which are mainly trade and other receivables, fixed deposits and bank balances.

Impairment of financial assets

The company has no significant financial assets except for fixed deposits and bank balances.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Bank balances are placed with banks of high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Financial assets that are past due and/ or impaired

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

The company obtain fees payments from clients and the age of trade receivables is current. The management is in the opinion that no impairment loss is expected from trade receivables.

c) Fair value risk

The fair value of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position approximates their carrying value.

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d) Liquidity risk

The company manages its liquidity position with a view to meet its obligations on a timely basis. The company measures and manages its cash flow requirements regularly and constantly monitors its sources of funds to ensure that these sources yields the funds required to meets its obligations. The company depends on funding from MSF for funding of its operations.

The table below analyses the company's maturity profile of the financial liabilities with obligations of more than 1 year based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:-

	Less than 1 year SGD	Between 2 and 5 years SGD	Total SGD
<u>As at 31 March 2024</u>			
Lease liability	<u>2,640</u>	<u>2,860</u>	<u>5,500</u>
<u>As at 31 March 2023</u>			
Lease liabilities	<u>2,640</u>	<u>5,500</u>	<u>8,140</u>

e) Derivative instruments

The company does not utilise any derivative instruments.

The responsibility for managing the above risks is vested in the directors.

24. 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 material accounting policy information in Note 2 describes 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:

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Classification of financial instruments (continued)

	Financial assets at amortised cost SGD	Financial liabilities at amortised cost SGD	Total SGD
As at 31 March 2024			
<u>Assets</u>			
Trade and fund receivables	4,612	-	4,612
Other receivables and deposits	81,835	-	81,835
Fixed deposits	5,850,000	-	5,850,000
Cash at banks and on hand	2,502,473	-	2,502,473
Total financial assets	<u>8,438,920</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,438,920</u>
Total non-financial assets			231,671
Total assets			<u>8,670,591</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Other payables	-	(1,067,993)	(1,067,993)
Lease liability	-	(5,325)	(5,325)
Total financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,073,318)</u>	<u>(1,073,318)</u>
Total non-financial liabilities			(1,206,583)
Total liabilities			<u>(2,279,901)</u>
As at 31 March 2023			
<u>Assets</u>			
Trade and fund receivables	5,213	-	5,213
Other receivables and deposits	27,492	-	27,492
Fixed deposits	5,950,000	-	5,950,000
Cash at banks and on hand	2,024,711	-	2,024,711
Total financial assets	<u>8,007,416</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,007,416</u>
Total non-financial assets			383,408
Total assets			<u>8,390,824</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Other payables	-	(1,174,137)	(1,174,137)
Lease liability	-	(7,765)	(7,765)
Total financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,181,902)</u>	<u>(1,181,902)</u>
Total non-financial liabilities			(1,204,107)
Total liabilities			<u>(2,386,009)</u>

25. FUND RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's objectives when managing fund are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to accomplish the company's objective. The directors regularly review and monitor its fund position to ensure that the business activities and growth are prudently funded. Under the company's Funding Agreement with MSF, the company is to maintain a reserves of no more than two years of the company's TOE within its Accumulated Fund.

	2024 SGD	2023 SGD
Current assets	8,447,554	8,035,002
Current liabilities	<u>(2,277,090)</u>	<u>(2,275,084)</u>
Net current assets	<u>6,170,464</u>	<u>5,759,918</u>
Total assets	8,670,591	8,390,824
Total liabilities	<u>(2,279,901)</u>	<u>(2,386,009)</u>
Fund surplus	<u>6,390,690</u>	<u>6,004,815</u>

There are no changes on the company's objectives, policies or processes relating to the management of the company's fund position during the year.

The company is not subject to any externally imposed fund management except the recovery of excess reserves under its Funding Agreement with MSF, and is not in breach of any debts covenant made with its lenders.