ROTARY FAMILY SERVICE CENTRE
(A DIVISION OF FOUNDATION OF ROTARY CLUBS (SINGAPORE) LTD)

UEN: 199300813R
Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2014

CONTENTS

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STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS
For The Financial Year Ended 30 June 2014

In our opinion:

(a) the accompanying statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income,statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the assets used in, and liabilities arising out of, the Foundation operations as at 30 June 2014, of the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Foundation for the financial year ended on that date, and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Foundation will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

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

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

TAN KOK HIANG HENRY
CHAIRMAN

LI GUANG SHENG
HONORARY TREASURER

SINGAPORE:

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE FOUNDATION'S MANAGEMENT OF ROTARY FAMILY SERVICE CENTRE (A DIVISION OF FOUNDATION OF ROTARY CLUBS (SINGAPORE) LTD)

UEN: 199300813R

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of ROTARY FAMILY SERVICE CENTRE (the "Centre"), set out on pages 5 to 25, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in head office account and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Centre's management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Charities Act, Chapter 37, and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, 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 statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position and to maintain accountability of assets.

Independent Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE FOUNDATION'S MANAGEMENT OF ROTARY FAMILY SERVICE CENTRE (A DIVISION OF FOUNDATION OF ROTARY CLUBS (SINGAPORE) LTD)

UEN: 199300813R

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(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Centre are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the assets used in, and liabilities arising out of, the Centre's operations as at 30 June 2014 and the results, changes in head office account and cash flows from such operations for the financial year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion,

(a) the accounting and other records required by the Act and the regulations enacted under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with those regulations.

(b) as there were no fund raising events held during the financial year ended 30 June 2014, the requirements of the Charities (Institution of a Public Character) Regulations on fund-raising does not apply in this instance.

During the course of our audit, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the use of the donation monies was not in accordance with the objectives of the Centre as required under Regulation 16 of the Charities (Institution of a Public Character) Regulations.

Other matter

A firm of auditors other than Messrs Bestar Assurance PAC audited the financial statements for the financial period ended 30 June 2013. The audit opinion issued for the financial statement for the financial period ended 30 June 2013 is unqualified.

Bestar Assurance PAC
Public Accountants and
Certified Public Accountants
Singapore

SINGAPORE:

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As At 31 March 2014

	Note	2014	2013
		S$	S$
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	3	60,144	49,759
CURRENT ASSETS			
Receivables	4	334,842	203,032
Prepayments		3,607	1,161
Cash and cash equivalents	5	996,799	597,015
		1,335,248	801,208
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Programme funds	6	20,971	53,614
Payables	7	37,411	37,885
		58,382	91,499
NET CURRENT ASSETS		1,276,866	709,709
NET ASSETS		**1,337,010**	**759,468**
ACCUMULATED FUNDS			
Amounts due from head office		-	-
Retained earnings		1,337,010	759,468
TOTAL		**1,337,010**	**759,468**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For The Financial Year Ended 30 June 2014

	Note	2014	2013
		S$	S$
Income			
Donations and grants	8	1,642,991	1,434,790
Income from activities	9	5,705	3,288
Other income	10	58,890	20,994
Total income		1,707,586	1,459,072
Costs and expenses			
Depreciation of plant and equipment	3	17,366	11,175
Finance costs		555	618
Governance cost	11	15,329	14,597
Staff costs	12	983,898	781,645
Other operating expenses	13	112,896	99,755
Total costs and expenses		1,130,044	907,790
Profit before tax		577,542	551,282
Income tax expense	14	-	-
Profit representing Total comprehensive income for the financial year		577,542	551,282

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNT
For The Financial Year Ended 30 June 2014

	Amounts due from head office	Retained earnings generated by the Centre	Total
	S$	S$	S$
Balance at 1 July 2013	-	759,468	759,468
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	577,542	577,542
Balance at 30 June 2014	-	1,337,010	1,337,010
Balance at 1 July 2012	(1,317,384)	1,525,570	208,186
Reclassification as per National Council of Social Service	1,317,384	(1,317,384)	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	551,282	551,282
Balance at 30 June 2013	-	759,468	759,468

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For The Financial Year Ended 30 June 2014

	Note	2014	2013
		S$	S$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before taxation		577,542	551,282
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of plant and equipment	3	17,366	11,175
Interest income	10	(124)	(124)
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment		-	309
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		594,784	562,642
Changes in working capital			
Changes in receivables		(131,810)	(200,278)
Changes in prepayments		(2,446)	2,266
Changes in payables		(474)	(7,745)
Cash flows from operating activities		460,054	356,885
Interest received		124	124
Net cash flows from operating activities		460,178	357,009
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of plant and equipment	3	(27,751)	(45,894)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(27,751)	(45,894)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Programme funds		(32,643)	12,898
Net cash flows from financing activities		(32,643)	12,898
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		399,784	324,013
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		597,015	273,002
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	5	996,799	597,015

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

(1) CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2014 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors as stated in the Statement by Directors.

Rotary Family Service Centre (the “Centre”) is a division of the Foundation of Rotary Clubs (Singapore) Ltd. (the “Foundation”) which is registered in the Republic of Singapore under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 (UEN: 199300813R). The Foundation has its registered office at 346 Clementi Ave 5 #01-10 Singapore 120346.

The principal activities of the Foundation are that of a voluntary welfare organisation.

The administration office and principal of operation of the Centre is located at 346 Clementi Ave 5 #01-10 Singapore 120346.

The Centre provides family-oriented programmes which are responsive to the changing needs of the community.

There have been no significant changes to the Centre’s activities during the financial year.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 *Basis of accounting*

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

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Singapore Dollars, which is the Centre’s functional currency and are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention as disclosed in the accounting policies as stated below.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company and are consistent with those used in the previous financial year.

During the financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRSs (“INT FRS”) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current financial year. The adoption of these new / revised FRSs and INT FRSs does not result in changes to the Centre’s accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current year or prior years except as disclosed in these financial statements.

The Centre has not applied the new FRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Centre is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these new FRSs where relevant is expected to be in the period of initial application.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – *cont'd*

2.2 *Basis of Financial Statements Preparation*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as described in the accounting policies below and are drawn up in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) as required by the Companies Act.

2.3 *Adoption of New and Revised Standards*

On 1 April 2013, the Company adopted the amended FRSs that are mandatory for application from that date. These include the following FRS which are relevant to the Company:

Reference	Description
FRS 1	Presentation of items of Other Comprehensive Income
FRS 19	Employee Benefits
FRS 107	Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Asses and Financial Liabilities
FRS 113	Fair Value Measurement Improvements to FRSs 2012

2.4 *Significant accounting judgements and estimates*

The preparation of the Centre's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies, the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

(i) Judgements made in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the Centre's accounting policies, management has not made any judgements that will have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Operating lease commitments – as lessor

The Centre has entered into commercial property leases on its investment properties. The Centre has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangement, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and so accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

(2) **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – *cont'd***

2.4 ***Significant accounting judgements and estimates – cont'd***

(ii) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities includes the below:

(a) Useful lives of plant and equipment

The cost of plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the plant and equipment useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these plant and equipment to be 3 to 10 years. The carrying amount of the Centre's plant and equipment at 30 June 2014 was S$60,144 (2013: S$49,759). 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 changes could be revised.

(b) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Centre assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date.

When value in use calculations are undertaken, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or the cash-generating unit and chooses a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

(c) *Impairment of loans and receivables*

The Centre assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset under loans and receivables is impaired. To determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment, the Centre considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – *cont'd*

2.5 *Plant and equipment and depreciation*

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of 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 Centre and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The Centre computes depreciation using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, which have been taken as follows:

Renovation	10 Years
Office equipment	5 Years
Computers	3 Years

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

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

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

The gain or loss arising on disposal of an item of plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the asset and is recognised in the profit or loss.

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

2.6 *Impairment of non-financial assets*

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

An asset's recoverable amount is the of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell 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. 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. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other fair value indicators.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – *cont'd*

2.6 *Impairment of non-financial assets – cont'd*

The Centre bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of 5 years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the 5th year.

Impairment losses on continuing operations are recognised in the profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Centre estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. 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 of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.7 *Financial assets*

Initial recognition and measurement

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

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – *cont'd*

2.7 *Financial assets – cont'd*

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Loans and receivables

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loan and receivables.

Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

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

2.8 *Impairment of financial assets*

The Centre assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Company first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial assets, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – *cont'd*

2.8 *Impairment of financial assets – cont'd*

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account, the amounts charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying value of the financial asset.

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred, the Centre considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognized in the profit or loss.

2.9 *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at bank which form an integral part of the Centre's cash management.

2.10 *Financial liabilities*

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of other financial liabilities, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Other financial liabilities

After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through amortisation process.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – *cont'd*

2.10 *Financial liabilities – cont'd*

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the profit or loss.

2.11 *Leases*

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date: whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

As lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

2.12 *Provisions*

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

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date 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.

2.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant will be relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant on the balance sheet and is amortised in profit and loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – *cont'd*

2.14 *Related parties*

A related party is defined as follows:

(i) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Centre if that person:

(a) Has control or joint control over the Centre;

(b) Has significant influence over the Centre; or

(c) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Centre or of a parent of the Centre.

(ii) An entity is related to the Centre if any of the following conditions applies:

(a) The entity and the Centre are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(b) 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).

(c) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(d) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

(e) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Centre or an entity related to the Centre. If the Centre is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Centre;

(f) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i);

(g) A person identified in (i) (a) 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).

2.15 *Revenue recognition*

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and sales taxes or duty. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) Rendering of services

Revenue from service rendered is recognised when services are performed.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using effective interest method.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – *cont'd*

2.16 *Employee benefits*

Defined contribution plans

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

(3) PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2014	Renovation	Office equipment	Computers	Total
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Cost				
01-07-2013	337,766	80,025	72,558	490,349
Additions	3,800	23,951	-	27,751
30-06-2014	341,566	103,976	72,558	518,100
Accumulated depreciation				
01-07-2013	335,875	50,787	53,928	440,590
Charged during the year	288	8,531	8,547	17,366
30-06-2014	336,163	59,318	62,475	457,956
Net carrying value				
30-06-2014	5,403	44,658	10,083	**60,144**

2013	Renovation	Office equipment	Computers	Total
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Cost				
01-07-2012	337,766	53,405	56,363	447,534
Additions	-	26,620	19,274	45,894
Disposal / written off	-	-	(3,079)	(3,079)
30-06-2013	337,766	80,025	72,558	490,349
Accumulated depreciation				
01-07-2012	335,650	48,655	47,880	432,185
Charged during the year	225	2,132	8,818	11,175
Disposal / written off	-	-	(2,770)	(2,770)
30-06-2013	335,875	50,787	53,928	440,590
Net carrying value				
30-06-2013	1,891	29,238	18,630	**49,759**

(4) RECEIVABLES

	2014	2013
	S$	S$
Deposit	4,344	4,294
Government grant receivable from Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports	330,498	183,535
Amount due from head office	-	15,203
	334,842	203,032

(5) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, current accounts net off overdrafts with banks and fixed deposits placed with bank or financial institutions. Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprises the following amounts:

	2014	2013
	S$	S$
Cash and bank balances	996,799	597,015

(6) PROGRAMME FUNDS

2014	1-July 2013	Funds received	Expenses disbursed	30-June 2014
	S$	S$	S$	S$
PROGRAMMES				
Emergency Relief Fund	523	-	(523)	-
Lee Foundation – Financial Assistance	11,780	40,150	(38,480)	13,450
School Pocket Money Fund	31,660	95,816	(128,075)	(599)
Toh Kian Chui Association	2,400	-	(2,400)	-
Family Service Centre Comcare Fund	7,251	18,993	(18,124)	8,120
	53,614	154,959	(187,602)	20,971

(6) **PROGRAMME FUNDS – CONT'D**

2013	1-July 2012	Funds received	Expenses disbursed	Write-back	30-June 2013
	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
PROGRAMMES					
Food Rations	491	-	-	(491)	-
Children in Need Fund	6,720	-	-	(6,720)	-
Emergency Relief Fund	1,077	-	(554)	-	523
Singapore Hardship Fund	1,210	-	-	(1,210)	-
Lee Foundation – Financial Assistance	21,150	30,010	(39,380)	-	11,780
School Pocket Money Fund	10,068	121,807	(100,215)	-	31,660
Toh Kian Chui Association	-	16,800	(14,400)	-	2,400
Family Service Centre Comcare Fund	-	13,533	(6,282)	-	7,251
	40,716	182,150	(160,831)	(8,421)	53,614

(7) **PAYABLES**

	2014	2013
	S$	S$
Voluntary Welfare Organisations (VWOs) - charity capability fund consultancy grant (advanced received)	8,000	8,000
Community Chest Haze Fund	1,000	-
Accrued expenses	28,411	29,885
	37,411	37,885

(8) **DONATIONS AND GRANTS**

	2014	2013
	S$	S$
Grants from Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports	777,410	734,172
Grants from National Council of Social Service	151,948	224,851
Grants from Singapore Totalisator Board	609,915	465,053
Grants from Foundation of Rotary Club (head office)	15,505	10,714
Single Mother Support Group	72,968	-
Capital funding – IT upgrade	15,245	-
	1,642,991	1,434,790

(9) INCOME FROM ACTIVITIES

	2014	2013
	S$	S$
Counselling services	5,705	3,260
Programme fees	-	28
	5,705	3,288

(10) OTHER INCOME

	2014	2013
	S$	S$
Interest income	124	124
Write back of programme funds	-	8,421
Other income	2,750	1,897
Sponsored project fund	2,576	2,072
Voluntary welfare organisations – charities fund	-	8,480
Wage Credit Scheme	30,383	-
Government paid childcare leave	2,057	-
Workforce Development Agency funding allowance	21,000	-
	58,890	20,994

(11) GOVERNANCE COST

	2014	2013
	S$	S$
Accountancy fees	-	1,146
Audit fees		
- statutory	2,000	5,000
- other services	-	3,560
Payroll services	4,179	2,416
Professional services	9,150	2,475
	15,329	14,597

(12) STAFF COSTS

	2014	2013
	S$	S$
Salaries and bonuses	831,529	653,148
Employer's CPF contributions	131,871	107,192
Staff insurance	8,294	7,824
Staff training	4,034	10,692
Staff welfare	8,170	2,789
	983,898	781,645

(13) OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2014	2013
	S$	S$
Advertisement and promotion	6,800	1,890
Books and periodicals	244	2,332
Cleaning expenses	16,856	11,290
Counselling expenses	3,232	2,781
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	-	309
General expenses	750	297
General insurance	1,766	1,348
Information technology support	9,678	11,455
Maintenance and housekeeping	8,480	4,771
Medical claims	396	277
Minor equipment	686	470
Office supplies	2,704	2,803
Photocopying and leasing	6,638	6,368
Postage and courier	552	448
Printing and stationery	9,581	7,606
Programme expenses	3,220	403
Rental	10,400	10,400
SOP manual project	-	2,400
Transportation	2,010	1,958
Telecommunications	9,240	8,353
Town council	1,487	1,397
Utility charges	18,176	20,328
Website hosting and maintenance	-	71
	112,896	99,755

(14) INCOME TAX

The income of the Centre, which by virtue of being a registered Charity is exempted from income tax.

(15) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND FUND MANAGEMENT

(i) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

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

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

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

	2014	2013
	S$	S$
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Loans and receivables		
Receivables	334,842	203,032
Cash and cash equivalents	996,799	597,015
	1,331,641	800,047
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Financial liabilities through amortised cost		
Programme funds	20,971	53,614
Payables	37,411	37,885
	58,382	91,499

(15) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND FUND MANAGEMENT – CONT'D

(ii) *FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES*

The Management reviews and adopts policies for managing the financial risk of the Centre. Each of these risks is summarised below:

Liquidity risk

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

In the management of liquidity risk, the Centre monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Centre's activities and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The Centre has no significant liquidity risk.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Centre's financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	One year or less
	S$
As at 30.06.2014	
Programme funds	20,971
Payables	37,411
As at 30.06.2013	
Programme funds	53,614
Payables	37,885

Credit risk

Credit risk is managed through debt monitoring procedures.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the Centre's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Interest rate risk

The Centre's exposure to interest rate risk is minimal and relates primarily to the deposits placed with reputable financial institutions on short-term tenures on a fixed rate basis.

(15) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND FUND MANAGEMENT – CONT'D

(ii) *FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES – CONT'D*

Fair value

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

(iii) *MANAGEMENT OF THE CENTRE'S FUNDS*

The Centre's objectives when managing funds are:

(a) to safeguard the Centre's ability to continue as a going concern; and

(b) to support the Centre's stability an growth;

The Centre actively and regularly reviews and manages its fund to ensure optimal structure taking into consideration the future fund reauirements of the Centre, projected operating cash flows and projected fund expenditure.

The Centre is not subject to externally imposed fund requirements.

(16) LEASE COMMITMENTS

Lease payable

As at the reporting date, the Centre was committed to making the following payments in respect of lease premises with a term of more than one year:

	2014	2013
	$	$
Minimum operating lease payments payable:		
- Within one year	10,400	10,400
- After one year but not more than five years	41,600	41,600
- More than five years	93,600	104,000

Rental charges recognised as an expense during the year was $10,400 (2013: $10,400).

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Centre for its office premise and storage space. Rentals are fixed for an average term of 20 years.

(17) COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2013 were audited by another auditor whose report expressed unqualified opinion on those statements.