

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

UNIQUE ENTITY NUMBER : S88SS0005D

REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

LO HOCK LING & CO

Chartered Accountants Singapore

盧鶴齡會計公司



Independent member of
leading edge alliance

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TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

PARTICULARS OF TRANS FAMILY SERVICES AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

1. INSTRUMENT SETTING UP TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

Constitution of TRANS Family Services

2. CHARITY REGISTRATION NUMBER

000803

3. UNIQUE ENTITY NUMBER OF TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

S88SS0005D

4. INSTITUTION OF A PUBLIC CHARACTER

IPC 000328

5. REGISTERED ADDRESS

Blk 411, Bedok North Ave 2, #01-106 Singapore 460411

6. MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>
Prof Chan Wing Cheong	Chairman
Mr Edwin Chow	Vice Chairman
Ms Soh Hwee Yan	Honorary Secretary
Ms Goh Seok Wan	Asst Honorary Secretary
Mr Keith Lau	Honorary Treasurer
Ms Doreen Tan	Asst Honorary Treasurer
Mr Lee Chuan Teck	Committee Member
Mr Lee Kim Yiang	Committee Member
Mr Kwan Hoi Leong	Committee Member
Mr Ahmad Nizam Bin Abbas	Committee Member
Ms Ruby Lee	Committee Member

7. BANKERS

DBS Bank Limited
Maybank Overseas Bank Limited
CIMB Bank Berhad
Bank of China Limited

8. AUDITORS

Lo Hock Ling & Co.
Chartered Accountants Singapore

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

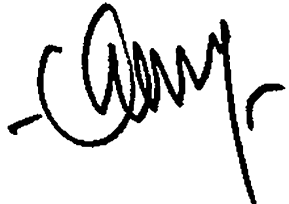
(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

Statement by the Management Committee

In our opinion, the financial statements set out on pages 6 to 30 are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966, Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of TRANS Family Services (the "Organisation") as at 31 March 2023 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Organisation for the year ended on that date.

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

On behalf of the Management Committee



Prof Chan Wing Cheong
Chairman



Mr Keith Lau
Honorary Treasurer

Singapore, 30 August 2023

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TRANS Family Services (the "Organisation") set out on pages 6 to 30, which comprise the statement of financial position (balance sheet) as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966, the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) (collectively the "Acts") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Organisation as at 31 March 2023 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Organisation 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 Organisation in accordance with the *Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information set out on pages 1 to 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 identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management Committee for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Acts and FRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud and error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organisation'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 Organisation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The responsibilities of the Management Committee include overseeing the Organisation's financial reporting process.

Continued

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement 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 Organisation'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 Organisation'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 Organisation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the regulations enacted under the Societies Act to be kept by the Organisation have been properly kept in accordance with those regulations.

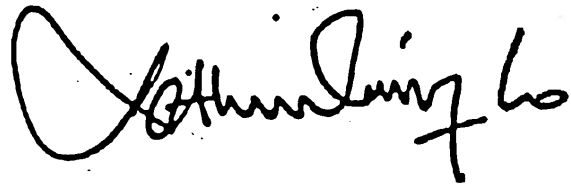
During the financial year, the Organisation has not conducted any fund-raising appeal for which proper accounts and other records of fund-raising appeal are required to be maintained in accordance with Regulation 6 of the Societies Regulations issued under the Societies Act 1966.

Continued

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (Continued)

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

- (i) the use of the donation monies was not in accordance with the objectives of the Organisation as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (ii) the Organisation has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 (Fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.



LO HOCK LING & CO.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS SINGAPORE

Singapore, 30 August 2023

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2023

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		\$	\$
<u>ASSETS</u>			
<u>Non-Current Assets</u>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	705,707	830,324
Intangible assets	4	26,000	13,000
Right-of-use assets	5	28,493	42,477
		760,200	885,801
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Receivables	6	212,028	673,207
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	7	13,624,010	13,574,616
Cash and bank balances	16	8,985,227	7,493,111
		22,821,265	21,740,934
Total Assets		23,581,465	22,626,735
<u>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</u>			
<u>Accumulated Funds</u>			
<u>Unrestricted Fund</u>			
TRANS Family Services - Projects Fund		2,756,884	2,627,887
		2,756,884	2,627,887
<u>Restricted Funds</u>			
TRANS Family Service Centre (Bedok) fund		5,249,587	5,336,734
TRANS Family Service Centre (Bedok Reservoir) fund		3,170,803	2,934,299
TRANS Family Service Centre (Bukit Timah) fund		5,615,056	5,290,562
TRANS SAFE Centre fund		5,395,309	5,168,654
Strengthening Families Programme @ FSC (Trans-Bedok)		226,208	-
Other restricted funds	8	281,876	272,553
		19,938,839	19,002,802
Total Funds		22,695,723	21,630,689
<u>Non-Current Liabilities</u>			
Deferred capital grant	9	368,528	471,003
Lease liabilities	10	20,083	19,112
Provision for restoration costs	11	222,534	222,534
		611,145	712,649
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Deferred capital grant	9	102,475	102,475
Lease liabilities	10	9,524	24,914
Payables	12	162,598	156,008
		274,597	283,397
Total Liabilities		885,742	996,046
Total Funds and Liabilities		23,581,465	22,626,735

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

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

Statement of Detailed Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2023

Notes	2023							2022	
	TRANS FAMILY SERVICES - PROJECTS	TRANS FAMILY SERVICE CENTRE (BEDOK)	TRANS FAMILY SERVICE CENTRE (BEDOK RESERVOIR)	TRANS FAMILY SERVICE CENTRE (BUKIT TIMAH)	TRANS FOCUS CENTRE	TRANS SAFE CENTRE	STRENGTHENING FAMILIES PROGRAMME @ FSC (TRANS-BEDOK)	TOTAL	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
INCOME									
Government grants									
Grant from Ministry of Social and Family Development (MSF)	-	1,977,175	1,691,470	1,492,312	-	1,814,077	530,326	7,505,360	7,758,110
Grant from National Council of Social Service (NCSS)									
- Community Chest	-	105,450	90,213	-	-	-	22,895	218,558	234,451
- Tote Board Social Service Funding	-	513,490	451,722	414,341	-	483,754	114,471	1,977,778	2,142,451
Training grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,985
Agency for Integrated Care project grant	-	-	-	-	298,414	-	-	298,414	261,237
Jobs Support Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,541
Other grants	13	103,355	25,752	2,413	4,517	-	28,777	489	165,303
		103,355	2,621,867	2,235,818	1,911,170	298,414	2,326,608	668,181	10,165,413
Donations and income from programmes									
Tax deductible donations	18,533	-	-	-	300	-	-	18,833	18,708
Non-tax deductible donations	360	5,304	-	10	6,645	-	-	12,319	19,015
Programme fees	8,935	260	230	8,795	-	2,380	-	20,600	13,469
	27,828	5,564	230	8,805	6,945	2,380	-	51,752	51,192
Other income									
Investment income	14	14,111	32,938	11,977	39,815	88	41,466	-	140,395
Membership fees received		-	150	-	-	-	-	150	170
Sponsorship/subsidy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	960
Amortisation of deferred capital grant	9	-	39,535	-	17,072	-	45,868	-	102,475
Miscellaneous		2,681	16,380	10,026	9,722	9,360	9,945	-	58,114
Rental Rebate		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,153
		16,792	89,003	22,003	66,609	9,448	97,279	-	301,134
TOTAL INCOME		147,975	2,716,434	2,258,051	1,986,584	314,807	2,426,267	668,181	10,518,299
									11,020,763

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

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

Statement of Detailed Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

Notes	2023							2022		
	<u>TRANS FAMILY SERVICES - PROJECTS</u>	<u>TRANS FAMILY SERVICE CENTRE (BEDOK)</u>	<u>TRANS FAMILY SERVICE CENTRE (BEDOK RESERVOIR)</u>	<u>TRANS FAMILY SERVICE CENTRE (BUKIT TIMAH)</u>	<u>TRANS FOCUS CENTRE</u>	<u>TRANS SAFE CENTRE</u>	<u>STRENGTHENING FAMILIES PROGRAMME @ FSC (TRANS-BEDOK)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>										
<u>Administrative expenses</u>										
Audit fees	-	5,475	5,475	5,475	-	5,475	-	21,900	9,600	
Bank charges	-	397	266	214	87	250	-	1,214	1,210	
Central provident fund contributions	-	319,470	229,442	179,434	36,431	247,569	61,310	1,073,656	974,552	
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	3	-	82,201	11,804	42,947	8,595	67,400	1,397	214,344	
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	5	1,018	1,494	20,170	1,495	-	1,189	300	25,666	
Insurance	-	14,655	7,176	6,426	1,330	7,363	-	36,950	33,914	
IT expenditure	-	42,682	30,086	27,727	194	9,722	3,145	113,556	58,807	
Maintenance	-	12,337	43,274	24,326	19,723	30,857	1,905	132,422	133,082	
Materials and supplies	-	12,552	4,411	6,265	2,090	5,344	5,124	35,786	15,972	
Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	
Postages and telecommunication charges	-	17,441	13,379	11,093	3,510	15,259	1,711	62,393	53,386	
Professional fees and contract services	-	4,175	2,890	2,676	-	104,981	-	114,722	72,011	
Salaries and bonus	-	2,061,698	1,482,829	1,241,458	226,891	1,587,345	350,623	6,950,844	6,369,451	
Short-term lease	10	-	-	3,736	4,751	12,570	-	32,613	32,613	
Skills development fund	-	3,316	2,294	1,943	378	2,362	532	10,825	10,127	
Staff training	-	27,218	35,148	40,645	375	27,640	11,803	142,829	110,289	
Staff welfare	-	68,332	49,708	42,502	14,078	49,837	3,542	227,999	57,707	
Transportation	-	7,128	9,096	6,037	1,096	7,231	505	31,093	13,590	
Utilities	-	14,570	15,783	8,722	4,952	10,538	-	54,565	46,564	
		1,018	2,706,697	1,963,231	1,653,121	324,531	2,192,932	441,897	9,283,427	8,234,343

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

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

Statement of Detailed Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

Notes	2023							2022		
	TRANS FAMILY SERVICES - PROJECTS	TRANS FAMILY SERVICE CENTRE (BEDOK)	TRANS FAMILY SERVICE CENTRE (BEDOK RESERVOIR)	TRANS FAMILY SERVICE CENTRE (BUKIT TIMAH)	TRANS FOCUS CENTRE	TRANS SAFE CENTRE	STRENGTHENING FAMILIES PROGRAMME @ FSC (TRANS-BEDOK)	TOTAL	TOTAL	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
EXPENDITURE (continued)										
Centre activities and programme costs										
Public education expenses	-	865	6,189	738	-	738	-	8,530	2,800	
Volunteer development	-	1,880	1,669	1,415	320	1,415	-	6,699	3,672	
Emergency fund	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	250	9,965	
Other charitable activities	-	93,883	49,392	6,560	7,674	4,251	-	161,760	191,430	
	-	96,628	57,500	8,713	7,994	6,404	-	177,239	207,867	
Finance costs										
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	10	242	256	816	256	-	276	76	1,922	2,602
		242	256	816	256	-	276	76	1,922	2,602
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		1,260	2,803,581	2,021,547	1,662,090	332,525	2,199,612	441,973	9,462,588	8,444,812
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		146,715	(87,147)	236,504	324,494	(17,718)	226,655	226,208	1,055,711	2,575,951
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME										
Items that may not be reclassified to unrestricted fund:										
Net surplus/(deficit) from other restricted funds	8	10,696	1,209	(3,154)	630	-	(58)	-	9,323	(31,579)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		157,411	(85,938)	233,350	325,124	(17,718)	226,597	226,208	1,065,034	2,544,372

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

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

Statement of Changes in Funds for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds*							Total
	TRANS Family Services Projects	TRANS Family Service Centre (Bedok)	TRANS Family Service Centre (Bedok Reservoir)	TRANS Family Service Centre (Bukit Timah)	TRANS FOCUS Centre	TRANS SAFE Centre	Strengthening Programme @ FSC (Trans-Bedok)	Other Restricted Funds	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April 2021	2,257,731	4,727,156	2,052,126	4,694,556	-	5,050,616	-	304,132	19,086,317
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	370,486	609,578	882,173	596,006	(330)	118,038	-	-	2,575,951
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31,579)	(31,579)
Total comprehensive income	370,486	609,578	882,173	596,006	(330)	118,038	-	(31,579)	2,544,372
Transfer of fund	(330)	-	-	-	330	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	2,627,887	5,336,734	2,934,299	5,290,562	-	5,168,654	-	272,553	21,630,689
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	146,715	(87,147)	236,504	324,494	(17,718)	226,655	226,208	-	1,055,711
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,323	9,323
Total comprehensive income	146,715	(87,147)	236,504	324,494	(17,718)	226,655	226,208	9,323	1,065,034
Transfer of fund	(17,718)	-	-	-	17,718	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	2,756,884	5,249,587	3,170,803	5,615,056	-	5,395,309	226,208	281,876	22,695,723

* The Accumulated Reserves of the Restricted Funds as indicated above are restricted for the operations of the respective programme in each Centre only, and for the benefits of its intended clients. In keeping with the funder/donor's intent for the use of monies, the Reserves will not be transferred out of the specific programmes for other purposes.

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

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		\$	\$
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Surplus for the year		1,055,711	2,575,951
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation of deferred capital grant	9	(102,475)	(112,684)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	3	214,344	216,820
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	5	25,666	24,648
Interest expenses	10	1,922	2,602
Interest income		(140,395)	(68,017)
Short-term lease expense		32,613	32,613
		31,675	95,982
Operating surplus before working capital changes		1,087,386	2,671,933
Other restricted funds received/(utilised)	8	9,323	(31,579)
Decrease/(increase) in receivables		546,287	(163,802)
Increase/(decrease) in payables		6,590	(80,352)
Changes in working capital		562,200	(275,733)
Total cash outflow for short-term leases		(32,613)	(32,613)
Net cash from operating activities		1,616,973	2,363,587
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
(Increase)/decrease in fixed deposits with original maturities over 3 months		(49,394)	23,850
Interest received		55,287	79,816
Purchase of intangible assets	4	(13,000)	(13,000)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	(89,727)	(53,309)
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(96,834)	37,357
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Capital grant received	9	-	30,693
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	10	(1,922)	(2,602)
Payment of lease liabilities	10	(26,101)	(24,267)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		(28,023)	3,824
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,492,116	2,404,768
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		7,493,111	5,088,343
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	16	8,985,227	7,493,111

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

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 March 2023

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

1. GENERAL

TRANS Family Services (the "Organisation") is a society registered in the Republic of Singapore and its registered office is located at Blk 411, Bedok North Ave 2, #01-106, Singapore 460411.

The Organisation is a charity registered under the Charities Act 1994, and an Institution of Public Character approved by the Ministry of Social and Family Development ("MSF").

The main focus of the Organisation is to strengthen families and build resilient generations for the future.

The Organisation runs three Family Service Centres, a Family Violence Specialist Centre i.e. TRANS SAFE Centre, a centre for the elderly i.e. TRANS FOCUS Centre, and the Strengthening Families Programme @ FSC (Trans-Bedok).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The Organisation presents its financial statements in Singapore Dollars ("S\$"), which is also the functional currency of the Organisation.

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and comply with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs"), including related Interpretations promulgated by the Accounting Standards Committee in Singapore.

During the financial year, the Organisation adopted all the new and amended FRSs which are relevant to the Organisation and are effective for the current financial year. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Organisation.

2.2 Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Estimates, assumptions concerning the future and judgments are made in the preparation of the financial statements. They affect the application of the Organisation's accounting policies, reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure, and disclosures made. They are assessed on an ongoing basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(A) Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

The costs of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management's estimates of the useful lives of these property, plant and equipment are disclosed in note 2.4. Changes in the expected usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and the depreciation charge for the year are disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements.

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

(A) Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

(ii) Leases - Estimating the Incremental Borrowing Rate

The Organisation cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate to measure lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Organisation would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The incremental borrowing rate therefore reflects what the Organisation 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Organisation estimates the incremental borrowing rate using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

(iii) Provision for Restoration Costs

The Organisation makes provision for the estimated costs of dismantlement, removal or restoration of items in respect of leased premises where reinstatement of the premises to their original condition is applicable. This provision is estimated based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, by obtaining market quotation and taking into consideration the floor area of the premises concerned.

(B) Critical Judgments Made in Applying Accounting Policies

In the process of applying the Organisation's accounting policies, the management has made certain judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Organisation's non-financial assets subject to impairment are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated based on the higher of the value in use and the asset's fair value less cost of disposal. Estimating the value in use requires critical judgment on the part of the management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the continuing use of the assets and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

2.3 FRS issued but not yet effective

The Organisation has not applied any new and amended FRSs that has been issued but is not yet effective. The management plans to adopt these FRSs in the financial year commencing on or after their respective effective dates.

The management does not expect the adoption of the new and amended FRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective to have material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Organisation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

Any estimated costs of dismantling and removing the property, plant and equipment and reinstating the site to its original condition (reinstatement costs) are capitalised as part of the cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis so as to write off the cost, less the residual value, of the assets over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Equipment	5 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Renovation	10 years

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods of property, plant and equipment are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, and shall be included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

2.5 Intangible Assets

Computer software acquired, which is not an integral part of the related hardware, is classified as an intangible asset. Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of intangible assets is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Organisation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets with finite useful life are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets are amortised over their expected useful lives of 5 years on a straight line basis.

The amortisation period and amortisation method of intangible asset are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, at each financial year-end.

Intangible assets are derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the assets is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Leases

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

Right-of-use assets

The Organisation recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and an estimate of the costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset and to restore the asset to its original condition (restoration costs).

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Organisation at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in note 2.11.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Organisation recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Organisation and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Organisation exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Organisation uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced to reflect lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Leases (continued)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Organisation applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases 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.

2.7 Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows for the assets have ceased or expired or have been transferred and the Organisation has transferred substantially all risks and rewards.

Financial assets are classified into the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The basis of classification depends on the Organisation's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

At initial recognition

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

At subsequent measurement

There are three prescribed subsequent measurement categories – at amortised cost, FVOCI and FVPL, depending on the Organisation's business model in managing the financial assets and the cash flow characteristics of the assets.

The Organisation's financial assets, comprising mainly receivables, fixed deposits and cash and cash equivalents, are measured at amortised cost subsequent to initial recognition as these represent contractual cash flows which represent solely payments of principal and interest. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets are recognised using the effective interest rate method.

2.8 Receivables

Receivables that do not have a significant financing component are measured at their transaction price at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses, as explained in note 2.10. Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and bank deposits with financial institutions which are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value. Cash equivalents are stated at amounts at which they are convertible into cash.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, fixed deposits which are encumbered or with original maturities more than 3 months are excluded from cash and cash equivalents.

2.10 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Organisation assesses on forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost, and recognises a loss allowance accordingly.

At each reporting date, the debt instruments are assessed to determine whether there is significant increase in credit risk on the debt instruments since initial recognition. If there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, lifetime expected credit losses will be calculated and recognised in the loss allowance. If credit risk on the debt instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured based on 12-month expected credit losses. Adjustments to the loss allowance are recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

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

2.11 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Organisation's non-financial assets subject to impairment are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. The value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

An impairment loss on a non-revalued asset is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss on a revalued asset is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same asset. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount or when there is an indication that the impairment loss recognised for the asset no longer exists or decreases. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.12 Funds

General unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the Management Committee for the furtherance of the Organisation's objectives. Designated funds are those unrestricted funds transferred from the general fund for a particular programme or projects at the discretion of the Management Committee.

Restricted funds are those received for a particular programme, the use of which is restricted to that programme.

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.13 Grants

Grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to the grants will be complied and the right to receive payment is established.

These grants are recognised as income to match the related expenditure.

(i) *Grants related to assets*

Grants which are designated for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets purchases are taken to deferred capital grant in the period of receipt. The deferred capital grant is amortised over the useful life of those assets by crediting to profit or loss an amount so as to match the related depreciation/amortisation expense.

(ii) *Grants related to income*

Grants that compensated the Organisation for expenses incurred are recognised as income in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Organisation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.15 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when the Organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, including derivatives, which are measured at fair value. Financial liabilities with a short duration are not discounted.

A financial liability is derecognised when the contractual obligation is discharged or cancelled or expires. For financial liabilities other than derivatives, gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss. Net gains or losses on derivatives include exchange differences.

2.16 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Organisation 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 Organisation 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 overtime. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.16 Revenue Recognition (continued)

(i) *Donation and Fund-Raising Income*

Provided there is evidence of entitlement, as expressed in writing, donations and income from fund raising are recognised as income at a point in time in the period of receipt or when they become receivable.

Donations-in-kind are recognised when the fair value of the assets received can be reasonably ascertained.

(ii) *Programme Fee*

Programme fee is recognised at a point in time when services are rendered/ consumed and the Organisation's performance obligations have been fulfilled.

(iii) *Interest Income*

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis, using the effective interest method, unless collectability is in doubt.

2.17 Employee Benefits

(i) *Defined Contribution Plans*

The Organisation makes contributions to the state provident fund (Central Provident Fund). Such contributions are recognised as compensation expenses in the same period as the employment that gave rise to the contributions.

(ii) *Short-term Compensated Absences*

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for employee entitlements to annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

2.18 Income Taxes

As a registered charity under the Charities Act 1994, the Organisation is exempted from income tax under Section 13 of the Income Tax Act 1947.

2.19 Related Parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- (A) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Organisation if that person:
- (i) Has control or joint control over the Organisation;
 - (ii) Has significant influence over the Organisation; or
 - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Organisation or of a parent of the Organisation.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.19 Related Parties (continued)

- (B) An entity is related to the Organisation if any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) The entity and the Organisation are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary are related to each other).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Organisation or an entity related to the Organisation. If the Organisation is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Organisation.
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (A).
 - (vii) A person identified in (A)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Organisation or to the parent of the Organisation.

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Furniture and fittings</u>	<u>Renovation</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Cost</u>				
At 1 April 2021	339,384	85,425	2,232,843	2,657,652
Additions	<u>39,519</u>	<u>13,790</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>53,309</u>
At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	378,903	99,215	2,232,843	2,710,961
Additions	<u>34,332</u>	<u>14,105</u>	<u>41,290</u>	<u>89,727</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>413,235</u>	<u>113,320</u>	<u>2,274,133</u>	<u>2,800,688</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>				
At 1 April 2021	258,641	62,151	1,343,025	1,663,817
Charge for the year	<u>49,069</u>	<u>13,293</u>	<u>154,458</u>	<u>216,820</u>
At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	307,710	75,444	1,497,483	1,880,637
Charge for the year	<u>40,816</u>	<u>12,725</u>	<u>160,803</u>	<u>214,344</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>348,526</u>	<u>88,169</u>	<u>1,658,286</u>	<u>2,094,981</u>
<u>Carrying amount</u>				
At 31 March 2023	<u>64,709</u>	<u>25,151</u>	<u>615,847</u>	<u>705,707</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>71,193</u>	<u>23,771</u>	<u>735,360</u>	<u>830,324</u>

The cost of renovation included an amount of \$222,534 (2022: \$222,534) which relates to the provision for restoration costs (note 11).

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4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Case management software
	\$
<u>Cost</u>	
At 1 April 2021, 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	13,000
Addition	<u>13,000</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u><u>26,000</u></u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>	
At 1 April 2021, 31 March 2022, 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	<u>-</u>
<u>Carrying amount</u>	
At 31 March 2023	<u>26,000</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>13,000</u>

Installation of the computer software is not yet completed at the balance sheet date. No depreciation is provided on the computer software until installation is complete and when the software is ready for use.

5. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets are as follows:

	Office premises	Office equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<u>Cost</u>			
At 1 April 2021	54,470	30,005	84,475
Addition	-	5,943	5,943
Written off	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,642)</u>	<u>(7,642)</u>
At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	54,470	28,306	82,776
Effect on lease modification	-	129	129
Addition	<u>-</u>	<u>11,553</u>	<u>11,553</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>54,470</u>	<u>39,988</u>	<u>94,458</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
At 1 April 2021	15,561	7,732	23,293
Charge for the year	18,675	5,973	24,648
Written off	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,642)</u>	<u>(7,642)</u>
At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	34,236	6,063	40,299
Charge for the year	<u>18,675</u>	<u>6,991</u>	<u>25,666</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>52,911</u>	<u>13,054</u>	<u>65,965</u>
<u>Carrying amount</u>			
At 31 March 2023	<u>1,559</u>	<u>26,934</u>	<u>28,493</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>20,234</u>	<u>22,243</u>	<u>42,477</u>

The Organisation leased office premises and office equipment with lease periods ranging from three to five years. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants.

The right-of-use assets are depreciated over three to five years, which is the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

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6. RECEIVABLES

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Deposits	12,282	11,674
Grants receivables	79,959	621,330
Prepayments	18,530	24,054
Fixed deposit interest receivable	<u>101,257</u>	<u>16,149</u>
	<u><u>212,028</u></u>	<u><u>673,207</u></u>

Receivables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and expected to be received based on terms agreed with the parties concerned.

7. FIXED DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

All fixed deposits mature within one year and earn interest at rates ranging from 0.35% to 3.90% (2022: 0.16% to 0.75%) per annum.

8. OTHER RESTRICTED FUNDS

Other restricted funds represent donations received in trust for financial assistance of qualifying beneficiaries according to terms and conditions prescribed by the donors and comprise the following:-

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
(a) <u>School Pocket Money Fund</u>		
Balance brought forward	18,515	20,510
Receipts during the year	3,935	15,235
Disbursements during the year	<u>(13,240)</u>	<u>(17,230)</u>
Balance carried forward	<u><u>9,210</u></u>	<u><u>18,515</u></u>
(b) <u>Family Service Centres Comcare Fund</u>		
Balance brought forward	42,000	42,000
Disbursements during the year	<u>(2,104)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance carried forward	<u><u>39,896</u></u>	<u><u>42,000</u></u>
(c) <u>MILK Fund</u>		
Balance brought forward	196,638	215,425
Receipts during the year	57,625	-
Disbursements during the year	<u>(51,202)</u>	<u>(18,787)</u>
Balance carried forward	<u><u>203,061</u></u>	<u><u>196,638</u></u>
(d) <u>Lee Foundation</u>		
Balance brought forward	7,980	18,150
Receipts during the year	48,921	46,565
Disbursements during the year	<u>(45,250)</u>	<u>(56,735)</u>
Balance carried forward	<u><u>11,651</u></u>	<u><u>7,980</u></u>

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8. <u>OTHER RESTRICTED FUNDS</u> (continued)	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
(e) <u>Other Funds</u>		
Balance brought forward	7,420	8,047
Receipts during the year	10,696	960
Disbursements during the year	(58)	(1,587)
Balance carried forward	18,058	7,420
<u>Total other restricted funds from (a) to (e)</u>		
Balance brought forward	272,553	304,132
Receipts during the year	121,177	62,760
Disbursements during the year	(111,854)	(94,339)
	9,323	(31,579)
Balance carried forward	281,876	272,553
(a) The School Pocket Money Fund is for providing school related assistance to qualifying students.		
(b) The Family Service Centres Comcare Fund is for providing immediate assistance to clients who require urgent and temporary financial relief.		
(c) Mainly I Love Kids (MILK) Fund is a charity organisation that was set up to reach out and help disadvantage children and youth in Singapore by focusing on advocacy and fund-raising and working with its voluntary welfare organisation partners to implement preventive and rehabilitative programme.		
(d) The fund from Lee Foundation is for providing household and living assistance.		
(e) Donations from other funds are for servicing all acts relating to the emergency needs of beneficiaries. They are mainly distributed for the purpose of medical fee, transport, food, utility bill payment and for daily living expenses.		

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9. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANT

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
<u>Gross carrying value</u>		
Balance brought forward	1,081,928	1,051,235
Capital grant received	-	30,693
Balance carried forward	1,081,928	1,081,928
<u>Less: Accumulated amortisation</u>		
Balance brought forward	508,450	395,766
Amortisation for the year	102,475	112,684
Balance carried forward	<u>610,925</u>	<u>508,450</u>
	<u>471,003</u>	<u>573,478</u>
Amortisation of deferred capital grant:		
- within 1 year	102,475	102,475
- after 1 year	<u>368,528</u>	<u>471,003</u>
	<u>471,003</u>	<u>573,478</u>

Deferred capital grant comprises government grants received in relation to renovation expenditure, furniture and equipment procured by the Organisation.

10. LEASE LIABILITIES

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>	
	<u>Minimum lease payments</u>	<u>Present value of lease liabilities</u>	<u>Minimum lease payments</u>	<u>Present value of lease liabilities</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease payments due:				
Within 1 year	10,764	9,524	26,516	24,914
After 1 year but not later than 5 years	<u>21,454</u>	<u>20,083</u>	<u>20,483</u>	<u>19,112</u>
	32,218	29,607	46,999	44,026
Less: Amount representing interest	<u>(2,611)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,973)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>29,607</u>	<u>29,607</u>	<u>44,026</u>	<u>44,026</u>

Lease liabilities are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate of 5.25% (2022: 5.25%) per annum over the lease period of 5 years.

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10. LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

	<u>Cash changes</u>				<u>Non-cash changes</u>			31 March 2023
	1 April 2022	Repayment of principal	Repayment of interest	Accretion of interest	Effect on lease modification	Additional	Other	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Lease liabilities								
- Current	24,914	(26,101)	(1,922)	1,922	10	1,177	9,524	
- Non-current	19,112	-	-	-	119	10,376	(9,524)	
	<u>44,026</u>	<u>(26,101)</u>	<u>(1,922)</u>	<u>1,922</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>11,553</u>	<u>-</u>	
							<u>29,607</u>	

	<u>Cash changes</u>				<u>Non-cash changes</u>		31 March 2022
	1 April 2021	Repayment of principal	Repayment of interest	Accretion of interest	Additional	Other	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease liabilities							
- Current	24,180	(24,267)	(2,602)	2,602	87	24,914	24,914
- Non-current	38,170	-	-	-	5,856	(24,914)	19,112
	<u>62,350</u>	<u>(24,267)</u>	<u>(2,602)</u>	<u>2,602</u>	<u>5,943</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44,026</u>

Amounts recognised in Statement of Income and Expenditure

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Finance cost – Interest expenses on lease liabilities	<u>1,922</u>	<u>2,602</u>
Administrative expenses – Lease expenses in respect of short-term leases	<u>32,613</u>	<u>32,613</u>

11. PROVISION FOR RESTORATION COSTS

The provision for restoration costs relates to estimated cost of dismantling, removing and restoring the leased premises at the expiration of the lease periods. The estimation was based on quotation received from an external party.

12. PAYABLES

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Accruals	42,706	35,914
Provision for unutilised leave	<u>119,892</u>	<u>120,094</u>
	<u>162,598</u>	<u>156,008</u>

Payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and normally payable on demand.

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13. OTHER GRANTS

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Government paid maternity grant	47,567	15,644
Government paid paternity grant	2,514	-
Government paid childcare grant	12,683	9,656
Jobs Growth Incentive	67,470	168,600
Special Employment Credit	6,827	4,021
Wage Credit Scheme	<u>28,242</u>	<u>73,891</u>
	<u><u>165,303</u></u>	<u><u>271,812</u></u>

14. INVESTMENT INCOME

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Bank interest income	894	694
Fixed deposits interest income	<u>139,501</u>	<u>67,323</u>
	<u><u>140,395</u></u>	<u><u>68,017</u></u>

15. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(i) Employee benefits expense comprise short-term benefits as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Salaries and related costs	6,950,844	6,369,451
Employer's contribution to Central Provident Fund	1,073,656	974,552
Other benefits	<u>370,828</u>	<u>167,996</u>
	<u><u>8,395,328</u></u>	<u><u>7,511,999</u></u>

(ii) Key management personnel comprise members of the Management Committee and senior management of the Organisation. Members of the Management Committee are volunteers and receive no monetary remuneration from the Organisation for their contribution.

Included in employee benefits expense are remuneration paid to the key management personnel employed by the Organisation as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salaries and related costs	1,031,240	864,044
Employer's contribution to Central Provident Fund	<u>113,281</u>	<u>94,869</u>
	<u><u>1,144,521</u></u>	<u><u>958,913</u></u>
Number of key management personnel	<u><u>7</u></u>	<u><u>6</u></u>

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15. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE (continued)

The 3 highest paid staff who each received an annual remuneration exceeding \$100,000 during the year, classified in bands of \$100,000 are as follows:-

<u>Annual remuneration</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
- between \$100,001 to \$200,000	2	2
- between \$200,001 to \$300,000	1	1

The Organisation is governed by the Management Committee. The Chief Executive Officer and management personnel are responsible for organising and supervising the daily activities of the Organisation.

The Organisation has in place a conflict of interest policy which sets out documented procedures requiring Management Committee members and staff in management positions to declare any actual or potential conflicts of interests to the Management Committee, and to abstain from voting or participating in decision making matter when conflict of interest arises.

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows comprise the following amounts as shown in the statement of financial position:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	13,624,010	13,574,616
Cash and bank balances	<u>8,985,227</u>	<u>7,493,111</u>
Cash and cash equivalents (Statement of financial position)	22,609,237	21,067,727
Less: Fixed deposits with original maturities over 3 months	<u>(13,624,010)</u>	<u>(13,574,616)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents (Statement of cash flows)	<u><u>8,985,227</u></u>	<u><u>7,493,111</u></u>

17. TAXATION

The Organisation is registered as a charitable institution and by virtue of Section 13 of the Income Tax Act 1947, is exempted from taxation. Therefore, no provision for taxation has been made in the financial statements for the current financial year.

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Organisation is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks are credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. Management reviews and agrees on policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

18.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of counterparties to settle their financial and contractual obligations to the Organisation as and when they fall due.

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18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

18.1 Credit risk (continued)

(i) Risk management

The Organisation's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from receivables. For other financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents), the Organisation minimises credit risk by dealing with high credit rating counterparties.

The Organisation monitors its exposure to credit risk on an ongoing basis.

At the balance sheet date, there was no significant concentration of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

(ii) Recognition of expected credit losses (ECLs)

The Organisation's financial assets that are subject to credit losses where the expected credit loss model has been applied are receivables.

The Organisation assesses on forward looking basis the expected credit losses on its receivables, and recognised a loss allowance in accordance with FRS 109.

As the balance sheet date, there were no material receivables that are subject to ECLs.

18.2 Liquidity risk

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

The Organisation monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Organisation's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Organisation's financial liabilities at the balance sheet date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>2 to 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$
<u>31 March 2023</u>			
Lease liabilities	10,764	21,454	32,218
Payables	42,706	-	42,706
	<u>53,470</u>	<u>21,454</u>	<u>74,924</u>
<u>31 March 2022</u>			
Lease liabilities	26,516	20,483	46,999
Payables	35,914	-	35,914
	<u>62,430</u>	<u>20,483</u>	<u>82,913</u>

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18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

18.3 Interest rate risk

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

Other than lease liabilities as disclosed in note 10, the Organisation does not have any interest-bearing financial liabilities. Its only exposure to changes in interest rates relates to interest-earning bank deposits. The management monitors movements in interest rates to ensure deposits are placed with financial institutions offering optimal rate of return. The fluctuation in interest rates does not have significant impact on the financial statements.

The interest rates and terms of maturity of financial assets of the Organisation are disclosed in note 7 to the financial statements.

19. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

The fair value of lease liabilities is estimated using the expected future payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate as disclosed in note 10 to the financial statements.

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The aggregate carrying amounts of financial instruments classified as financial assets at amortised cost and financial liabilities at amortised cost are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Financial assets at amortised cost	22,722,777	21,095,550
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	72,313	79,940

21. RESERVE MANAGEMENT

The Organisation's reserves position at balance sheet date, excluding other restricted funds (note 8) which may not be utilised for operating expenditure, are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Unrestricted fund		
- TRANS Family Services - Projects fund	2,756,884	2,627,887
Restricted funds		
- TRANS Family Service Centre (Bedok) fund	5,249,587	5,336,734
- TRANS Family Service Centre (Bedok Reservoir) fund	3,170,803	2,934,299
- TRANS Family Service Centre (Bukit Timah) fund	5,615,056	5,290,562
- TRANS SAFE Centre fund	5,395,309	5,168,654
- Strengthening Families Programme @ FSC (Trans-Bedok)	226,208	-
Total funds	<u>22,413,847</u>	<u>21,358,136</u>
Actual operating expenditure	<u>9,462,588</u>	<u>8,444,812</u>
Ratio of reserves to actual operating expenditure	<u>2.37</u>	<u>2.53</u>

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21. RESERVE MANAGEMENT (continued)

The primary objective in the management of the Organisation's reserves is to ensure that it maintains strong and healthy reserves ratios in order to support its operations and future growth.

The Organisation targets to maintain an optimum level of accumulated fund which is equivalent to three years of its annual operating expenditure. The Organisation regularly reviews and manages its reserves to ensure optimal funds structure, taking into consideration the future funds requirements of the Organisation and funds efficiency, prevailing and projected profitability, projected operating cash flows and projected operating expenditures.

The Organisation is not subject to externally imposed reserves requirements, except that restricted funds are restricted for the operations of the respective programme in each Centre only and for the benefits of its intended clients.

There were no changes to the Organisation's approach to reserve management since the previous financial year.

22. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

At the balance sheet date, the Organisation has capital commitment amounting to \$12,500 (2022: \$25,500) in respect of contracted expenditure for the case management software which has not been provided for in the financial statements.

23. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Organisation for the year ended 31 March 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Management Committee dated 30 August 2023.

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