

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

UNIQUE ENTITY NUMBER : S88SS0005D

REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

LO HOCK LING & CO

Chartered Accountants Singapore

盧鶴齡會計公司



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TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

PARTICULARS OF TRANS FAMILY SERVICES AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

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 Tan Eng Soon Dennis	Vice Chairman
Mr Edwin Chow	Honorary Secretary
Ms Goh Seok Wan	Asst Honorary Secretary
Mr Long Tien Ian	Honorary Treasurer
Mr Kwan Hoi Leong	Asst Honorary Treasurer
Ms Tan Chue Phing Doreen Agnes	Committee Member
Ms Ruby Lee	Committee Member
Ms Lilian Mark Fong Eng	Committee Member
Ms Karen Ng	Committee Member
Mr Lim Kok 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 2024 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 Long Tien Ian
Honorary Treasurer

Singapore, 29 August 2024

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 2024, 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 material accounting policy information.

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 2024 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, 29 August 2024

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2024

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
		\$	\$
<u>ASSETS</u>			
<u>Non-Current Assets</u>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	605,036	705,707
Intangible assets	4	26,000	26,000
Right-of-use assets	5	58,518	28,493
		689,554	760,200
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Receivables	6	213,972	212,028
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	7	16,032,156	13,624,010
Cash and bank balances	16	7,310,296	8,985,227
		23,556,424	22,821,265
Total Assets		24,245,978	23,581,465
<u>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</u>			
<u>Accumulated Funds</u>			
<u>Unrestricted Fund</u>			
TRANS Family Services - Projects Fund		2,890,067	2,756,884
		2,890,067	2,756,884
<u>Restricted Funds</u>			
TRANS Family Service Centre (Bedok) fund		4,967,882	5,249,587
TRANS Family Service Centre (Bedok Reservoir) fund		3,229,151	3,170,803
TRANS Family Service Centre (Bukit Timah) fund		5,743,566	5,615,056
TRANS SAFE Centre fund		5,167,696	5,395,309
Strengthening Families Programme @ FSC (Trans-Bedok)		1,128,711	226,208
Other restricted funds	8	262,770	281,876
		20,499,776	19,938,839
Total Funds		23,389,843	22,695,723
<u>Non-Current Liabilities</u>			
Deferred capital grant	9	306,160	368,528
Lease liabilities	10	33,480	20,083
Provision for restoration costs	11	222,534	222,534
		562,174	611,145
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Deferred capital grant	9	78,075	102,475
Lease liabilities	10	27,212	9,524
Payables	12	188,674	162,598
		293,961	274,597
Total Liabilities		856,135	885,742
Total Funds and Liabilities		24,245,978	23,581,465

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 2024

Notes	2024							2023	
	<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>INCOME</u>									
<u>Government grants</u>									
Grant from Ministry of Social and Family Development (MSF)	-	1,826,688	1,515,074	1,386,362	-	1,994,918	1,597,230	8,320,272	7,505,360
Grant from National Council of Social Service (NCSS)									
- Community Chest	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,086	68,086	218,558
- Tote Board Social Service Funding	-	487,064	403,986	369,658	-	-	443,028	1,703,736	1,977,778
Agency for Integrated Care project grant	-	-	-	-	331,514	-	-	331,514	298,414
Other grants	13	78,889	41,096	34,864	3,286	-	3,983	3,364	165,303
		<u>78,889</u>	<u>2,354,848</u>	<u>1,953,924</u>	<u>1,759,306</u>	<u>331,514</u>	<u>1,998,901</u>	<u>2,111,708</u>	<u>10,589,090</u>
									<u>10,165,413</u>
<u>Donations and income from programmes</u>									
Tax deductible donations	5,220	-	-	-	18,150	-	-	23,370	18,833
Non-tax deductible donations	130	-	-	-	23,900	-	-	24,030	12,319
Programme fees	-	340	510	10,065	1,000	880	-	12,795	20,600
		<u>5,350</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>10,065</u>	<u>43,050</u>	<u>880</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60,195</u>
									<u>51,752</u>
<u>Other income</u>									
Investment income	14	63,176	113,068	45,739	133,984	121	142,677	-	498,765
Membership fees received		-	180	-	-	-	-	180	150
Amortisation of deferred capital grant	9	-	17,689	-	17,073	-	52,006	-	86,768
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,114
		<u>63,176</u>	<u>130,937</u>	<u>45,739</u>	<u>151,057</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>194,683</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>585,713</u>
									<u>301,134</u>
TOTAL INCOME		<u>147,415</u>	<u>2,486,125</u>	<u>2,000,173</u>	<u>1,920,428</u>	<u>374,685</u>	<u>2,194,464</u>	<u>2,111,708</u>	<u>11,234,998</u>
									<u>10,518,299</u>

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 2024 (continued)

	Notes	2024							2023	
		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										
<u>Centre operating and administrative expenses</u>										
Amortisation of intangible assets	4	-	-	-	-	-	6,500	-	6,500	-
Audit fees		-	2,780	2,780	2,780	-	2,780	2,780	13,900	21,900
Bank charges		295	353	189	147	94	214	33	1,325	1,214
Central provident fund contributions		-	315,795	224,766	201,448	37,710	263,284	139,985	1,182,988	1,073,656
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	3	-	42,999	10,739	36,950	6,499	60,264	11,249	168,700	214,344
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	5	1,111	1,509	18,858	1,509	-	1,189	1,203	25,379	25,666
Insurance		-	11,189	9,586	7,019	1,406	7,965	2,668	39,833	36,950
IT expenditure		-	47,563	31,754	26,695	970	13,293	24,655	144,930	113,556
Maintenance		-	13,525	36,536	25,189	24,045	45,494	8,116	152,905	132,422
Materials and supplies		-	8,829	5,481	6,895	1,899	4,214	4,593	31,911	35,786
Miscellaneous expenses		-	3,195	2,489	-	-	-	-	5,684	50
Postages and telecommunication charges		-	12,676	8,378	6,964	3,233	11,628	4,571	47,450	62,393
Professional fees and contract services		-	7,202	5,893	5,367	-	170,207	4,567	193,236	114,722
Salaries and bonus		-	2,038,841	1,426,247	1,355,759	260,829	1,710,130	950,357	7,742,163	6,950,844
Short-term lease	10	-	11,610	1,675	3,810	4,773	12,629	-	34,497	32,613
Skills development fund		-	3,297	2,319	2,090	473	2,537	1,483	12,199	10,825
Staff training		-	52,907	44,036	48,879	2,838	39,858	23,851	212,369	142,829
Staff welfare		-	42,465	35,909	34,814	5,077	33,639	23,396	175,300	227,999
Transportation		-	11,091	8,623	8,565	890	10,285	1,399	40,853	31,093
Utilities		-	17,419	16,014	10,081	7,105	13,675	2,747	67,041	54,565
		1,406	2,645,245	1,892,272	1,784,961	357,841	2,409,785	1,207,653	10,299,163	9,283,427

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 2024 (continued)

Notes	2024							2023	
	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	-	656	656	1,757	-	656	656	4,381	8,530
Volunteer development	-	228	103	135	800	-	-	1,266	6,699
Emergency fund	-	487	1,023	50	-	-	-	1,560	250
Other charitable activities	-	121,034	45,534	4,835	28,657	11,418	626	212,104	161,760
	-	122,405	47,316	6,777	29,457	12,074	1,282	219,311	177,239
Finance costs									
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	10	213	180	2,237	180	-	218	270	3,298
		213	180	2,237	180	-	218	270	3,298
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		1,619	2,767,830	1,941,825	1,791,918	387,298	2,422,077	1,209,205	10,521,772
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		145,796	(281,705)	58,348	128,510	(12,613)	(227,613)	902,503	1,055,711
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME									
Items that may not be reclassified to unrestricted fund:									
Net (deficit)/surplus from other restricted funds	8	-	(13,871)	(2,640)	(695)	-	(1,900)	-	(19,106)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		145,796	(295,576)	55,708	127,815	(12,613)	(229,513)	902,503	1,065,034

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 2024

	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 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 and 1 April 2023	2,756,884	5,249,587	3,170,803	5,615,056	-	5,395,309	226,208	281,876	22,695,723
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	145,796	(281,705)	58,348	128,510	(12,613)	(227,613)	902,503	-	713,226
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,106)	(19,106)
Total comprehensive income	145,796	(281,705)	58,348	128,510	(12,613)	(227,613)	902,503	(19,106)	694,120
Transfer of fund	(12,613)	-	-	-	12,613	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	2,890,067	4,967,882	3,229,151	5,743,566	-	5,167,696	1,128,711	262,770	23,389,843

* 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. Any deficit in the restricted funds is met by unrestricted funds.

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 2024

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
		\$	\$
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Surplus for the year		713,226	1,055,711
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation of deferred capital grant	9	(86,768)	(102,475)
Amortisation of intangible assets	4	6,500	-
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	3	168,700	214,344
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	5	25,379	25,666
Interest expenses	10	3,298	1,922
Interest income	14	(498,765)	(140,395)
Short-term lease expense	10	34,497	32,613
		(347,159)	31,675
Operating surplus before working capital changes		366,067	1,087,386
Other restricted funds (utilised)/received	8	(19,106)	9,323
Decrease in receivables		87,940	546,287
Increase in payables		26,076	6,590
Changes in working capital		94,910	562,200
Total cash outflow for short-term leases		(34,497)	(32,613)
Net cash from operating activities		426,480	1,616,973
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Increase in fixed deposits with original maturities over 3 months		(2,408,146)	(49,394)
Interest received		408,881	55,287
Purchase of intangible assets	4	(6,500)	(13,000)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	(68,029)	(89,727)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,073,794)	(96,834)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	10	(3,298)	(1,922)
Payment of lease liabilities	10	(24,319)	(26,101)
Net cash used in activities		(27,617)	(28,023)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,674,931)	1,492,116
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		8,985,227	7,493,111
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	16	7,310,296	8,985,227

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 2024

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. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

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 Critical 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. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.2 Critical 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. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (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. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (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

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (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. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (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. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (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.

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (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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(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (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 2022	378,903	99,215	2,232,843	2,710,961
Additions	34,332	14,105	41,290	89,727
At 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2023	413,235	113,320	2,274,133	2,800,688
Additions	50,874	17,155	-	68,029
At 31 March 2024	<u>464,109</u>	<u>130,475</u>	<u>2,274,133</u>	<u>2,868,717</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>				
At 1 April 2022	307,710	75,444	1,497,483	1,880,637
Charge for the year	40,816	12,725	160,803	214,344
At 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2023	348,526	88,169	1,658,286	2,094,981
Charge for the year	33,871	11,556	123,273	168,700
At 31 March 2024	<u>382,397</u>	<u>99,725</u>	<u>1,781,559</u>	<u>2,263,681</u>
<u>Carrying amount</u>				
At 31 March 2024	<u>81,712</u>	<u>30,750</u>	<u>492,574</u>	<u>605,036</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>64,709</u>	<u>25,151</u>	<u>615,847</u>	<u>705,707</u>

The cost of renovation included an amount of \$222,534 (2023: \$222,534) which relates to the provision for restoration costs (note 11).

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966)

4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Case management software
	\$
<u>Cost</u>	
At 1 April 2022	13,000
Addition	<u>13,000</u>
At 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2023	26,000
Addition	<u>6,500</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u><u>32,500</u></u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>	
At 1 April 2022, 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2023	-
Charge of the year	<u>6,500</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u><u>6,500</u></u>
<u>Carrying amount</u>	
At 31 March 2024	<u><u>26,000</u></u>
At 31 March 2023	<u><u>26,000</u></u>

The installation of the computer software was completed and amortisation began as the computer software is available for use during the financial year.

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 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 and 1 April 2023	54,470	39,988	94,458
Effect on lease modification	-	132	132
Addition	55,272	-	55,272
Written off	<u>(54,470)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(54,470)</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u><u>55,272</u></u>	<u><u>40,120</u></u>	<u><u>95,392</u></u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
At 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 and 1 April 2023	52,911	13,054	65,965
Charge for the year	17,348	8,031	25,379
Written off	<u>(54,470)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(54,470)</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u><u>15,789</u></u>	<u><u>21,085</u></u>	<u><u>36,874</u></u>
<u>Carrying amount</u>			
At 31 March 2024	<u><u>39,483</u></u>	<u><u>19,035</u></u>	<u><u>58,518</u></u>
At 31 March 2023	<u><u>1,559</u></u>	<u><u>26,934</u></u>	<u><u>28,493</u></u>

TRANS FAMILY SERVICES

(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311)

5. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (continued)

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.

6. RECEIVABLES

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Deposits	11,850	12,282
Grants receivables	-	79,959
Prepayments	10,981	18,530
Fixed deposit interest receivable	<u>191,141</u>	<u>101,257</u>
	<u><u>213,972</u></u>	<u><u>212,028</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 2.60% to 3.25% (2023: 0.35% to 3.90%) 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>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
(a) <u>School Pocket Money Fund</u>		
Balance brought forward	9,210	18,515
Receipts during the year	2,560	3,935
Disbursements during the year	<u>(4,010)</u>	<u>(13,240)</u>
Balance carried forward	<u><u>7,760</u></u>	<u><u>9,210</u></u>
(b) <u>Family Service Centres Comcare Fund</u>		
Balance brought forward	39,896	42,000
Receipts during the year	600	-
Disbursements during the year	<u>(1,625)</u>	<u>(2,104)</u>
Balance carried forward	<u><u>38,871</u></u>	<u><u>39,896</u></u>
(c) <u>MILK Fund</u>		
Balance brought forward	203,061	196,638
Receipts during the year	7,750	57,625
Disbursements during the year	<u>(23,901)</u>	<u>(51,202)</u>
Balance carried forward	<u><u>186,910</u></u>	<u><u>203,061</u></u>

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8. OTHER RESTRICTED FUNDS (continued)

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
(d) <u>Lee Foundation</u>		
Balance brought forward	11,651	7,980
Receipts during the year	57,722	48,921
Disbursements during the year	<u>(56,302)</u>	<u>(45,250)</u>
Balance carried forward	<u>13,071</u>	<u>11,651</u>
(e) <u>Other Funds</u>		
Balance brought forward	18,058	7,420
Receipts during the year	-	10,696
Disbursements during the year	<u>(1,900)</u>	<u>(58)</u>
Balance carried forward	<u>16,158</u>	<u>18,058</u>
<u>Total other restricted funds from (a) to (e)</u>		
Balance brought forward	281,876	272,553
Receipts during the year	68,632	121,177
Disbursements during the year	<u>(87,738)</u>	<u>(111,854)</u>
	<u>(19,106)</u>	<u>9,323</u>
Balance carried forward	<u>262,770</u>	<u>281,876</u>
(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 disadvantaged 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>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
<u>Gross carrying value</u>		
Balance brought forward and carried forward	<u>1,081,928</u>	<u>1,081,928</u>
<u>Less: Accumulated amortisation</u>		
Balance brought forward	610,925	508,450
Amortisation for the year	86,768	102,475
Balance carried forward	<u>697,693</u>	<u>610,925</u>
	<u>384,235</u>	<u>471,003</u>
Amortisation of deferred capital grant:		
- within 1 year	78,075	102,475
- after 1 year	<u>306,160</u>	<u>368,528</u>
	<u>384,235</u>	<u>471,003</u>

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

10. LEASE LIABILITIES

	<u>2024</u>		<u>2023</u>	
	Minimum lease payments	Present value of lease liabilities	Minimum lease payments	Present value of lease liabilities
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease payments due:				
Within 1 year	29,620	27,212	10,764	9,524
After 1 year but not later than 5 years	<u>34,607</u>	<u>33,480</u>	<u>21,454</u>	<u>20,083</u>
	64,227	60,692	32,218	29,607
Less: Amount representing interest	<u>(3,535)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,611)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>60,692</u>	<u>60,692</u>	<u>29,607</u>	<u>29,607</u>

Lease liabilities are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate of 5.25% (2023: 5.25%) per annum over the lease period of 5 years.

The total cash outflow for all lease is \$62,114 (2023: \$60,636).

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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 2024
	1 April 2023	Repayment of principal	Repayment of interest	Accretion of interest	Effect on lease modification	Additional	Other	
Lease liabilities	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
- Current	9,524	(24,319)	(3,298)	3,298	13	14,782	27,212	27,212
- Non-current	20,083	-	-	-	119	40,490	(27,212)	33,480
	<u>29,607</u>	<u>(24,319)</u>	<u>(3,298)</u>	<u>3,298</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>55,272</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60,692</u>

	<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	9,524
- Non-current	19,112	-	-	-	119	10,376	(9,524)	20,083
	<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>

Amounts recognised in Statement of Income and Expenditure

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Finance cost – Interest expenses on lease liabilities	<u>3,298</u>	<u>1,922</u>
Administrative expenses – Lease expenses in respect of short-term leases	<u>34,497</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>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Accruals	59,406	42,706
Provision for unutilised leave	<u>129,268</u>	<u>119,892</u>
	<u>188,674</u>	<u>162,598</u>

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

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13. OTHER GRANTS

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Government paid maternity grant	66,269	47,567
Government paid paternity grant	-	2,514
Government paid childcare grant	18,321	12,683
Jobs growth incentive	572	67,470
National service pay	2,003	-
Skills future enterprise credit	873	-
Special employment credit	4,927	6,827
Wage credit scheme	72,517	28,242
	<u>165,482</u>	<u>165,303</u>

14. INVESTMENT INCOME

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Bank interest income	735	894
Fixed deposits interest income	498,030	139,501
	<u>498,765</u>	<u>140,395</u>

15. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

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

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Salaries and related costs	7,742,163	6,950,844
Employer's contribution to Central Provident Fund	1,182,988	1,073,656
Other benefits	387,669	370,828
	<u>9,312,820</u>	<u>8,395,328</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>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salaries and related costs	1,118,777	1,031,240
Employer's contribution to Central Provident Fund	116,856	113,281
	<u>1,235,633</u>	<u>1,144,521</u>
Number of key management personnel	<u>7</u>	<u>7</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>2024</u>	<u>2023</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>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	16,032,156	13,624,010
Cash and bank balances	<u>7,310,296</u>	<u>8,985,227</u>
Cash and cash equivalents (Statement of financial position)	23,342,452	22,609,237
Less: Fixed deposits with original maturities over 3 months	<u>(16,032,156)</u>	<u>(13,624,010)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents (Statement of cash flows)	<u><u>7,310,296</u></u>	<u><u>8,985,227</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 2024</u>			
Lease liabilities	29,620	34,607	64,227
Payables	59,406	-	59,406
	<u>89,026</u>	<u>34,607</u>	<u>123,633</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>

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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>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Financial assets at amortised cost	23,545,443	22,722,776
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	120,098	72,313

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>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Unrestricted fund		
- TRANS Family Services - Projects fund	2,890,067	2,756,884
Restricted funds		
- TRANS Family Service Centre (Bedok) fund	4,967,882	5,249,587
- TRANS Family Service Centre (Bedok Reservoir) fund	3,229,151	3,170,803
- TRANS Family Service Centre (Bukit Timah) fund	5,743,566	5,615,056
- TRANS SAFE Centre fund	5,167,696	5,395,309
- Strengthening Families Programme @ FSC (Trans-Bedok)	1,128,711	226,208
Total funds	<u>23,127,073</u>	<u>22,413,847</u>
Actual operating expenditure	<u>10,521,772</u>	<u>9,462,588</u>
Ratio of reserves to actual operating expenditure	<u>2.20</u>	<u>2.37</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. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Organisation for the year ended 31 March 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Management Committee dated 29 August 2024.

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