

S B Tan Audit PAC

Public Accountants & Chartered Accountants

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Aidha Ltd.

Registration No. 2010-06653-E

Registered office: 748A, North Bridge Road
Singapore 198716

Annual Report for the Year Ended
30 June 2020

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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Aidha Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2020 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directorate

The Directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Claudine Lim Hsi-Yun
Clarence Kulasingam Poopalasingam
Saleemah Bte Ismail
Davies Paul Ivor
Chen Weiwen
Yvonne Chan Lai Cheng
Leow Sin Liang Jason
Cheam Shou Sen

Arrangement to Enable Directors to Acquire Shares and Debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Directors' Interests in Contracts

Since the beginning of the financial year, no Director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related company with the Director or with a firm of which he is a member or with a company in which he has substantial financial interest, except as disclosed in the accounts.

Share Options

During the financial year, no options to take up unissued shares of the Company were granted and no shares were issued by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company. There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

Auditor

The auditor, S B Tan Audit PAC, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of The Board of Directors



Claudine Lim Hsi-Yun
Director



Saleemah Bte Ismail
Director

Singapore
21 NOV 2020

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
AIDHA LTD.**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Aidha Ltd.** (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act"), Charities Act and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2020 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement on pages 1 to 2. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statement or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
AIDHA LTD.**

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
AIDHA LTD.**

Report on Compliance with Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

In our opinion, the amounts of \$210,896 present fairly the tax deductible donation income of **Aidha Ltd.** for the year from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.

During the course of our examination, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that:

- a) tax deductible receipts were issued for donations other than outright cash donations;
- b) donations for which tax-deductible receipts have been issued were used for activities not in accordance with the objectives of Aidha Ltd.;
- c) the internal accounting controls over the issue and custody of tax deductible receipts were inadequate; and
- d) there were significant contraventions of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations. The 30% cap on fund-raising expenses has not been exceeded.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Yong Seet Lee.



S B TAN AUDIT PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore
21 NOV 2020

Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Non Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	-
Right-of-use assets	4	89,276	-
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	82,021	133,693
Prepayment		200	2,889
Cash and cash equivalents	6	704,514	529,619
		<u>786,735</u>	<u>666,201</u>
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	121,990	92,210
Lease liabilities	8	35,968	-
		<u>157,958</u>	<u>92,210</u>
Net Current Assets		628,777	573,991
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	8	54,627	-
Net Assets		<u><u>663,426</u></u>	<u><u>573,991</u></u>
<i>Representing:</i>			
Restricted Funds	9	10,414	33,422
Unrestricted Funds	10	653,012	540,569
		<u><u>663,426</u></u>	<u><u>573,991</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Statement of Financial Activities
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020			2019		
	Restricted funds \$	Unrestricted funds \$	Total \$	Restricted funds \$	Unrestricted funds \$	Total \$
Income						
Course fee income	-	66,579	66,579	-	122,571	122,571
Grant income	16,000	60,471	76,471	-	65,565	65,565
Grant from NCSS (Community Chest)	-	62,500	62,500	69,518	466,713	536,231
Donation income	-	470,640	470,640	-	120,814	120,814
Fundraising income	16,000	78,516	94,516	69,518	775,663	845,181
Other income	-	738,706	738,706	-	3,701	3,701
Total income	16,000	1,324,112	1,340,112	69,518	1,368,364	1,437,882
Expenditure						
Fundraising expenditure	-	48,715	48,715	-	3,701	3,701
Charitable activities expenditure	-	48,715	48,715	-	3,701	3,701
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	21,163	21,163	-	8,475	8,475
IT service and software	16,000	37,402	53,402	-	92,617	92,617
Lease liabilities interest	-	3,077	3,077	-	36,946	36,946
Rentals	-	51,007	51,007	-	344,759	344,759
Staff costs - CPF contributions	816	34,857	35,673	680	803	803
Staff costs - Salaries and other staff costs	22,192	452,335	474,527	26,990	2,485	2,485
Staff training	-	30	30	2,720	19,105	19,105
Transport and travelling expenses	-	2,910	2,910	-	59,822	59,822
Volunteer expenses	-	13,109	13,109	-	581,793	581,793
Other operating expenses	-	54,347	54,347	5,706	-	5,706
Total expenditure	39,008	674,976	713,984	36,096	1,000,000	1,036,096
Surplus before taxation	(23,008)	112,443	89,435	33,422	197,571	230,993
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus after taxation	(23,008)	112,443	89,435	33,422	197,571	230,993
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(23,008)	112,443	89,435	33,422	197,571	230,993

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Statement of Changes in Funds
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Restricted Funds:	9		
<i>Aidha Business Accelerator</i>			
Donation received.		-	33,422
Less: Expenditure incurred		-	(33,422)
Balance at end of year		-	-
<i>Aidha Low Income Women's Programme</i>			
Balance at beginning of year		33,422	-
Donation received.		-	33,422
Less: Expenditure incurred		(23,008)	-
Balance at end of year		10,414	33,422
<i>Fly Nilu to TEDx</i>			
Donation received.		-	2,674
Less: Expenditure incurred		-	(2,674)
Balance at end of year		-	-
<i>NCSS VCF-CRM grant</i>			
Grant received		16,000	-
Less: Expenditure incurred		(16,000)	-
Balance at end of year		-	-
Total Restricted funds		10,414	33,422
Unrestricted Funds:	10		
<i>Accumulated Fund</i>			
Balance at beginning of year		540,569	342,998
Surplus after taxation		112,443	197,571
Balance at end of year		653,012	540,569
Total Funds		<u>663,426</u>	<u>573,991</u>

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Surplus before taxation		89,435	230,993
<i>Adjustment for:</i>			
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	4	21,163	-
Interest on lease liabilities		3,077	-
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		<u>113,675</u>	<u>230,993</u>
<i>Change in operating assets and liabilities:</i>			
Trade and other receivables		51,672	(111,485)
Prepayments		2,689	2,823
Trade and other payables		29,780	(260)
Cash generated from operations		<u>197,816</u>	<u>122,071</u>
Interest paid		-	-
Tax paid		-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>197,816</u>	<u>122,071</u>
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Lease liabilities interest paid		(3,077)	-
Repayments of lease liabilities		(19,844)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(22,921)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		174,895	122,071
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		529,619	407,548
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>704,514</u>	<u>529,619</u>

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

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

1 General

Aidha Ltd. (the "Company") is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore under Companies Act, with its registered office and principal place of business at 748A, North Bridge Road, Singapore 198716. The Company is registered as a charity on 13 January 2011 under Charities Act and is an Institution of a Public Character.

The objective of the Company is to foster the growth of financial education for lower income and migrant workers.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Management on 21 November 2020.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements, expressed in Singapore dollars, are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Companies Act, Charities Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised, and in any future periods affected. Judgements made by the management in the application of FRS that have a significant effect on the financial statements and in arriving at estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the following year are discussed in the subsequent note to accounts.

2.2 Reserve Policy

The Company maintains restricted and unrestricted funds. Funds set up for specific purposes are classified as restricted funds. All income and expenses other than those attributable to restricted funds and common overheads are recorded in the unrestricted fund's statement of financial activities.

In order to ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of the resources available to the Company, the financial statements of the Company are maintained such that the resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes that are in accordance with activities or objectives specified.

2.3 Adoption of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Except for the adoption of FRS 116 *Leases* described below, the adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

2.3 *Adoption of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations (cont'd)*

FRS 116 Leases

FRS 116 supersedes FRS 17 *Leases*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the statement of financial position.

FRS 116 requires lessees to recognise most lease on balance sheets. The standard included two recognition exemptions for lessees - leases of "low value" asset and short-term lease. FRS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The accounting policy is disclosed in Note 2.15. At commencement date of lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payment (i.e. the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e.the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expenses on the right-of-use asset.

On the adoption of FRS116 using the modified restropective method, the Company adopted on a lease-by-lease basis, to measure the right-of-use asset at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of financial position immediately.

In addition, the Company also applied the available practical expedients:

- Not to reassess whether a contract is, or contain a lease at the date of initial application and to apply FRS 116 to all contracts that were previously identified as leases;
- To apply the exemption not to recognise right-of-use asset and lease liabilities to leases for which the lease term ends with 12 months of the date of initial application;
- To apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of lease with reasonably similar characteristics.

2.4 *Revenue Recognition*

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

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

- (a) Course fee income is recognised on an accrual basis on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of classes.
- (b) Donation and sponsorship income are recognised upon receipt.
- (c) Income from fund raising is recognised upon the closing of the fund raising event.
- (d) Government grants are recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attaching to them will be complied with and that the grants will be received. Grants in recognition of specific expenses are recognised in statement of financial activities on a systematic basis over the period necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate. Asset-related grants are deducted from the cost of acquisition of the asset to arrive at the carrying amount which is then depreciated in accordance with the accounting policy on property, plant and equipment and depreciation.

2.5 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 if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<u>Number of years</u>
Furniture, Fittings and Furniture	3
Computer equipment	1

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

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipments are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use and no further charge for depreciation is made in respect of these assets.

2.6 Foreign Currencies

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to that entity. The functional currency of the Company is the Singapore dollar. The financial statements of the Company are presented in Singapore dollars. Foreign currency transactions are translated into Singapore dollars at rates of exchange approximating those ruling at transaction dates. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates ruling at the year-end. The resulting profits and losses on exchange are dealt with through the profit and loss account. Balances in notes are in functional currency unless otherwise stated.

2.7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank deposits which are readily convertible to an amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.8 Employee Benefits*Defined contribution plan*

The Company participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. In particular, the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

Employee leave entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised as a liability when they accrue to employees. The estimated liability for leave is recognised for services rendered by employees up to balance sheet date.

2.9 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 Company if that person:
 - (i) Has control or joint control over the Company; or
 - (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

- (b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (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 Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
 - (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).

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Impairment losses are recognised in statement of financial activities.

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

2.11 *Financial instruments*

(a) *Financial Assets*

i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised on the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

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

ii) Subsequent measurement

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

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

iii) Derecognition

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

(b) *Financial Liabilities*

i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised on the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

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

ii) Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of financial activities when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process. Liabilities of short duration are not discounted.

2.11 Financial instruments (cont'd)**(b) Financial Liabilities (cont'd)**iii) Derecognition

The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised to statement of financial activities.

2.12 Impairment of Financial Assets

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

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

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

The Company may consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.13 Provisions

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

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

2.14 Conflict of interest policy

Board of directors (the 'BOD') are expected to avoid actual and perceived conflicts of interest. Where BOD have personal interest in business transactions or contracts that the Company may enter into, or have vested interest in other organisations that the Company have dealings with or is considering to enter into joint ventures with, they are expected to declare such interest to the BOD as soon as possible and abstain from discussion and decision-making on the matter. Where such conflicts exists, the BOD will evaluate whether any potential conflicts of interest will affect the continuing independence of BOD and whether it is appropriate for the BOD to continue to remain on the BOD.

2.15 Leases

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 January 2019:

The Company 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 Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company 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 Company 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, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

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, as follows:

Office premises	-	3 years
Office equipment	-	3 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company 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 2.10.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company 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 Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company 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 Company 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 for the 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 (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are included in Note 8.

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Computer Equipment \$	Furniture & Fittings \$	Total \$
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2018	4,725	846	5,571
Balance at 30 June 2019 and as 1 July 2019	4,725	846	5,571
Balance at 30 June 2020	4,725	846	5,571
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at 1 July 2018	4,725	846	5,571
Balance at 30 June 2019 and as 1 July 2019	4,725	846	5,571
Balance at 30 June 2020	4,725	846	5,571
Net Book Value			
Balance at 30 June 2020	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2019	-	-	-

4 Right-of-use assets

	Office Premises \$	Office Equipment \$	Total \$
Cost:			
At 1 July 2019	-	-	-
Additions	106,704	3,735	110,439
At 30 June 2020	106,704	3,735	110,439
Accumulated Depreciation:			
At 1 July 2019	-	-	-
Charge for the year	20,748	415	21,163
At 30 June 2020	20,748	415	21,163
Net Book Value:			
At 30 June 2020	85,956	3,320	89,276

5 Trade and Other Receivables

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Trade receivable	3,190	4,565
Security deposit	9,550	8,650
Government grant receivable	50,000	-
Other receivable	2,858	-
Fundraising receivables	-	78,641
Donation portal receivables	14,103	41,837
Deferred Income - Facebook credit	2,320	-
	<u>82,021</u>	<u>133,693</u>

Expected credit losses

The Company does not have any allowance for expected credit losses on its trade receivables as at year end because they are assessed to be recoverable.

6 Cash and cash equivalents

As of 30 June 2020, fixed deposits of \$250,000 (2019: \$Nil) will mature on 17 September 2020. Interest earned on 12 months of placement is 1.9% (2019: Nil).

Corporate bank account is maintained with Standard Chartered Bank (Singapore) Limited.

7 Trade and Other Payables

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Advance income from course fees	61,669	49,726
Advance income from government grant	37,500	-
Accrued expenses	22,821	42,484
	<u>121,990</u>	<u>92,210</u>

8 Lease Liabilities

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Lease liabilities instalments:		
- payable within 1 year	35,968	-
- payable after 1 year	54,627	-
	<u>90,595</u>	<u>-</u>

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position is 5.25%.

8 Lease Liabilities (cont'd)

A reconciliation of lease liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities is as follows:

	\$
At 1 July 2019	-
Addition of lease liabilities	110,439
Payment of lease liabilities	(22,921)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	3,077
At 30 June 2020	<u>90,595</u>

9 Restricted Funds

Restricted funds refer to funds that can only be used in compliance with the specific intent in furtherance of some particular aspects of the objects of the donors.

10 Unrestricted Funds

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Unrestricted Funds - Accumulated Fund	<u>653,012</u>	<u>540,569</u>
Annual Operating Expenditure	<u>674,978</u>	<u>581,793</u>
Ratio of Unrestricted Reserves to Annual	0.97	0.93

The reserves of the Company provide financial stability and the means for the development of the Company's activities. The Company intends to maintain the reserves at a level sufficient for its operating needs. The Directors review the level of reserves regularly for the Company's continuing obligations.

11 Tax-Exempt Receipts

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Tax-exempt receipts issued for donations collected	210,896	262,276

Tax-exempt receipts is subject to IRAS submission.

12 Taxation

There is no tax charge for the year as the Company qualifies for tax exemption as a charity under the Income Tax Act.

13 Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for office premise and office equipment. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the office premise.

The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for the lease.

a) Carrying amounts of right-of-use asset

	Note	Total
		\$
Addition of right-of-use asset	4	110,439
Depreciation		(21,163)
At 30 June 2020		<u>89,276</u>

b) Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 8 and the maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 8.

c) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2020
	\$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	21,163
Interest expense on lease liabilities	3,077
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	<u>24,240</u>

d) Total cash outflow

The Company had total cash outflows \$22,921 for leases during the year.

14 Related Party

The Company's significant related party transactions for the year.

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Donation income (Director)	4,835	1,500

15 Fundraising Event

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Fundraising income - tax exempt donation	65,723	64,567
- non tax exempt donation	12,793	56,247
	78,516	120,814
Less: Fundraising expenditure	(4,741)	(16,781)
Net surplus	<u>73,775</u>	<u>104,033</u>

16 Operating Lease Commitments

The Company has commitments for future lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 \$
Payable:	
- within one year	31,565
- within 2 to 5 years	-
	<u>31,565</u>

As disclosed in Note 2.3, the Company has adopted FRS 116 on 1 January 2019. These lease payments have been recognised as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020.

17 Key Management and Top 3 Executives Costs

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Key management staff annual remuneration (Including CPF and bonuses)	<u>119,100</u>	<u>123,780</u>
Number of key management in remuneration bands:		
\$100,001 - \$150,000	1	1
Below \$100,000	-	-
Top 3 executives annual remuneration (Including CPF and bonuses)	<u>163,890</u>	<u>123,415</u>
Number of key executives		
\$100,001 - \$150,000	-	-
Below \$100,000	3	3

The Company discloses that:

- (a) None of the 3 highest paid staff serves as a governing board member.
- (b) There is no paid staff being a close member of the family belonging to the Executive Head of a governing board member, who has received remuneration exceeding \$50,000 during the financial year.

18 Board of Directors' Remuneration

Board of Directors has not received any form of remuneration from the Company for the year.

19 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk and credit risk. The policy for managing this risk is summarised as follows:

Liquidity risk

The Company's financing activities are managed by maintaining an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents to finance the Company's operations. To manage liquidity risk, the Company monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuation in cash flows.

The maturity profile of the financial liabilities of the Company is as follows. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months approximate their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is insignificant.

30 June 2020

	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	84,490	-	84,490
Lease liabilities	35,968	54,627	90,595
	<u>120,458</u>	<u>54,627</u>	<u>175,085</u>

30 June 2019

	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	92,210	-	92,210
	<u>92,210</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>92,210</u>

Credit risk

Credit risk arises mainly from the risk on counterparties defaulting on the terms of their agreements. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other debtors represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

The Company monitors the exposure to credit risk on an ongoing basis and credit evaluations are performed on customers requiring credit over a certain amount. Cash terms or advance payments are required for customers of lower credit standing. The credit risk on balances of cash and cash equivalents is low as these balances are placed with a reputable bank.

20 Fair Values of Financial Instruments

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

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

20 Fair Values of Financial Instruments (cont'd)*Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and other payables*

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

Trade receivables and trade payables

The carrying amounts of these receivables and payables (including trade balances due from/to holding and related companies) approximate their fair values as they are subject to normal trade credit terms.

Classification of Financial Instruments

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts of all the Company's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	82,021	133,693
Cash and cash equivalents	704,514	529,619
	<u>786,535</u>	<u>663,312</u>
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	84,490	92,210
Lease liabilities	90,595	-
	<u>175,085</u>	<u>92,210</u>

Fair value hierarchy

The company categorises fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

- Level 1 : Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 : Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 : Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement .

21 Accounting Estimates and Judgement in Applying Accounting Policies

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

21 Accounting Estimates and Judgement in Applying Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Key source 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 amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their respective useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these property, plant and equipment to be within 1 to 3 years. The carrying amount of the Company's property, plant and equipment are stated in Note 3. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Therefore future depreciation charges could be revised and impact the profit in future years.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

Expected credit losses (ECLs) are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses over the life of a financial instruments. In estimating ECLs to determine the probability of default of its debtors, the Association has used historical information, such as past credit loss experience. Where applicable, historical data are adjusted to reflect the effects of current conditions as well as management's assessment of future economic conditions based on observable market information, which involved significant estimates and judgement.

22 Capital Management

The primary objective of the management of the Company's capital structure is to maintain an efficient mix of debt and funds in order to achieve a low cost of capital, while taking into account the desirability of retaining financial flexibility to pursue opportunities and adequate access to liquidity to mitigate the effect of unforeseen events on cash flows.

The Directors regularly review the Company's capital structure and make adjustments to reflect economic conditions, strategies and future commitments.

The Company did not breach any gearing covenants during the financial years ended 30 June 2020 or 30 June 2019. In the same period, no significant changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes relating to the management of the Company's capital structure.

The following detailed statement of financial activities is supplementary and does not form part of the audited accounts

**Detailed Statement of Financial Activities
For the year ended 30 June 2020**

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Income</i>		
Course fees income	66,579	122,571
Donation income	470,640	462,742
Grant income	76,471	65,565
Grant from NCSS (Community Chest)	62,500	-
Income from fund raising	78,516	120,814
Mastercard grant	-	73,489
Other income	48,715	3,701
	803,421	848,882
Less Expenditure		
Bank charges	3,243	4,345
Contributions to CPF Board	35,673	37,626
Consultancy fees	-	8,362
Property, plant and equipment expensed	-	323
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	21,163	-
Fundraising expenses	4,741	16,781
General expenses	22,198	8,242
Gifts and prizes	6,717	3,600
Insurance	591	3,078
IT service and software	53,402	8,475
Lease liabilities interest	3,077	-
Postage and courier	78	22
Printing and stationery	8,037	15,154
Professional and legal fees	3,160	7,200
Refreshment and entertainment	3,452	6,253
Rental	51,007	92,617
Salaries	474,527	371,749
Staff training	30	803
Teaching materials	346	-
Telecommunication	2,672	3,656
Transport and travelling expenses	2,910	5,205
Utilities	3,853	5,293
Volunteer expenses	13,109	19,105
	(713,986)	(617,889)
Profit for the year before taxation	89,435	230,993