2021

WOODLANDS SOCIAL CENTRE

Registration Number: S99SS0135G
(Registered under the Charities Act, Chapter 37
and Societies Act, Chapter 311)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 28 February 2021

FAC Assurance PAC
Chartered Accountants of Singapore
111 North Bridge Road
#14-04 Peninsula Plaza, Singapore 179098

WOODLANDS SOCIAL CENTRE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Management Committee

Chairman	Dr Ivan Liew Weng Cheung
Vice Chairman	Dr Liu Te Chih
Treasurer	Joshua Cheong Chee Wei
Assistant Treasurer	Mui Zhiming Justin
Secretary	Ho Seong Kim
Committee member	Cheok Peng Joo
Committee member	Ng Pak Shun

Registered office 1 Woodlands Street 83 Singapore 738488

Auditor

FAC Assurance PAC
111 North Bridge Road
#14-04 Peninsula Plaza
Singapore 179098

Bankers

DBS Bank Ltd
Hong Leong Finance Limited

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WOODLANDS SOCIAL CENTRE
(Registered in Singapore)

STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
For the financial year ended 28 February 2021

We, the Chairman and Treasurer, on behalf of the Management Committee of Woodlands Social Centre (the Centre), do hereby certify that in our opinion,

a) the financial Statement of the Centre are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Centre as at 28 February 2021 and the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Centre for the year ended on that date; and

b) at the date of this statement, on the basis that Management Committee is of the opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Centre will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

For and on behalf of Management Committee,

....
Ivan Liew Weng Cheung
Chairman

....
Joshua Cheong Chee Wei
Treasurer

Singapore

04 JUN 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF WOODLANDS SOCIAL CENTRE

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Woodlands Social Centre (the "Centre"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Centre as at 28 February 2021, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Centre for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, Chapter 311 (the "Societies Act"), Charities Act, Chapter 37 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 Centre as at 28 February 2021 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Centre 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 Centre 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 audit opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the statement by the 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 WOODLANDS SOCIAL CENTRE (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of Management Committee for the Financial Statements

Management Committee is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act 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 Committee is responsible for assessing the Centre'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 Centre or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Management Committee's responsibilities include overseeing the Centre'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 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 Centre'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 Centre'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 Centre to cease to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF WOODLANDS SOCIAL CENTRE (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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion,

(a) the accounting and other records required by the Centre have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations.

(b) the fund-raising appeals held during the financial year ended 28 February 2021 have been carried out in accordance with Regulation 6 of the Societies Act and proper accounts and other records have been kept of the fund-raising appeals.

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

(a) the Centre has not used the donation moneys in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and

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

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Centre for the year ended 29 February 2020 were audited by another chartered accountant who express an unmodified opinion on those financial statements audit accompanying notes to the accounts issued on 7 August 2020.

FAC Assurance PAC
....
FAC ASSURANCE PAC

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
04 JUN 2021

WOODLANDS SOCIAL CENTRE

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 28 February 2021

	Note	2021 SGD	2020 SGD
Income	3	563,351	806,519
Other income	4	521,556	14,682
		1,084,907	821,201
Expenditures			
- Employee benefits	5	(440,112)	(532,640)
- Depreciation	8	(5,057)	(6,194)
- Program expenses		(53,069)	(56,229)
- Other operating expenses	6	(96,224)	(90,713)
		(594,462)	(685,776)
Surplus before tax		490,445	135,425
Income tax	7	-	-
Surplus after tax		490,445	135,425
Restricted Funds			
Care and share fund			
Add: Receipts for the year		29,834	83,159
Less: Disbursements for the year		(29,834)	(76,706)
		-	6,453
Total comprehensive income		490,445	141,878

This accompanying notes form an integral part to these audited financial statements.

WOODLANDS SOCIAL CENTRE

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 28 February 2021

	Note	2021 SGD	2020 SGD (As reclassified - Note 21)
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Plant and equipment	8	8,897	10,954
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		8,897	10,954
Current Assets			
Trade receivables	9	812	-
Other receivables	10	18,672	7,736
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,452,803	999,645
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,472,287	1,007,381
TOTAL ASSETS		1,481,184	1,018,335
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
Unrestricted fund			
General reserve fund		1,344,188	849,353
Designated fund			
- Maintenance fund	12	87,965	87,965
Restricted fund			
Care and share fund	13	6,564	10,954
TOTAL FUNDS		1,438,717	948,272
Current Liabilities			
Other payables	14	42,411	49,844
Deferred grant income	15	-	20,219
Contract liabilities	3	56	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		42,467	70,063
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		1,481,184	1,018,335

This accompanying notes form an integral part to these audited financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
For the financial year ended 28 February 2021

	Note	General reserve fund SGD	Maintenance fund SGD	Care and share fund SGD	Total SGD
2020					
Beginning of the financial year		708,382	87,965	10,047	806,394
Total comprehensive income		135,425	-	6,453	141,878
Transfer from care and share fund	13	5,546	-	(5,546)	-
End of the financial year		849,353	87,965	10,954	948,272
2021					
Beginning of the financial year		849,353	87,965	10,954	948,272
Total comprehensive income		490,445	-	-	490,445
Transfer from care and share fund	13	4,390	-	(4,390)	-
End of the financial year		1,344,188	87,965	6,564	1,438,717

This accompanying notes form an integral part to these audited financial statements.

WOODLANDS SOCIAL CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 28 February 2021

	Note	2021 SGD	2020 SGD (As reclassified - Note 21)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus for the year		490,445	141,878
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	8	5,057	6,194
Interest income		(6,835)	(7,232)
Operating profit before working capital changes		488,667	140,840
Trade receivables		(812)	-
Other receivables		(9,291)	1,384
Other payables		(7,433)	(8,589)
Contract liabilities		56	-
Deferred grant income		(20,219)	(83,159)
Net cash generated from operating activities		450,968	50,476
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(3,000)	(6,453)
Interest income received		5,190	6,950
Net cash generated from investing activities		2,190	497
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		453,158	50,973
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of financial year		999,645	948,672
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year	11	1,452,803	999,645

This accompanying notes form an integral part to these audited financial statements.

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

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Woodlands Social Centre (the "Centre") is registered in Singapore under the Societies Act, Chapter 331 on 28 September 1999 and registered as a charity institution under the Charities' Act, Chapter 37 on 17 April 2002. The Centre includes the Centre and a Centre operated student care centre namely Evangel Student Care Centre.

The registered office of the Centre is at 1 Woodlands Street 83 Singapore 738488 and its principal place of business is at Block 830 Woodlands Street 83, #01-33 Singapore 730830 and Block 503B Canberra Link #01-23, Singapore 752503.

The Centre has been accorded IPC (Institution of a Public Character) status from 1 March 2021 to 31 August 2023 subject to renewal.

The principal activities of the Centre are to provide counselling, welfare services and student care services for the community.

The Management Committee are as follows:

Chairman	Dr Ivan Liew Weng Cheung
Vice Chairman	Dr Liu Te Chih
Treasurer	Joshua Cheong Chee Wei
Assistant Treasurer	Mui Zhiming Justin
Secretary	Ho Seong Kim
Committee member	Cheok Peng Joo
Committee member	Ng Pak Shun

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of the Centre have been drawn up in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS"). They are in compliance with the provisions of the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and the Charities Act, Chapter 37. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars ("SGD"), which is the Centre's functional currency.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Centre's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. There were no significant critical accounting estimates and assumptions used, or critical judgment applied.

ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Centre has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Centre and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 March 2020. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Centre.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but are not yet effective. The Centre has assessed those standards and interpretations issued. The Centre does not plan to early adopt these standards. The initial application of these standards and interpretations are not expected to have material impact on the Centre's financial statements.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Useful lives
Computer	3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Plant and equipment

The Centre assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, (or, where applicable, when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required), the Centre makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the Centre becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, the Centre measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Centre expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Centre's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and FVPL. The Centre only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Centre becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Centre determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Centre recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Centre expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

For trade receivables, the Centre applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Centre does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Centre has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Centre considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30-90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Centre may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Centre is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Centre. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hands, cash at banks and fixed deposits which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

FUNDS

Fund balances restricted by fund providers are so indicated and are distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to specific purposes, if any, by action of the Management Committee. Restricted funds may only be utilised in accordance with the purposes established by the source of such funds or through the terms of an appeal and are in contrast with unrestricted funds over which the Management Committee retains full control to use in the furtherance of the general objectives of the Centre and which have not been designated for specific purposes. An expense resulting from the operating activities of a fund that is directly attributable to the fund is charged to that fund. Common expenses if any are allocated on a reasonable basis to the funds based on a method most suitable to that common expense.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FUNDS (CONTINUED)

General reserve fund

Income and expenditure relating to the main activities of the Centre are accounted in the statement of comprehensive income.

Maintenance fund

Maintenance fund is intended for repairs and maintenance works. The Management Committee will determine the transfer from general reserve fund to building maintenance fund at any period or at the end of reporting year.

Care and share fund

Care and share fund can only be used for providing social services and develop programmes to service social services beneficiaries. The fund is managed by the Ministry of Social and Family Development ("MSF").

PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Centre has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

TAXES

Income tax

The income of the Centre is exempted from tax under the provisions of Section 13(1)(ZM) of the Income Tax Act Chapter 134.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognised as a receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred income on the statement of financial position and is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Centre expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

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

Donations received

Donations received are recognised on receipt basis.

Monthly fees/holiday fees

The Centre renders student care services. Monthly and holiday fees are recognised when the services have been performed and rendered.

Subsides and grants

Grants from Ministry of Social and Family Development ("MSF") are recognised on the actual utilisation of the care and share fund. Other grants and subsidies are recognised on receipt basis.

Fundraising events

Income from holding a special event is recognised when the event take place.

Registration fees

Registration fees income are recognised when the services have been performed and rendered.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Centre makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

(b) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Centre has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

LEASES

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

As lessee

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

3. INCOME

(a) Disaggregation of income

	2021 SGD	2020 SGD
Donations received - tax deductible [(a)]	245,584	372,620
Donations received - non tax deductible	6,850	41,365
Fundraising events	5,116	-
Monthly fees	275,812	344,648
Holiday fees	8,226	19,350
Student care fee assistance	21,223	27,726
Registration fees	540	810
	563,351	806,519

[(a)] Qualifying donors of tax deductible donations are granted 2.5 times tax deduction on donations made to the Centre.

All the income are recognised at a point in time.

(b) Contract liabilities

	2021 SGD	2020 SGD
Contract liabilities	56	-

Contract liabilities relates to the Centre's obligation to provide services for which the Centre has received consideration ahead of the provision of these services.

(c) Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations

As the Centre's existing contracts expires within 12 months after the financial year ended 28 February 2021, the Centre applied the practice expedient to not disclose unfulfilled obligation which contracts will complete within the 12 months after the financial year ended 28 February 2021.

4. OTHER INCOME

	2021 SGD	2020 SGD
Bicentennial Community fund	400,000	-
Community chest support	6,000	-
Government grant	106,934	3,960
Singapore Telecom sponsorship	240	240
Interest income	6,835	7,232
Miscellaneous income	362	990
Program fees	1,185	2,260
	521,556	14,682

5. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	2021 SGD	2020 SGD
Salaries and bonuses	372,790	450,909
CPF and SDF contributions	51,888	65,884
Staff welfare	9,857	13,312
Casual labour	5,577	2,535
	440,112	532,640

6. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2021 SGD	2020 SGD
Accounting and audit fees	13,340	14,540
Bank charges	680	685
Conservancy charges	467	491
Fundraising expenses	540	-
Insurance	3,649	3,683
Professional fee	16,240	-
Printing and stationery	2,263	1,647
Food and refreshment	26,181	27,233
Low value lease expense	2,160	2,160
Rental expense	7,738	11,607
Repair and maintenance	2,321	3,041
Office supplies	3,281	2,725
Telephone charges	5,093	5,596
Utilities	11,960	16,093
Others	311	1,212
	96,224	90,713

7. INCOME TAX

The Centre has been registered as a charity under the Charities Act and the income of the Centre is exempted from tax under the provisions of Section 13(1)(ZM) of the Income Tax Act Chapter 134.

Tax exempt receipts

The Centre was granted the Institute of Public Character (IPC) status and is qualified to issue tax deductible receipts for outright donations designated for its social services related programmes as stated in its objects of Constitution. This status was first granted on 16 July 2002 and the current IPC period is 1 March 2021 to 31 August 2023.

	2021 SGD	2020 SGD
Tax exempt receipts issued by the Centre for donations collected	245,584	372,620

8. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer SGD	Furniture and fittings SGD	Office equipment SGD	Total SGD
Cost				
As at 1 March 2019	19,690	73,259	18,792	111,741
Additions	5,264	1,189	-	6,453
At 29 February 2020	24,954	74,448	18,792	118,194
Additions	3,000	-	-	3,000
Written off	-	(17,128)	(13,842)	(30,970)
At 28 February 2021	27,954	57,320	4,950	90,224
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at 1 March 2019	19,690	62,564	18,792	101,046
Depreciation	293	5,901	-	6,194
At 29 February 2020	19,983	68,465	18,792	107,240
Depreciation	2,421	2,636	-	5,057
Written off	-	(17,128)	(13,842)	(30,970)
At 28 February 2021	22,404	53,973	4,950	81,327
Net Carrying Amounts				
At 28 February 2021	5,550	3,347	-	8,897
At 29 February 2020	4,971	5,983	-	10,954

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2021 SGD	2020 SGD
Third parties	812	-

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days' terms.

10. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2021 SGD	2020 SGD (As reclassified - Note 21)
Deposit	2,414	2,714
Interest receivables	3,935	2,290
Care and share grant receivables	9,615	-
Prepayments	2,708	2,732
	18,672	7,736

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2021 SGD	2020 SGD
Cash on hand	7,276	8,900
Cash at banks	945,527	490,745
Fixed deposits	500,000	500,000
	1,452,803	999,645

Fixed deposits bear interest at rates ranging from 0.45% to 1.73% (2020: 1.40% to 1.85%) per annum. The average maturity period for the fixed deposits is twelve months (2020: twelve months) after the financial year end. The fixed deposits are freely remissible for use by the Centre.

12. MAINTENANCE FUND

The maintenance fund is an unrestricted fund designated for repairs and maintenance works. The Management Committee has approved 3% of the net surplus for each year to be transferred to the maintenance fund account since 2001. The annual transfer has ceased with effect from 1 March 2007.

13. CARE AND SHARE FUND

	2021 SGD	2020 SGD
At beginning of year	10,954	10,047
Receipt for the year	29,834	83,159
Disbursements for the year	(29,834)	(76,706)
Depreciation charged to care and share fund	(4,390)	(5,546)
At end of year	6,564	10,954

Care and share fund is restricted fund for providing social services and develop programmes to service social services beneficiaries better. The grant is managed by the Ministry of Social and Family Development ("MSF"). The Centre shall forthwith cease the utilisation of the grant for all expenditure under the programmes on or before 31 March 2022.

14. OTHER PAYABLES

	2021 SGD	2020 SGD (As reclassified - Note 21)
Accruals	21,241	22,584
Refundable student deposits	21,170	27,260
	42,411	49,844

15. DEFERRED GRANT INCOME

	2021 SGD	2020 SGD (As reclassified - Note 21)
Deferred grant income from government	-	20,219

Movement in the deferred grant income:

	2021 SGD	2020 SGD
At beginning of year	20,219	103,378
Utilisation during the year	(20,219)	(83,159)
At end of year	-	20,219

16. COMMITMENTS

The Centre leases office equipment with lease terms below 12 months or with low value. The Centre applies the “short-term lease” and “lease of low-value assets” recognition exemptions for these leases.

	2021 SGD	2020 SGD
Lease relating to short-term leases and low value assets	2,160	2,160

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel are the senior officers having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Centre. No staff or employee received an annual remuneration of more than SGD 100,000.

Management Committee members were not remunerated for their services.

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Centre's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks are credit risk and liquidity risk. The Centre is not significantly exposed to market risk. The Centre does not have a financial risk management policies and guidelines.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Centre. The Centre's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including investment securities and cash), the Centre minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Centre has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Centre performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Centre considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Centre has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 90 days, default of interest due for more than 90 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

To minimise credit risk, the Centre has developed and maintained the Centre's credit risk grading to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by publicly available financial information and the Centre's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Centre considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating
- External credit rating
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors in the group and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 90 days past due in making contractual payment.

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Credit risk (continued)

The Centre determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:
- There is significant difficulty of the debtor
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty

The Centre categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 365 days past due. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

The Centre's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Definition of category	Basis for recognising
I	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
II	Amount is >90 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
III	Amount is >90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired (in default).	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired
IV	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Credit risk (continued)

The table below details the credit quality of the Centre's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating categories:

	Category	12-month or Lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
			SGD	SGD	SGD
2021					
Trade receivables	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplied)	812	-	812
Other receivables	I	12-months ECL	15,964	-	15,964
				-	
2020					
Trade receivables	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplied)	-	-	-
Other receivables	I	12-months ECL	5,004	-	5,004
				-	

Trade receivables (Note 1)

For trade receivables, the Centre has applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Centre determines the ECL by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of trade receivables is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix.

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Credit risk (continued)

	Trade receivables				
		Days past due			
2021	**Not past due**	**Within 30 days**	**30 to 90 days**	**More than 90 days**	**Total**
	SGD	**SGD**	**SGD**	**SGD**	**SGD**
Estimated gross carrying amount	-	696	29	87	812
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-
					812
2020					
Estimated gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-
					-

There is no loss allowance of trade receivables for the financial year ended 28 February 2021 and 29 February 2020.

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Centre's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

Exposure to credit risk

The Centre has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Centre has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

Other receivables

The Centre monitors the credit risk of other receivables based on the past due information to assess if there is any significant increase in credit risk. Other receivables at amortised cost can be graded as low risk are considered to have low credit risk. Accordingly, the Centre measured the impairment loss allowance using 12-month ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Centre will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Centre's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Centre's objective is to maintain an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the Management Committee to finance its activities and to mitigate the effects of fluctuation in cash flows.

The financial liabilities of the Centre as at 28 February 2021 and 29 February 2020 are repayable on demand within 1 year from Statement of Financial Position.

19. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value.

Cash and bank balances, other receivables and other payables.

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

Trade receivables

The carrying amounts of these receivables approximate their fair values as they are subject to normal trade credit term.

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The carrying amount of the different categories of financial instruments disclosed on the statement of financial position and on the notes to financial statements is as follows:

	2021 SGD	2020 SGD
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,469,579	1,004,649
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	42,411	49,844

21. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year's financial statements to enhance comparability with current year's financial statements. As a result, certain line items have been amended on the Statement of financial position and the related notes to the financial statements. Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with the current year's presentation.

	2020	
	As reclassified SGD	**As previously stated SGD**
Statement of Financial Position		
Other receivables	7,736	5,004
Prepayment	-	2,732
Other payables	49,844	70,063
Deferred grant income	20,219	-
	77,799	77,799
Statement of Cash Flows		
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	50,476	57,426
Net cash flow generated from/(used in) investing activities	497	(6,453)
	50,973	50,973

22. GOING CONCERN

The COVID-19 outbreak has developed rapidly in 2020.

The Centre is actively monitoring the situation but as the full impact of the COVID-19 continues to evolves, the Centre cannot reasonably estimate the length or severity of this pandemic, or the extent to which the disruption may materially impact on the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows in the subsequent year. The Centre has however put in place plans and measures to ensure that the Centre is liquid to fulfil its obligations and finance its ongoing operations. With the plans and measures in place, the Centre conclude that there is not a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the Centre's ability to continue as a going concern.

Whilst uncertain, the Centre do not believe, however, that the impact of the COVD-19 virus would have a material adverse effect on financial condition or liquidity.

23. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the financial year ended 28 February 2021 were authorised for issue which affixed the same date as the Statement by the Management Committee.