MARYMOUNT CENTRE

Unique Entity Number: 201402049Z
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

MARYMOUNT CENTRE
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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MARYMOUNT CENTRE
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

We are pleased to present this statement to the members of Marymount Centre (the "Company") together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

In our opinion,

(a) the financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021 and the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act 1967, the Singapore Charities Act, Chapter 37 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards; and

(b) 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.

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

DIRECTORS

The directors in office at the date of this statement are as follows:

Ho Teik Tiong	
Jane Marie Ng Yin Gek	
Jonafah Lawrence Lopez	(Resigned on 11 January 2022)
Joycelyn Ong Yueh Ling	
Liew Nyuk Yen	
Natalie Siew Hui Zhen	
Quek Toi Wee	
Salomi Cruz Anselm Cruz	(Appointed on 15 July 2021)
Tang Edmund Koon Kay	
Winnie Foo (Winnie Fu Wenjing)	
Woo Mei Lin Jacqueline	
Yap Lian Hiang Vivien	

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

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

OPTIONS

The Company is a company limited by guarantee. As such, there are no share options and unissued shares under option.

MARYMOUNT CENTRE
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

AUDITOR

The auditor, Singapore Assurance PAC, has indicated its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Quek Toi Wee
Director

Jane Marie Ng Yin Gek
Director

Singapore

22 APR 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF MARYMOUNT CENTRE
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Marymount Centre (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Companies Act"), the 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 Company as at 31 December 2021 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company 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 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 (set out on pages 1 and 2), but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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 MARYMOUNT CENTRE
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Responsibilities of Management and Directors 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 Companies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations, and FRSs, 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.

The directors' 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF MARYMOUNT CENTRE
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- 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 Companies 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:

(a) the Company 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 Company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 (fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

SINGAPORE ASSURANCE PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore

22 APR 2022

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MARYMOUNT CENTRE
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 S$	2020 S$
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Property, plant and equipment	(4)	4,297,770	4,538,285
Current assets			
Trade receivables	(5)	3,030	290
Other receivables	(6)	113,334	103,183
Fixed deposits	(7)	6,775,018	3,741,897
Cash and bank balances	(8)	3,309,844	4,290,961
		10,201,226	8,136,331
Total assets		14,498,996	12,674,616
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
Unrestricted funds			
General funds	(9)	7,520,539	8,059,066
Sinking fund	(9)	2,000,000	-
		9,520,539	8,059,066
Restricted funds			
Ahuva Good Shepherd	(9)	-	-
Good Shepherd Centre	(9)	900,128	707,969
Interim Placement and Assessment Centre	(9)	799,531	584,807
Small Group Care	(9)	75,797	-
		1,775,456	1,292,776
Total funds		11,295,995	9,351,842
Non-current liability			
Deferred capital grant	(10)	2,640,442	2,772,922
Current liabilities			
Deferred capital grant	(10)	132,480	132,480
Other payables	(11)	430,079	417,372
		562,559	549,852
Total funds and liabilities		14,498,996	12,674,616

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

MARYMOUNT CENTRE
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	Unrestricted funds 2021	Restricted funds 2021	Total 2021	Total 2020
		S$	S$	S$	S$
Income					
Income from generated funds					
Voluntary income	(12)	1,390,336	42,781	1,433,117	1,193,783
Funding from government		377,341	178,106	555,447	1,303,500
Investment income		18,066	1,125	19,191	49,965
Income from charitable activities					
Clients' contribution		-	15,635	15,635	6,670
Funding from government		28,486	3,170,607	3,199,093	2,725,619
Programme fees		676,543	2,570	679,113	496,533
Other income	(13)	26,554	1,336	27,890	27,066
		2,517,326	3,412,160	5,929,486	5,803,136
Expenditure					
Cost of charitable activities					
Manpower costs	(14)	533,366	2,568,178	3,101,544	2,803,642
Other costs					
- Depreciation		5,635	224,386	230,021	232,733
- Property related costs	(15)	4,231	165,149	169,380	158,258
- Operating costs	(16)	14,502	98,102	112,604	145,602
- Administrative costs	(17)	21,713	115,088	136,801	123,144
Governance costs					
Manpower costs	(14)	66,270	-	66,270	43,654
Audit fees		8,309	33,236	41,545	41,895
Depreciation		17,564	-	17,564	21,001
Property related costs	(15)	67,777	-	67,777	109,562
Operating costs	(16)	4,933	-	4,933	4,215
Administrative costs	(17)	36,894	-	36,894	29,833
		781,194	3,204,139	3,985,333	3,713,539
Surplus for the financial year		1,736,132	208,021	1,944,153	2,089,597

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

MARYMOUNT CENTRE
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Unrestricted funds		Restricted funds				
	General funds S$	Sinking fund S$	Ahuva Good Shepherd S$	Good Shepherd Centre S$	Interim Placement and Assessment Centre S$	Small Group Care S$	Total S$
Balance at 1 January 2020	6,153,859	-	-	643,885	464,501	-	7,262,245
Surplus/(Deficit) for the financial year	2,294,918	-	(327,730)	64,084	120,306	(61,981)	2,089,597
Transfer (to)/from other funds	(389,711)	-	327,730	-	-	61,981	-
Balance at 31 December 2020	8,059,066	-	-	707,969	584,807	-	9,351,842
Surplus/(Deficit) for the financial year	1,736,132	-	(274,659)	192,159	214,724	75,797	1,944,153
Transfer (to)/from other funds	(2,274,659)	2,000,000	274,659	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	7,520,539	2,000,000	-	900,128	799,531	75,797	11,295,995

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

MARYMOUNT CENTRE
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 S$	2020 S$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus for the financial year		1,944,153	2,089,597
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation of deferred capital grant	(10)	(132,480)	(132,480)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(4)	247,585	253,734
Interest income on fixed deposits		(19,191)	(49,965)
Operating surplus before working capital changes		2,040,067	2,160,886
Changes in working capital:			
Trade receivables		(2,740)	18,975
Other receivables		(10,151)	(19,352)
Other payables		12,707	166,283
Net cash from operating activities		2,039,883	2,326,792
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		11,070	27,457
Fixed deposits		(3,025,000)	(43,379)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(4)	(7,070)	(8,021)
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,021,000)	(23,943)
Cash flows from financing activity			
Repayment of loan		-	(222,875)
Net cash used in financing activity		-	(222,875)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(981,117)	2,079,974
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		4,290,961	2,210,987
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	(8)	3,309,844	4,290,961

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

	2019 S$	Cash flows S$	Non-cash charges Acquisition S$	Non-cash charges New leases S$	2020 S$
Loan	222,875	(222,875)	-	-	-

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

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on the date of the Directors' Statement.

1. GENERAL

Marymount Centre (the "Company") is a company limited by guarantee and is domiciled in the Republic of Singapore.

The address of the Company's registered office is located at 10 Collyer Quay, #10-01 Ocean Financial Centre, Singapore 049315. The address of the Company's principal place of business is located at 9 Lorong 8 Toa Payoh, Good Shepherd Place, Singapore 319253.

The principal activity of the Company is those of providing social services encompassing residential care, crisis shelter, and student care services.

The Company is registered as a charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and is an approved Institutions of a Public Character.

Every member has undertaken to contribute such amounts not exceeding S$10 to the assets of the Company in the event the Company is wound up and the monies are required for payment of liabilities of the Company. The Company has 4 (2020: 4) members at the end of the year.

The Company currently operates 5 Centres specifically providing:

(i) Ahuva Good Shepherd ("AGS"):
Residential care for girls aged between 4 to 16 years old from single parent families or from families in which parents are not able to cope with child and/or experiencing marital discord;

(ii) Good Shepherd Student Care ("GSSC"):
After school care for children aged between 7 to 14 years old who need adult supervision, and/or come from single parent and low income family;

(iii) Good Shepherd Centre ("GSC"):
Crisis shelter for abused women, mothers and their children and foreign domestic workers and women in pregnancy crisis and trafficking-in-person;

(iv) Interim Placement and Assessment Centre ("IPAC"):
Interim placement for children aged between 4 to 12 years old while their cases are assessed and investigated by the Ministry of Social and Family Development (Child Protective Service); and

(v) Small Group Care ("SGC"):
Residential care for girls aged between 7 to 12 years old to receive treatment and intervention for a period up to 18 months.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS).

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, except as otherwise described in the accounting policies below.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar (S$), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information is presented in Singapore Dollar, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment
The useful life of an item of property, plant and equipment is estimated at the time the asset is acquired and is based on historical experience with similar assets and takes into account anticipated technological or other changes. If changes occur more rapidly than anticipated or the asset experiences unexpected level of wear and tear, the useful life will be adjusted accordingly.

The carrying amounts of the Company's property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2021 are disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements (cont'd)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

Impairment of loans and receivables
The impairment of trade and other receivables is based on the ageing analysis and management's continuous evaluation of the recoverability of the outstanding receivables. In assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, management considers, among other factors, the creditworthiness and the past collection history of each customer. If the financial conditions of these customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

The carrying amounts of the Company's trade and other receivables as at 31 December 2021 are disclosed in Notes 5 and 6 to the financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities

Trade receivables and debt investments issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Non-derivative financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt investment; FVOCI - equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.1 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Non-derivative financial assets (cont'd)

Financial assets at amortised cost
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt investments at FVOCI
A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Equity investments at FVOCI
On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held-for-trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Financial assets at FVTPL
All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:
- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.1 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Financial assets: Business model assessment (cont'd)

- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held-for-trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Non-derivative financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:
- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.1 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Non-derivative financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost
These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVOCI
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Non-derivative financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.1 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or
- it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which either:
  - substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
  - the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Transferred assets are not derecognised when the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(v) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and short-term deposits with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and that form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included in cash and cash equivalents.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of the asset, that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of each component of an item of plant and equipment, unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Depreciation is recognised from the date that the property, plant and equipment are installed and are ready for use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

Leasehold building	27 years
Furniture and fittings	3 years
Office equipment	3 years

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.3 Leases

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

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

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 initial amount of the lease liability 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 the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.

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 lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines the lessee's incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.3 Leases (cont'd)

As a lessee (cont'd)

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, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

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.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.4 Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets and contract assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on:
- financial assets measured at amortised costs;
- debt investments measured at FVOCI;
- contract assets (as defined in FRS115);
- lease receivables; and
- intra-group financial guarantee contracts (FGC).

Loss allowances of the Company are measured on either of the following bases:
- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or for a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months); or
- Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument or contract asset

Simplified approach
The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for ECLs for all trade receivables and contract assets. The simplified approach requires the loss allowance to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

General approach
The Company applies the general approach to provide for ECLs on all other financial instruments and FGCs. Under the general approach, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs at initial recognition.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.4 Impairment (cont'd)

(i) Non-derivative financial assets and contract assets (cont'd)

General approach (cont'd)
At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and includes forward-looking information.

If credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition or if the credit quality of the financial instruments improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:
- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a contract asset to be in default when the customer is unlikely to pay its contractual obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held).

The Company considers a FGC to be in default when the debtor of the loan is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the creditor and the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs
ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured at the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.4 Impairment (cont'd)

(i) Non-derivative financial assets and contract assets (cont'd)

Credit-impaired financial assets
At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt investments at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contract assets are deducted from the gross carrying amount of these assets.

For debt investments at FVOCI, loss allowances are charged to profit or loss and recognised in OCI.

Loss allowances for FGC are recognised as a financial liability to the extent that they exceed the initial carrying amount of the FGC less the cumulated income recognised.

Write-off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.4 Impairment (cont'd)

(ii) Non-financial assets (cont'd)

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.5 Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme, a defined contribution plan in Singapore. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

(ii) Annual leave

Employee entitlements to annual leave are 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 reporting date.

3.6 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.7 Revenue

(i) Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services in the ordinary course of business is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation (PO) by transferring control of a promised service to the customer. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount of the transaction price allocated to the satisfied PO.

The transaction price is allocated to each PO in the contract on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling prices of the promised services. The individual standalone selling price of a service that has not previously been sold on a stand-alone basis, or has a highly variable selling price, is determined based on the residual portion of the transaction price after allocating the transaction price to services with observable stand-alone selling prices. A discount or variable consideration is allocated to one or more, but not all, of the performance obligations if it relates specifically to those performance obligations POs.

Transaction price is the amount of consideration in the contract to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised services.

Revenue may be recognised at a point in time or over time following the timing of satisfaction of the PO. If a PO is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised based on the percentage of completion reflecting the progress towards complete satisfaction of that PO.

Programme fees
Programme fees are recognised over time as the student residents simultaneously receive and consume the benefits as the Company performed.

(ii) Voluntary income

Voluntary income are recognised as and when they are received.

(iii) Funding from government

Operating grants from government are accounted for on an accrual basis when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant.

(iv) Client's contribution

Clients refer to the residents seeking temporary shelter at crisis shelter. Client's contribution is recognised when received.

(v) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method ("EIR") that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.8 Government grants

Government grants related to assets are recognised initially as deferred income at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. These grants are then recognised in profit or loss as 'other income' on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as 'other income' on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are recognised.

3.9 Funds

(i) Unrestricted funds

Unrestricted funds are expendable at the discretion of the Board of Directors in furtherance of the objects.

(ii) Restricted fund

Restricted funds are donations or grant income held for the needs of the Company as specified by donors or funding organisations.

3.10 Income tax

The Company is exempt from income tax on income and gains under the Income Tax Act, Chapter 134 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects.

3.11 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance and position of the Company.

3.12 New standards and interpretations not adopted

A number of new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards are issued but effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not plan to early adopt these standards. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact of adopting these standards and interpretations, on the financial statements of the Company. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Building	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Cost				
Balance at 1/1/2020	5,583,565	366,687	3,578	5,953,830
Additions	-	8,021	-	8,021
Balance at 31/12/2020	5,583,565	374,708	3,578	5,961,851
Additions	-	7,070	-	7,070
Balance at 31/12/2021	5,583,565	381,778	3,578	5,968,921
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance at 1/1/2020	870,152	296,102	3,578	1,169,832
Depreciation	217,538	36,196	-	253,734
Balance at 31/12/2020	1,087,690	332,298	3,578	1,423,566
Depreciation	217,538	30,047	-	247,585
Balance at 31/12/2021	1,305,228	362,345	3,578	1,671,151
Net Carrying Amount				
Balance at 31/12/2020	4,495,875	42,410	-	4,538,285
Balance at 31/12/2021	4,278,337	19,433	-	4,297,770

Leasehold building

The leasehold building is situated on land that is owned by the Good Shepherd Nuns in Malaya which is a charitable organisation. The development of the building was partially funded by the government with the condition to operate the place as a "Place of Safety" under the Children and Young Persons Act and no other purpose.

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2021	2020
	S$	S$
Trade receivables:		
- Third parties	3,030	290

The trade receivables are non-interest bearing, unsecured and generally on Nil days' (2020: Nil days') terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represents their fair value on initial recognition.

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2021 S$	2020 S$
Deposits	8,909	6,655
Government grant receivable	90,702	72,514
Interest receivable	8,121	22,508
Prepayment	941	1,506
Other receivables - related parties	4,661	-
	113,334	103,183

7. FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed deposits are placed with financial institutions and mature within 12 months (2020: 12 months). The effective interest ranged between 0.10% to 0.40% (2020: 0.25% to 0.95%) per annum. Included in the fixed deposits is an amount of $2,000,000 (2020: S$Nil) designated for the Sinking Fund.

8. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2021 S$	2020 S$
Cash at bank	3,294,744	4,275,861
Cash on hand	15,100	15,100
	3,309,844	4,290,961

9. FUNDS

(i) *Unrestricted funds*

General funds
The general funds represent cumulative surpluses available for general use for the furtherance of the Company's objectives.

Sinking fund
The sinking fund is used to fund for expenditure related to land and buildings including leases payment, property development, alteration and maintenance, and such other expenses subject to the approval by Board of Directors.

(ii) *Restricted fund*

For AGS and GSC, these centres receive government grants and public donations. Any excess of the grants received for these centres are ring-fenced for the operations of these centres. Any deficit in these funds will be met by the Company's general funds.

For IPAC and SGC, these centres are set up as pilot projects which are solely funded by government grants. The excess of funds received for these centres is ring-fenced for the operations of the programmes only. Any deficit in these funds will be met by the Company's general funds.

10. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANT

	2021	2020
	S$	S$
Balance at beginning of the financial year	2,905,402	3,037,882
Amortisation	(132,480)	(132,480)
Balance at end of the financial year	2,772,922	2,905,402
Presented in the statement of financial position as:		
Current	132,480	132,480
Non-current	2,640,442	2,772,922
	2,772,922	2,905,402

This refers to the government grant received by the Company for the purpose of the construction of the children's block at Good Shepherd Place. This is amortised over the useful life of the children's block. The grant transferred from Marymount Centre (UEN: 84CC0054G) is the net amount after deducting an amount of S$1,522,875 that was returned to the government during the previous years. The reason for the partial return of the grant was due to the Company's decision not to proceed with a certain programme that was initially to be housed on the second level of the children's block.

11. OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2021	2020
		S$	S$
Accruals		211,705	231,650
Contact liabilities	a	20,962	24,509
Refundable deposits	b	63,800	59,740
Other payables		133,612	101,473
		430,079	417,372

a. Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent programme fees received in advance from the parents of student residents. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company fulfils its performance obligations.

b. Refundable deposits

Refundable deposits are those collected by GSSC upon registration of the children in the Centre. These will be refunded when the children withdraw from the student care centre.

12. VOLUNTARY INCOME - TAX EXEMPT RECEIPT

The Company enjoys a concessionary tax treatment whereby qualifying donors are granted 2.5 times double tax deduction for the donations made to the Company. This status was renewed from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2023.

	2021 S$	2020 S$
Donations for which tax exempt receipts were issued	362,348	339,870

13. OTHER INCOME

	Unrestricted funds S$	Restricted funds S$	Total S$
2021			
Other fees	26,352	-	26,352
Rental income	202	1,336	1,5238
	26,554	1,336	27,890

	Unrestricted funds S$	Restricted funds S$	Total S$
2020			
Other fees	24,494	-	24,494
Rental income	551	2,021	2,572
	25,045	2,021	27,066

14. MANPOWER COSTS

2021	Unrestricted funds S$	Restricted funds S$	Total S$
Cost of charitable activities			
Salaries and bonuses	444,811	2,139,307	2,584,118
Contributions to defined contribution plans	65,497	325,772	391,269
Other short term benefits	23,058	103,099	126,157
	533,366	2,568,178	3,101,544
Governance costs			
Salaries and bonuses	47,787	-	47,787
Contributions to defined contribution plans	5,683	-	5,683
Other short term benefits	12,800	-	12,800
	66,270	-	66,270

14. MANPOWER COSTS (CONT'D)

2020	Unrestricted funds S$	Restricted funds S$	Total S$
Cost of charitable activities			
Salaries and bonuses	382,252	1,955,198	2,337,450
Contributions to defined contribution plans	56,621	292,786	349,407
Other short term benefits	33,402	83,383	116,785
	472,275	2,331,367	2,803,642
Governance costs			
Salaries and bonuses	40,116	-	40,116
Contributions to defined contribution plans	3,110	-	3,110
Other short term benefits	428	-	428
	43,654	-	43,654

15. PROPERTY RELATED COSTS

	Unrestricted funds S$	Restricted funds S$	Total S$
2021			
Cost of charitable activities			
Maintenance of land and building	2,384	89,589	91,973
Maintenance of equipment and furnishings	1,847	42,773	44,620
Maintenance of motor vehicles	-	2,914	2,914
Purchase of equipment	-	1,655	1,655
Rental	-	28,218	28,218
	4,231	165,149	169,380
Governance costs			
Maintenance of land and building	29,551	-	29,551
Maintenance of equipment and furnishings	3,235	-	3,235
Purchase of equipment	34,991	-	34,991
	67,777	-	67,777
2020			
Cost of charitable activities			
Maintenance of land and building	572	119,173	119,745
Maintenance of equipment and furnishings	1,205	12,920	14,125
Maintenance of motor vehicles	-	3,478	3,478
Purchase of equipment	188	7,373	7,561
Rental	-	13,349	13,349
	1,965	156,293	158,258
Governance costs			
Maintenance of land and building	1,741	-	1,741
Maintenance of equipment and furnishings	20,905	-	20,905
Purchase of equipment	86,916	-	86,916
	109,562	-	109,562

16. OPERATING COSTS

2021	Unrestricted funds S$	Restricted funds S$	Total S$
Cost of charitable activities			
Clients assistance	968	12,758	13,726
Enrichment programme costs	319	31,073	31,392
Food and refreshments	13,215	49,256	62,471
Professional fees	-	5,015	5,015
	14,502	98,102	112,604
Governance costs			
Professional fees	4,933	-	4,933

2020	Unrestricted funds S$	Restricted funds S$	Total S$
Cost of charitable activities			
Clients assistance	8,194	17,450	25,644
Enrichment programme costs	1,122	55,947	57,069
Food and refreshments	12,528	49,214	61,742
Professional fees	-	1,147	1,147
	21,844	123,758	145,602
Governance costs			
Professional fees	4,215	-	4,215

17. ADMINSTRATIVE COSTS

2021	Unrestricted funds S$	Restricted funds S$	Total S$
Cost of charitable activities			
Household supplies	4,512	13,265	17,777
Insurance	7,025	23,161	30,186
Postage and communications	1,821	5,871	7,692
Printing and stationery	474	3,420	3,894
Rental of office equipment	829	2,247	3,076
Transportation	36	12,659	12,695
Utilities	6,907	53,415	60,322
Others	109	1,050	1,159
	21,713	115,088	136,801
Governance costs			
Insurance	2,545	-	2,545
Postage and communications	3,905	-	3,905
Printing and stationery	2,653	-	2,653
Rental of office equipment	1,743	-	1,743
Utilities	23,042	-	23,042
Others	3,006	-	3,006
	36,894	-	36,894

17. ADMINSTRATIVE COSTS (CONT'D)

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
2020	S$	S$	S$
Cost of charitable activities			
Household supplies	1,363	10,691	12,054
Insurance	6,270	20,675	26,945
Postage and communications	1,832	5,961	7,793
Printing and stationery	1,513	5,299	6,812
Rental of office equipment	457	1,770	2,227
Transportation	11	16,814	16,825
Utilities	5,358	44,467	49,825
Others	204	459	663
	17,008	106,136	123,144
Governance costs			
Insurance	2,715	-	2,715
Postage and communications	3,892	-	3,892
Printing and stationery	1,607	-	1,607
Rental of office equipment	1,565	-	1,565
Utilities	16,123	-	16,123
Others	3,931	-	3,931
	29,833	-	29,833

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the Company and related parties took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial year:

	2021	2020
	S$	S$
Donations received from related parties	795,500	340,300
Maintenance expense allocated to a related party	23,399	8,180
Utilities expense allocated to a related party	20,777	17,439

Compensation of key management personnel

	2021	2020
	S$	S$
Salaries and bonuses	132,300	118,900
Contributions to defined contribution plans	7,246	6,814

Key management of the Company are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. The directors are also considered as key management of the Company.

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risk management is integral to the whole business of the Company. The management continually monitors the Company's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

No derivatives shall be undertaken except for use as hedging instruments where appropriate and cost-efficient. The Company does not apply hedge accounting.

The key financial risks include credit risk and liquidity risk. The following provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

19.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash and bank balances, and fixed deposits), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing with high credit rated counterparties.

At reporting date, the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, fixed deposits, and cash and bank balances represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk. There was no significant concentration of credit risk.

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

	Note	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
			S$	S$	S$
31 December 2021					
Trade receivables	(5)	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	3,030	-	3,030
Other receivables	(6)	12-month ECL	21,691	-	21,691
Fixed deposits	(7)	12-month ECL	6,775,018	-	6,775,018
Cash and bank balances	(8)	12-month ECL	3,309,844	-	3,309,844
				-	

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)

19.1 Credit risk (cont'd)

	Note	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount S$	Loss allowance S$	Net carrying amount S$
31 December 2020					
Trade receivables	(5)	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	290	-	290
Other receivables	(6)	12-month ECL	29,163	-	29,163
Fixed deposits	(7)	12-month ECL	3,741,897	-	3,741,897
Cash and bank balances	(8)	12-month ECL	4,290,961	-	4,290,961
				-	

Trade receivables

For trade receivables, the Company has applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Company 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.

	Trade receivables – Days past due ≤30 days S$	Total S$
31 December 2021		
Trade receivables	3,030	3,030
Individually impaired	-	-
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	3,030	3,030
ECL rate	0%	
ECL	-	-
		3,030

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)

19.1 Credit risk (cont'd)

Trade receivables (cont'd)

	Trade receivables	
	Days past due	
	≤30 days	Total
	S$	S$
31 December 2020		
Trade receivables	290	290
Individually impaired	-	-
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	290	290
ECL rate	0%	
ECL	-	-
		290

Other non-derivative financial assets

The Company assessed the latest performance and financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for the future outlook of the industry in which the counterparties operate in, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Company measured the impairment loss allowance using 12-month ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

19.2 Liquidity risk

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

To manage liquidity risk, the Company monitors its net operating cash flows and maintains an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents. Management reviews its working capital requirements regularly.

The contractual undiscounted cash flows of other payables are equivalent to their carrying amounts and are repayable within one year.

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

Fair value (cont'd)

Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, fixed deposits, cash and bank balances, and other payables are reasonable approximation of fair values, either due to their short-term nature or that they are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the reporting date.

Financial instruments by category

The carrying amounts of financial instruments in each of the following categories are as follows:

	2021	2020
	S$	S$
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
- Trade receivables	3,030	290
- Other receivables	21,691	29,163
- Fixed deposits	6,775,018	3,741,897
- Cash and bank balances	3,309,844	4,290,961
	10,109,583	8,062,311
Financial liability measured at amortised cost:		
- Other payables	409,117	392,863

21. FUND MANAGEMENT

The board reviews the Company's unrestricted reserves annually to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern. The reserve target is established at a level equivalent to two times the amount of the Company's annual operating expenditure.