CHILDREN-AT-RISK EMPOWERMENT ASSOCIATION (CARE SINGAPORE)

(Unique Entity No. T00SS0043E)

(IPC No. IPC000150)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

AUDIT TRUST PAC

Chartered Accountants, Singapore

CHILDREN-AT-RISK EMPOWERMENT ASSOCIATION (CARE SINGAPORE)
(Unique Entity No. T00SS0043E)
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AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

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STATEMENT BY THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

In the opinion of the Management Committee, the financial statements as set out on pages 5 to 20 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Children-At-Risk Empowerment Association (CARE Singapore) (the "Society") as at 30 April 2017 and of its results of financial activities, the changes in funds and cash flows of the Society for the year then ended; and

At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Society will be able to pay its debts as and when they fail due.

The Management Committee, comprising the following, authorised the issue of these financial statements on

President	Jeffrey Neo Kheng Leong
Vice President	Rudy Pierre Low
Honorary Secretary	Ester Gerber
Honorary Treasurer	Kenneth Pan
Committee Member	Mei Lin Siregar
Committee Member	Neo Kah Yean
Committee Member	Darren Lai
Committee Member	Wong Yew Chong

For and on behalf of the Management Committee,

Jeffrey Neo Kheng Leong
President

Kenneth Pan
Honorary Treasurer

Singapore,

15 AUG 2017

AUDIT TRUST PAC
Chartered Accountants
Co. Regn. No: 201026868W

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#08-06/07 Burlington Square
Singapore 189650

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHILDREN-AT-RISK EMPOWERMENT ASSOCIATION (CARE SINGAPORE)

Report on financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Children-At-Risk Empowerment Association (CARE Singapore) (the "Society"), which comprise of the statement of financial position of the Society as at 30 April 2017, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows of the Society for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, Chapter 311 (the Societies Act), the Charities Act, Chapter37 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Financial Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Charity as at 30 April 2017 and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Charity 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 Charity 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations and FRSs3, 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 or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Charity's financial reporting process.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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 Charity as required under regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations: and

ii). The Charity has not complied with the requirements of regulation 15 (Fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

Audit Trust PAC

AUDIT TRUST PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

15 AUG 2017

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 Charity'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 Charity'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 Charity 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 those charged with governance 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.

CHILDREN-AT-RISK EMPOWERMENT ASSOCIATION (CARE SINGAPORE)
(Unique Entity No. T00SS0043E)
(IPC No. IPC000150)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,413,983	2,980,582
Trade and other receivables	5	3,733	43,882
		2,417,716	3,024,464
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	43,783	59,885
Total assets		2,461,499	3,084,349
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Other creditors	7	7,500	31,765
Total liabilities		7,500	31,765
NET ASSETS		2,453,999	3,052,584
FUNDS			
Unrestricted funds			
Accumulated general fund	8	4,613,783	4,073,644
Restricted funds			
Building fund	9	21,926	21,926
Uth Power! Programme Fund	9	(1,456,486)	(884,331)
(TSP) The Scaffold Programme Fund	9	(259,845)	(197,758)
ESU Counselling Programme fund	9	(694,883)	(430,660)
Care & Share Programme Fund	9	338,705	469,763
YARE Programme Fund	9	(109,201)	-
		2,453,999	3,052,584

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

CHILDREN-AT-RISK EMPOWERMENT ASSOCIATION (CARE SINGAPORE)
(Unique Entity No. T00SS0043E)
(IPC No. IPC000150)

SUPPLEMENTARY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

PROJECTS	Uth Power! $	TSP $	ESU $	Care & Share $	YARE $	General $	Total 2017 $	Total 2016 $
INCOME								
Voluntary income	27,262	-	-	-	-	497,781	525,043	1,474,068
Grant Income	369,930	326,190	57,260	-	35,200	-	788,580	1,422,696
Income from charitable activities	339,954	29,250	845	-	1,392	150,930	522,371	876,135
Interest income	-	-	-	-	-	29,495	29,495	25,805
Total income resources	737,146	355,440	58,105	-	36,592	678,206	1,865,489	3,798,704
EXPENDITURE								
Cost of generating funds	-	-	-	-	-	8,942	8,942	250
Governance costs	15,824	3,797	1,822	-	422	422	22,287	18,094
Charities activities	210,378	21,871	9,964	131,058	12,041	6,001	391,313	892,075
Expenditure on Manpower	1,083,099	391,859	310,542	-	133,330	122,702	2,041,532	2,005,417
Total expenditures	1,309,301	417,527	322,328	131,058	145,793	138,067	2,464,074	2,915,836
(Deficit)/ Surplus for the year	(572,155)	(62,087)	(264,223)	(131,058)	(109,201)	540,139	(598,585)	882,868
Fund balance b/f	(884,331)	(197,758)	(430,660)	469,763	-	4,073,644	3,030,658	2,147,790
Fund balance c/f	(1,456,486)	(259,845)	(694,883)	338,705	(109,201)	4,613,783	2,432,073	3,030,658

CHILDREN-AT-RISK EMPOWERMENT ASSOCIATION (CARE SINGAPORE)
(Unique Entity No. T00SS0043E)
(IPC No. IPC000150)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

	Unrestricted		Designated					
	General fund $	Uth Power! $	TSP $	ESU $	YARE $	Care & Share $	Building fund $	Total $
Balance as at 30 April 2015	3,038,724	(490,608)	(175,818)	(224,508)	-	-	21,926	2,169,716
Surplus /(deficit) for the year	1,034,920	(393,723)	(21,940)	(206,152)	-	469,763	-	882,868
Balance as at 30 April 2016	4,073,644	(884,331)	(197,758)	(430,660)	-	469,763	21,926	3,052,584
Surplus /(deficit) for the year	540,139	(572,155)	(62,087)	(264,223)	(109,201)	(131,058)	-	(598,585)
Balance as at 30 April 2017	4,613,783	(1,456,486)	(259,845)	(694,883)	(109,201)	338,705	21,926	2,453,999

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

CHILDREN-AT-RISK EMPOWERMENT ASSOCIATION (CARE SINGAPORE)
(Unique Entity No. T00SS0043E)
(IPC No. IPC000150)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (deficit)/ surplus for the year			
- Accumulated general fund	8	540,139	1,034,920
- Uth Power! Programme Fund		(572,155)	(393,723)
- (TSP) The Scaffold Programme Fund		(62,087)	(21,940)
- ESU Counselling Programme fund		(264,223)	(206,152)
- Care & Share Programme Fund		(131,058)	469,763
- YARE Programme Fund		(109,201)	-
		(598,585)	882,868
Adjustments for:			
- Depreciation	6	42,343	44,484
- Fixed deposit interest		(28,060)	(24,825)
- Interest income		(1,435)	(980)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		(585,737)	901,547
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Other receivables		40,149	168,606
Other payables		(24,265)	6,540
Cash (used in) / generated from operations		(569,853)	1,076,693
Interest received		1,435	980
Net cash generated from operating activities		(568,418)	1,077,673
Cash flows from financing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	6	(26,241)	(19,151)
Net cash used in financing activities		(26,241)	(19,151)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Fixed deposits interest received		28,060	24,825
Net cash generated from investing activities		28,060	24,825
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		(566,599)	1,083,347
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		2,980,582	1,897,235
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		2,413,983	2,980,582
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash at bank and on hand		809,520	1,404,179
Fixed deposits		1,604,463	1,576,403
	4	2,413,983	2,980,582

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Children-At-Risk Empowerment Association (CARE Singapore) (the "Society") was registered on 4 January 2000 under the Societies Act (Cap. 311) and on 26 June 2001 under the Charities Act (Cap. 37). The registered office and principal place of business is at Block 428, Pasir Ris Drive 6, #01-21, Singapore 510428.

The objectives of the Society consist of the following:

- To cater to the needs of children and youth at risk of failure, addiction and delinquency through school and community-based programs and services, regardless of race, language or religion;
- To conduct research, develop and provide resources, programs and activities in the areas of prevention, motivation, leadership development, counselling, development of foundational skills, wellness and holistic development;
- To provide support of pastoral care, counselling and guidance initiatives in schools and community via teacher/ adult training, workshops, seminars and publications; and
- To promote the development of positive home environments.

The Society has been accorded the Institutions of a Public Character ("IPC") status since 21 August 2002. The current approval status is valid till 31 July 2017.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") and the disclosure requirements of the Societies Act (Chapter 311) and Charities Act (Chapter 37).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar, which is the Society's functional currency.

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Society's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Society has adopted all the new and revised standards and interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 May 2016. The adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have any effect on financial performance or position of the Society.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.2 Funds

The Society maintains restricted and unrestricted funds. Funds set up for specific purposes designated by the funders, 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 resources available to the Charity, the financial statements of the Charity are maintained substantially in accordance with the principles of "fund accounting" whereby the resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into specific funds that are in accordance with activities or objectives specified.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the services rendered in the ordinary course of the Society's activities. Revenue is recognised as follows :

(a) Donations

Donations are taken up and accrued as and when they are committed. Those uncommitted donations, income from charity events and all income except listed below, are recognised on receipt basis. Donations-in-kind are recognised when the fair value of the assets received can be reasonably ascertained.

(b) Grants

Government grants are recognised as income in the financial statements over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate on a systematic basis.

(c) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

(d) Other income

Other income is recognized when received.

2.4 Cost recognition

All expenditure are accounted for on accrual basis, aggregated under the respective areas. Direct cost are attributed to the activity where possible. Where costs are not wholly attributable to an activity, they are apportioned on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

(a) Cost of generating funds from fund-raising activities

Cost that are directly attributable to the fund-raising activities are separated from those costs incurred in undertaking charitable activities.

(b) Cost of charitable activities

Cost of charitable activities comprises all costs incurred in the pursuit of the charitable objects of the Society. The total costs of charitable expenditure are apportionment of overhead and shared costs.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.4 Cost recognition (cont'd)

(c) Governance and administrative costs

Governance costs include the costs of governance arrangement, which relate to the general running of the Society, providing governance infrastructure and ensuring public accountability. These costs include costs related to constitutional and statutory requirements and an apportionment of overhead and shared costs.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful life
Renovation	5 years
Office equipment	3 years
Electrical equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives, and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date. The effects of any revision are recognised in the statement of financial activities in the financial year in which the changes arise.

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 to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Society and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expense is recognised in the profit and loss account when incurred.

2.6 Financial assets

Recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised on the statement of financial position when and only when, the Society becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Society 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)

2.6 Financial assets (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement

The financial assets of the Society comprise held for trading and loans and receivables. The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Society that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships defined by FRS 39. Derivatives including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Subsequent to initial recognition financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in profit or loss. Net gains or net losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include exchange differences, interest and dividend income.

ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those expected to be realised later than 12 months after the end of the reporting period which are presented as non-current assets. Loan and receivables are presented as "Trade and other receivables" and "Cash and cash equivalents" on the statement of financial position.

Loans and receivables are measured at fair value plus transaction costs upon initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Society has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

On disposal of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit and loss. Any amount in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment

The Society assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and recognises an allowance for impairment when such evidence exists.

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy, and default or significant delay in repayments are objective evidence that these financial assets are impaired.

The carrying amount of these assets is reduced through the use of an impairment allowance account which is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. When the asset becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised in profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.6 Financial assets (cont'd)

The impairment allowance account is reduced through profit or loss in a subsequent period when the amount of impairment loss decreases and the related decrease can be objectively measured. The carrying amount of the asset previously impaired is increased to the extent that the new carrying amount does not exceed the amortised cost had no impairment been recognised in prior periods.

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Society reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the assets belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGU, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGU for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or CGU) in previous financial years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.8 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade and other payables.

Recognition and derecognition

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

Measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

2.9 Related parties

Related parties are entitles with one or more common Management committee members. Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and, short-term and highly liquid investments that readily convertible to known amounts of cash which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.11 leases

Operating leases

Leases of assets in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are taken to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognized as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

2.12 Provisions

Provision for the other liabilities and charges are recognised when the Society has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

2.13 Employee compensation

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Society pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund ("CPF"), on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Society has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Society's contribution to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee compensation expense when they are due.

Employee leave entitlement

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

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates, assumptions and judgments 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.

Critical judgments in applying the entity's accounting policies

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting 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

Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Society reviews annually the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on factors suck as operating plans and strategies, expected level of usage and future technological developments. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned.

3. **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS (CONT'D)**

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever there is any indication that the assets are impaired. If any suck indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use) of the assets is estimated to determine the impairment loss. The key assumptions for the value in use calculation are those regarding the growth rates, and expected change to selling price and direct costs during the year and a suitable discount rate.

Allowance for impairment of receivables

The Society reviews the adequacy of allowance for impairment of receivables at each closing by reference to the ageing analysis of receivables, and evaluates the risks of collection according to the credit standing and collection history of individual client. If there are indications that the financial position of a client has deteriorated resulting in an adverse assessment of his risk profile, an appropriate amount of allowance will be provided.

4. **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	2017 $	2016 $
Cash at bank and on hand	809,520	1,404,179
Fixed deposits	1,604,463	1,576,403
	2,413,983	2,980,582

Fixed deposits at the reporting date had an interest rate at 1.25% (2016 : 1.60% to 1.78%) per annum.

At the reporting date, the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximated their fair value.

5. **OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	2017 $	2016 $
Grants receivables	-	22,265
Deposits	3,733	3,733
Accrued revenue	-	4,500
Prepayment	-	13,384
	3,733	43,882

6. **PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	Computers $	Furniture and Fittings $	Office equipment $	Renovation $	Total $
Cost					
As at 30 April 2014	25,895	23,830	25,892	106,051	181,668
Additions	17,975	531	645	-	19,151
As at 30 April 2015	43,870	24,361	26,537	106,051	200,819
Additions	11,051	15,190	-	-	26,241
As at 30 April 2016	54,921	39,551	26,537	106,051	227,060

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

Accumulated depreciation

As at 30 April 2014	20,699	11,489	10,797	53,465	96,450
Charges for the year	11,189	4,383	7,998	20,914	44,484
As at 30 April 2015	31,888	15,872	18,795	74,379	140,934
Charges for the year	9,675	8,916	7,527	16,225	42,343
As at 30 April 2016	41,563	24,788	26,322	90,604	183,277
Net book value					
30 April 2016	13,358	14,763	215	15,447	43,783
30 April 2015	11,982	8,489	7,742	31,672	59,885

7. OTHER PAYABLES

Cash and cash equivalents that are not denominated in the functional currency of the Society are as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Accruals - operating expenses	7,500	10,000
Deferred revenue	-	21,765
	7,500	31,765

At the reporting date, the carrying amounts of the accruals approximated their fair values.

8. ACCUMULATED GENERAL FUND

	2017 $	2016 $
Balance at beginning of financial year	3,030,658	2,147,790
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	(598,585)	882,868
Balance at end of financial year	2,432,073	3,030,658

The accumulated general fund represents accumulated surplus and is for the purpose of meeting the operating expenses incurred by the Society

9. RESTRICTED FUNDS

	2017 $	2016 $
Building fund		
Balances brought forwards and carried forwards	21,926	21,926

Building fund represents donations received for the purpose of financing the renovation costs of the Society's office premise - Youth CARE Centre.

9. RESTRICTED FUNDS (cont'd)

Uth Power! Programme Fund

	2017 $	2016 $
Balances brought forwards	(884,331)	(490,608)
Deficit for the year	(572,155)	(393,723)
Balance carried forwards	(1,456,486)	(884,331)

Started since 1997, Uth Power! is a comprehensive, holistic support and motivational life skills programme designed to help under achieving primary and secondary students build resilience and life-long success. Upstream and preventive in approach, the curriculum is based on a social-emotional learning (SEL) framework.

(TSP) The Scaffold Programme Fund

	2017 $	2016 $
Balances brought forwards	(197,758)	(175,818)
Deficit for the year	(62,087)	(21,940)
Balance carried forwards	(259,845)	(197,758)

The Scaffold Programme (TSP) is a pilot programme initiated by the National Council of Social Service (NCSS) in 2015. Taking a preventive approach, this programme aims to provide quality school social work intervention for students, to bring about better school outcomes, improvements in parent-child relationships and school-student attachment.

ESU Counselling Programme fund

	2017 $	2016 $
Balances brought forwards	(430,660)	(224,508)
Deficit for the year	(264,223)	(206,152)
Balance carried forwards	(694,883)	(430,660)

Enhanced STEP-UP is a support programme for students at risk of dropping out of school, as well as out-of-school youth.

Enhanced STEP-UP is an initiative by MSF to support MOE schools and is delivered by appointed Voluntary Welfare Organisations (VWOs) like CARE Singapore.

Care & Share Programme Fund

	2017 $	2016 $
Balances brought forwards	469,763	-
Deficit for the year	(131,058)	469,763
Balance carried forwards	338,705	469,763

The Care & Share Movement is an initiative by NCSS from 1 Dec 2013 to 31 Dec 2015 to mobilise Singaporeans to contribute to worthwhile causes, in celebration of SG50.

(YARE) - Youth-At-Risk Engagement Programme

	2017 $	2016 $
Balances brought forwards	-	-
Deficit for the year	(109,201)	-
Balance carried forwards	(109,201)	-

The Youth-At-Risk Engagement Programme is an initiative by MSF from 1 June 2016 to 30 May 2019 to support youth-at-risk (YAR) using evidence-based or evidence-informed services and/or programmes.

10. INCOME TAX

The Society is a charity registered under the Charities Act since 26 June 2001. Consequently the income of the Society is exempted from tax under the provisions of Section 13 of the Income Tax Act Cap. 134.

11. REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The remuneration of key management personnel during the financial year was as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Salaries and other short terms employee benefits	563,373	490,816
Post - employment benefits - Contributions to CPF	81,391	64,351
	644,764	555,167

Remuneration band	No. of key Management Personnel	No. of key Management Personnel
S$50,000 - S$100,000	3	4
S$100,000 - S$150,000	3	2
	6	6

The remuneration of key management personnel is determined by the Management Committee.

12. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Society leases an office under non-cancellable operating lease agreement.

Rental expense for the financial year amounted to $720 (2016: $720). Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease as at date of statement of financial position are as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Within one year	660	720
After one year but within five years	-	660
	660	1,380

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Society is primarily funded by grants from MSF and NCSS, donations and receipts from provision of counselling services and course fees.

Liquidity risk

The Society manages its liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and bank balances deemed adequate by the Management Committee to fund the Society's operations.

Credit risk

The Society has minimal exposure to credit risks due to the nature of its activities. As at the date of this report, nearly all receivables have been collected.

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

Currency risk

The Society has minimal exposure to foreign exchange risk as most of its transactions are in Singapore Dollars.

Interest rate risk

The Society's income and operating cash flows are not substantially affected by changes in market interest rates as they do not have significant interest-bearing assets or liabilities as at the reporting date.

The responsibility for managing the above risks is vested in the Management Committee.

Fair value

As at 30 April 2017, the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements of the Society approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

14. RESERVE POSITION AND POLICY

The Society's reserve position for financial year ended 30 April 2017 is as follows:

		2016	2015	Increase/ (Decrease)
		S$'000	S$'000	%
A	Unrestricted Funds			
	Accumulated general funds	4,614	4,074	13.26%
B	Restricted of Designated Funds			
	Building funds	22	22	0%
	Uth Power! Programme Fund	(1,456)	(884)	-64.70%
	(TSP) The Scaffold Programme Fund	(260)	(198)	-31.40%
	ESU Counselling Programme fund	(695)	(431)	-61.35%
	Care & Share Programme Fund	339	470	27.90%
	YARE Programme Fund	(109)	-	N/A
C	Endowment Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	Total Funds	2,454	3,053	-19.61%
E	Total Annual Operating Expenditure	2,464	2,916	-15.49%
F	Ratio of Funds to Annual Operating Expenditure(A/E)	1.87	1.40	34.02%

Reference:

C. An endowment fund consists of assets, funds or properties, which are held in perpetuity, which produce annual income flow for a foundation to spend as grants.

D. Total Funds include unrestricted, restricted / designated and endowment funds.

E. Total Annual Operating Expenditure includes expenses related to Cost of Charitable Activities and Governance and Other Operating and Administration expenses.

The Society's Reserve Policy is as follows:

To reassert the practice of placing the Society's reserves in only low-risk and conservative financial instruments until such time when reserves amass an amount equivalent to three-years expenses level where upon other investment options may be considered.

15. MANAGEMENT OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no paid staff in the Society's Management Committee.

Committee members are required to disclose any interest that they may have, whether directly or indirectly, that the Society may enter into or in any organisations that the Society has dealings with or is considering dealing with; and any personal interest accruing to him as one of the Society's supplier, user of services or beneficiary. Should there be any potential conflict of interest, the affected Management Committee member may not vote on the issue that was the subject matter of the disclosure. Detailed minutes will be taken on the disclosure as well as the basis for arriving at the final decision in relation to the issue at stake.

16. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the management Committee on

THE ACCOMPANYING SUPPLEMENTARY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY

AND DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CHILDREN-AT-RISK EMPOWERMENT ASSOCIATION (CARE SINGAPORE)
(Unique Entity No. T00SS0043E)
(IPC No. IPC000150)

SUPPLEMENTARY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

PROJECTS	Uth Power! $	TSP $	ESU $	Care & Share $	YARE $	General $	Total 2017 $	Total 2016 $
INCOME								
Voluntary Income								
Donation Received								
- Tax- exempt donation	-	-	-	-	-	262,955	262,955	591,538
- Non tax- exempt donation	27,262	-	-	-	-	169,643	196,905	196,888
- Other donation	-	-	-	-	-	10,894	10,894	10,202
Activities for Generating Funds	-	-	-	-	-	54,289	54,289	675,440
	27,262	-	-	-	-	497,781	525,043	1,474,068
Grant Income								
Tote Board Social Service Fund	369,930	326,190	-	-	-	-	696,120	690,628
ComChest Funding	-	-	14,220	-	-	-	14,220	-
Funding from MSF	-	-	43,040	-	35,200	-	78,240	57,068
Care & Share Disbursement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	675,000
	369,930	326,190	57,260	-	35,200	-	788,580	1,422,696
Income from Charitable Activities								
Programme fees	339,840	29,250	845	-	-	-	369,935	444,355
Other grants	-	-	-	-	-	96,735	96,735	271,332
Miscellaneous outreach activities	114	-	-	-	1,392	54,195	55,701	160,448
	339,954	29,250	845	-	1,392	150,930	522,371	876,135
Interest income	-	-	-	-	-	29,495	29,495	25,805
Total income resources	737,146	355,440	58,105	-	36,592	678,206	1,865,489	3,798,704
EXPENDITURE								
Cost of generating funds								
Expenses from fundraising	-	-	-	-	-	8,484	8,484	250
Miscellaneous costs	-	-	-	-	-	458	458	-
	-	-	-	-	-	8,942	8,942	250

CHILDREN-AT-RISK EMPOWERMENT ASSOCIATION (CARE SINGAPORE)
(Unique Entity No. T00SS0043E)
(IPC No. IPC000150)

SUPPLEMENTARY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

	Uth Power! $	TSP $	ESU $	Care & Share $	YARE $	General $	Total 2017 $	Total 2016 $
Governance costs								
Professional services fee	15,473	3,713	1,808	-	413	413	21,820	17,472
General costs	351	84	14	-	9	9	467	622
	15,824	3,797	1,822	-	422	422	22,287	18,094
Charities activities								
Cost of programme delivery								
General programme costs	138,554	6,878	7,455	11,860	9,089	2,836	176,672	168,806
Education, outreach activities & projects	9,513	92	15	24,139	1,297	1,509	36,565	506,008
Public relations/ Education materials	619	144	35	3,116	16	16	3,946	3,619
Training and development	-	-	-	76,908	-	-	76,908	94,845
Centre operational cost								
Centre Rental, Utilities & Operations	25,261	6,013	1,002	-	668	668	33,612	32,924
Centre Maintenance	4,674	1,122	187	15,035	124	125	21,267	41,389
Depreciation costs	31,757	7,622	1,270	-	847	847	42,343	44,484
	210,378	21,871	9,964	131,058	12,041	6,001	391,313	892,075
Expenditure on Manpower								
Salaries, CPF & Bonuses & Allowances	1,031,200	382,068	306,087	-	131,460	120,905	1,971,720	1,948,437
Staff Welfare & Benefits	51,899	9,791	4,455	-	1,870	1,797	69,812	56,980
	1,083,099	391,859	310,542	-	133,330	122,702	2,041,532	2,005,417
Total expenditures	1,309,301	417,527	322,328	131,058	145,793	138,067	2,464,074	2,915,836
(Deficit)/ Surplus for the year	(572,155)	(62,087)	(264,223)	(131,058)	(109,201)	540,139	(598,585)	882,868