FOOD FROM THE HEART

(Registration No: 200721064R)

Institutions of a Public Character Number: 000634
(Registered in Singapore under the Charities Act 1994)

Statement by Directors and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2022

RSM Chio Lim LLP

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FOOD FROM THE HEART

Statement by Directors and Financial Statements

Contents **Page**

Statement by Directors 1

Independent Auditor's Report 3

Statement of Comprehensive Income 6

Statement of Financial Position 7

Statement of Changes in Funds 8

Statement of Cash Flows 9

Notes to the Financial Statements 10

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FOOD FROM THE HEART

Statement by Directors

The directors of the Food From The Heart (the "company ") are pleased to present the financial statements of the company for the reporting year ended 31 December 2022.

1. Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the company for the reporting year covered by the financial statements; 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.

The board of directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue.

2. Directors

The directors in office at the date of this statement are:

Ronald Paul Stride
Unger Knut
Mahesh Udhav Buxani
Chin S Chelliah Bottinelli
Chua Buan Pong
Dastur Khushroo
Kuek Kien Joo
Soo Yook Lin
Yang Yung-Chuan Eugene
Ooi Huey Tyng (Appointed on 13 February 2023)

3. Directors' interests in shares and debentures, and arrangements to enable directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares and debentures

The company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital and debentures.

4. Options

The company is limited by guarantee. As such, there are no share options or unissued shares under option.

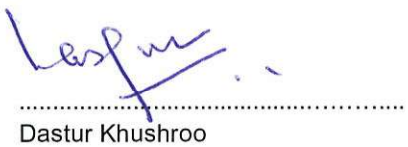
5. Independent auditor

RSM Chio Lim LLP has expressed willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the board of directors



Ronald Paul Stride
Director



Dastur Khushroo
Director

27 March 2023

RSM Chio Lim LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of FOOD FROM THE HEART

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Food From The Heart (the "company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the reporting year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including the significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Companies Act"), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and the Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2022 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 matter

The financial statements of the company for the reporting year ended 31 December 2021 were audited by another independent auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements in their report dated 31 May 2022.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and the statement by directors but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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Other information (cont'd)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors and take appropriate actions in accordance with SSAs.

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 Companies Act, Charities Act and Regulations and FRSs, 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.

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:

a) 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.

b) 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

d) 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.

e) 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.

Report on 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 Companies Act and the Charities Act and Regulations.

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

(a) the company has not used the donation moneys in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and

(b) the company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 (Fund raising expenses) of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Uthaya Chandrikaa D/O Ponnusamy.

RSM Chio Lim LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

27 March 2023

Statement of Comprehensive Income
Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 S$	(Restated) 2021 S$
Income			
Donations		4,853,390	3,480,021
Fundraising events		257,800	242,309
Charitable events/programmes	4	1,895,488	2,418,616
Donations-in-kind	5	2,604,575	2,601,425
Other income	6	581,798	858,482
Total income		10,193,051	9,600,853
Less: Expenditure			
Direct costs	7	(3,680,799)	(2,588,153)
Donations-in-kind distributed		(2,521,155)	(2,601,425)
Staff costs	8	(1,546,070)	(1,624,514)
Depreciation expenses	11	(356,925)	(317,683)
Other operating expenses	9	(448,323)	(383,136)
Finance cost		(6,583)	(8,025)
Total expenditure		(8,559,855)	(7,522,936)
Surplus for the year		1,633,196	2,077,917
Net surplus/(deficit) in restricted funds			
Care and share grant		25,600	(223,956)
		25,600	(223,956)
Total surplus for the year		1,658,796	1,853,961

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

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 S$	(Restated) 2021 S$	(Restated) 2020 S$
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Plant and equipment	11	1,104,819	949,977	915,932
Other non-financial assets	14	69,652	54,635	54,635
Total non-current assets		1,174,471	1,004,612	970,567
Current assets				
Inventories	12	191,976	109,691	2,450
Trade and other receivables	13	530,627	349,653	266,463
Other non-financial assets	14	44,292	39,649	68,828
Cash and cash equivalents	15	14,094,487	13,016,846	11,670,397
Total current assets		14,861,382	13,515,839	12,008,138
Total assets		16,035,853	14,520,451	12,978,705
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES				
Funds				
Accumulated fund		13,422,685	11,789,489	9,711,572
Care and share fund	16	–	(25,600)	198,356
Total funds		13,422,685	11,763,889	9,909,928
Non-current liabilities				
Deferred capital grants	17	334,444	257,460	236,710
Provisions	18	168,000	118,000	–
Lease liabilities	21	274,844	314,134	436,394
Total non-current liabilities		777,288	689,594	673,104
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	19	588,478	481,649	507,785
Deferred income	20	1,095,721	1,463,059	1,734,667
Lease liabilities	21	151,681	122,260	153,221
Total current liabilities		1,835,880	2,066,968	2,395,673
Total liabilities		2,613,168	2,756,562	3,068,777
Total funds and liabilities		16,035,853	14,520,451	12,978,705

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

Statement of Changes in Funds
Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Total	←--------Restricted Fund------→ Care and Share Fund	Deferred Fund	Accumulated Fund
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Current year:				
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	11,763,889	(25,600)	–	11,789,489
Total surplus for the year	1,658,796	25,600	–	1,633,196
Closing balance at 31 December 2022	13,422,685	–	–	13,422,685
Previous year:				
Opening balance at 1 January 2021	10,146,638	198,356	236,710	9,711,572
Adjustments to opening balance (Note 28)	(236,710)	–	(236,710)	–
Restated opening balance at 1 January 2021	9,909,928	198,356	–	9,711,572
Total surplus for the year	1,853,961	(223,956)	–	2,077,917
Closing balance at 31 December 2021	11,763,889	(25,600)	–	11,789,489

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

Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended 31 December 2022

	2022 S$	(Restated) 2021 S$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Total surplus for the year	1,658,796	1,853,961
Adjustments for:-		
Interest income	(45,745)	(15,253)
Interest expense	6,583	8,025
Depreciation of plant and equipment	356,925	317,683
Plant and equipment written off	22,843	–
Amortisation of deferred capital grants	(112,725)	(89,844)
Surplus before changes in working capital	1,886,677	2,074,572
Inventories	(82,285)	(107,241)
Trade and other receivables	(180,974)	(83,190)
Other non-financial assets	(19,660)	29,179
Trade and other payables	106,829	(26,136)
Deferred income	(367,338)	(271,608)
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,343,249	1,615,576
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Interest received	45,745	15,253
Purchase of plant and equipment	(345,293)	(233,728)
Deferred capital grants received for purchase of plant and equipment	189,709	110,594
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(109,839)	(107,881)
Cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		
Cash restricted in use	–	198,356
Lease liabilities paid	(155,769)	(161,246)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities	(155,769)	37,110
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,077,641	1,544,805
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	13,016,846	11,472,041
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 15)	14,094,487	13,016,846

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
As at 31 December 2022

1. General

Food From The Heart (the "company") is incorporated in Singapore as a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act 1967 and registered as a charity under the Charities Act 1994.

The company is registered as a charity with effect from 1 August 2008. It is also an approved Institution of a Public Character ("IPC") and the IPC status have been renewed until 31 January 2024.

The board of directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue on the date of the statement by directors. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

The principal activities of the company is that of providing collection and distribution of food and beverage for homes and institutions of less fortunate, undertaking public education to promote awareness of its causes.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars.

The registered office is 4 Battery Road, #25-01, Bank of China Building, Singapore 049908. The company is situated in Singapore.

Statement of compliance with financial reporting standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") and the related interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS") as issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council. The company is also subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 and Charities Act 1994.

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except where a financial reporting standard requires an alternative treatment (such as fair values) as disclosed where appropriate in these financial statements. The accounting policies in the financial reporting standards may not be applied when the effect of applying them is not material. The disclosures required by financial reporting standards may not be provided if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material.

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenditure during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Apart from those involving estimations, management has made judgements in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas requiring management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed at the end of this footnote, where applicable.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

2A. Significant accounting policies

Revenue recognition

The financial reporting standard on revenue from contracts with customers establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are subject to constraints, such as right of return exists, and modifications), net of any related taxes and excluding any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. An asset (goods or services) is transferred when or as the customer obtains control of that asset. As a practical expedient, the effects of any significant financing component is not adjusted if the payment for the good or service will be within one year.

(a) Donations

Donations are taken up and accrued as and when they are committed. Donation income is deferred when the donor specifies that the donation must only be used in future accounting periods or conditional which must be met before the company has unconditional entitlement. Those uncommitted donations and all income are recognised on receipt basis.

(b) Charitable events/programmes

Revenue from charitable events/programmes involving distribution of food is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied, generally on delivery and distribution of the food.

Revenue from fundraising events is recognised at a point in time when the entity satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time generally when the significant acts have been completed. For services that are not material transactions, revenue is recognised as the services are provided.

(c) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied with and that the grants will be received. Grants in recognition of specific expenses are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate. The grant related to assets is presented in the statement of financial position by recognising the grant as deferred income that is recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset and in the proportions in which depreciation expense on those assets is recognised.

(d) Interest income

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

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Donations-in-kind

In addition to receiving cash donations, the company receives in-kind donations of food from various donors. Goods donated are recorded at values based on a reasonable estimate of their fair value at the date of the receipt of the food items. No value is ascribed to the volunteer services due to the difficulty of determining their fair value.

Inventories

Inventories consist of donated and purchased food. Cost is calcuated using standard cost that approximate actual cost. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Employee benefits

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan are recorded as an expense as they fall due. The entity's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it is obligated to contribute to an independently administered fund (such as the Central Provident Fund ("CPF") in Singapore, a government managed defined contribution retirement benefit plan). For employee leave entitlement, the expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences is recognised in the case of accumulating compensated absences, when the employees render service that increases their entitlement to future compensated absences; and in the case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur. A liability for bonuses is recognised where the entity is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

Income tax

As a charity, the company is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act 1947 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects. No tax charges have arisen in the company.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are carried at cost on initial recognition and after initial recognition at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis to allocate the gross carrying amounts of the assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives of each part of an item of these assets. The estimated useful lives for the current year is as follows:

Leasehold buildings	2 – 5 years
Computers and software	3 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Office equipments	5 years
Motor vehicles	6 years
Renovation	3 – 6 years
Software development	10 years

An asset is depreciated when it is available for use until it is derecognised even if during that period the item is idle. Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Plant and equipment (cont'd)

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in profit or loss. The residual value and the useful life of an asset is reviewed at least at each end of the reporting year and, if expectations differ significantly from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate, and the depreciation charge for the current and future periods are adjusted.

Cost also includes acquisition cost, borrowing cost capitalised and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset or component to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the directors. Subsequent costs are recognised as an asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when they are incurred.

Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets are accounted and presented as if they were owned such as plant and equipment. The company's right-of-use assets are presented within plant and equipment and is depreciated over the lease terms of 36 to 60 months.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash and cash equivalents less cash subject to restriction that form an integral part of cash management. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments:

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the entity neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. A financial liability is removed from the statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

At initial recognition, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial instruments (cont'd)

Classification and measurement of financial assets:

Financial assets are classified into (1) Financial asset classified as measured at amortised cost; (2) Financial asset that is an equity investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"); (3) Financial asset that is a debt asset instrument classified as measured at FVTOCI; and (4) Financial asset classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). At the end of the reporting year, the reporting entity had the following financial assets:

1. Financial asset classified as measured at amortised cost: A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL, that is (a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Typically trade and other receivables, bank and cash balances are classified in this category.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL in either of the following circumstances: (1) the liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis; or (2) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. All other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Reclassification of any financial liability is not permitted.

Carrying amounts of non-financial assets

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, an annual impairment test is performed at about the same time every year on an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or an intangible asset not yet available for use. The carrying amount of other non-financial assets is reviewed at each end of the reporting year for indications of impairment and where an asset is impaired, it is written down through profit or loss to its estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss is the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount and is recognised in profit or loss. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. When the fair value less costs of disposal method is used, any available recent market transactions are taken into consideration. When the value in use method is adopted, in assessing the 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 the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). At each end of the reporting year non-financial assets other than goodwill with impairment loss recognised in prior periods are assessed for possible reversal of the impairment. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been measured, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Leases of lessee

A lease conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Where a lease arrangement is identified, a liability to the lessor is recognised as a lease obligation calculated at the present value of minimum lease payments. A corresponding right-of-use asset is included in plant and equipment. Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs and reduction of the lease liability so as to reflect the interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recorded as a finance cost. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. Leases with a term of 12 months or less and leases for low value are not recorded as a liability and lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Funds

All income and expenditures are reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Income and expenditures specifically relating to any of the funds separately set up by the company are allocated subsequently to those funds. Fund balances restricted by outside sources are so indicated and are distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to specific purposes, if any, by action of the board of directors. Externally restricted funds may only be utilised in accordance with the purposes established by the source of such funds or through the terms of an appeal and are in contrast with unrestricted funds over which the board of directors retains full control to use in achieving any of its institutional purposes.

An expense resulting from the operating activities of a fund that is directly attributable to the fund is charged to that fund.

Restricted funds relates to the Care and Share Fund. The Care and Share Fund is a matching grant provided by the government to match dollar-for-dollar eligible donation raised by the company. This is to provide additional resources for the company to enhance its organisational infrastructure, technological and manpower development as well as to fund new programmes and expansion of existing services so as to better serve the community.

Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency is the Singapore dollar as it reflects the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. At each end of the reporting year, recorded monetary balances and balances measured at fair value that are denominated in non-functional currencies are reported at the rates ruling at the end of the reporting year and fair value measurement dates respectively. All realised and unrealised exchange adjustment gains and losses are dealt with in profit or loss except when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income. The presentation is in the functional currency.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Fair value measurement

The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, market observable data to the extent possible is used. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is not directly observable, an estimate is made using valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs (eg by use of the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar items, discounted cash flow analysis, or option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances). Inputs used are consistent with the characteristics of the asset / liability that market participants would take into account.

The entity's intention to hold an asset or to settle or otherwise fulfil a liability is not taken into account as relevant when measuring fair value.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety: Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (ie as prices) or indirectly (ie derived from prices). Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value. The fair values of non-current financial instruments may not be disclosed separately unless there are significant differences at the end of the reporting year and in the event the fair values are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

2B. Other explanatory information

Provisions

A liability or provision is recognised when there is 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 a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A provision is made using best estimates of the amount required in settlement and where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount recognised is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Changes in estimates are reflected in profit or loss in the reporting year they occur.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2C. Critical judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties

The critical judgements made in the process of applying the accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities currently or within the next reporting year are discussed below. These estimates and assumptions are periodically monitored to ensure that they incorporate all relevant information available at the date when financial statements are prepared. However, this does not prevent actual figures differing from estimates.

(a) In-kind contributions:

In addition to receiving cash contributions, the company receives in-kind contributions of food and other products from various donors. In-kind donations of products, the related inventory and the cost of donated food distributed are valued at fair value at the date of receipt of the food items.

In-kind donations involving collection and distribution of bread are estimated to be negligible due to the short shelf lives of bread.

Substantial number of volunteers donate significant amounts of their time to enable the company to meet its mission. Due to the difficulty of determining their fair value, contributed services are not recognised in the financial statements.

(b) Estimating of useful lives of plant and equipment:

The estimates for the useful lives and related depreciation charges for plant and equipment are based on commercial and other factors that could change significantly because of innovations and in response to market conditions. The depreciation charge is increased where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or the carrying amounts written off or written down for technically obsolete items or assets that have been abandoned. It is impracticable to disclose the extent of the possible effects. It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next reporting year that are different from assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the balances affected. The carrying amount of the specific asset or class of assets at the end of the reporting year affected by the assumption is S$1,104,819 (2021: S$949,977).

(c) Assessing the carrying amounts of plant and equipment:

An assessment is made for the reporting year whether there is any indication that the asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units, if applicable, is measured based on the fair value less costs of disposal or value in use calculations. It is impracticable to disclose the extent of the possible effects. It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next reporting year that are different from assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the balances affected. The carrying amount of the specific asset or class of assets at the end of the reporting year affected by the assumption is S$1,104,819 (2021: S$949,977).

3. Related party relationships and transactions

The financial reporting standard on related party disclosures requires the reporting entity to disclose: (a) related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, including (b) relationships between parents and subsidiaries irrespective of whether there have been transactions between those related parties. A party is related to a party if the party controls, or is controlled by, or can significantly influence or is significantly influenced by the other party.

All directors and staff members of the company are required to read and understand the conflict of interest policy in place and make full disclosure of interests and relationships that could potentially result in conflict of interests. When a conflict of interest situation arises, the director or staff shall abstain from participating in the discussion, decision making and voting on the matter.

3A. Related party transactions:

There are transactions and arrangements between the comapny and related parties and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The related party balances are unsecured, repayable on demand and interest-free unless stated otherwise.

In addition to transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements, this item includes the following significant related party transactions:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Related party		
Purchase of equipment	41,516	—
Director		
Reimbursement of expenses	51,013	27,165
Professional fees	3,575	6,317
Key management		
Salaries and bonuses	370,191	384,154
Employer's CPF contributions for staff	38,354	44,808
Reimbursement of expenses	41,834	32,217

	2022	2021
Number of key management staff in remuneration bands:		
S$100,001 to S$200,000	3	2
S$200,001 to S$300,000	—	1

Related party refers to entities with common director and/or key management staff who exercise significant influence over the financial and operating decisions

Key management personnel comprise those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the company, directly, or indirectly.

The directors of the company are volunteers and receive no remuneration for their contribution other than reimbursement of expenses.

There are no paid staff who are close members of the family of the board of directors, and whose remuneration each exceeds S$50,000 during the year.

4. Charitable events/programmes

	2022 S$	2021 S$
I CAN award	–	10,141
Clean plate campaign	50,000	50,046
Food Support Programmes		
- Project belanja!	134,055	127,228
- School Goodie Bag sponsorship	897,215	714,835
- Community Food Pack	651,650	1,419,181
- Community shops	162,568	97,185
	1,895,488	2,418,616

5. Donations-in-kind

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Food donations	2,604,575	2,601,425

6. Other income

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Interest income	45,745	15,253
Care and share grant:-		
- Income grant utilised (Note 16)	74,691	113,362
- Amortisation of deferred capital grant (Note 17)	112,725	89,844
Other funds or grants:-		
- Job support scheme	–	79,257
- Other employment related grant	35,504	70,255
- Singapore Tote Board	232,925	55,753
- Bicentennial Community Fund	–	400,000
- President's challenge	70,480	–
- Others	9,413	1,068
	348,322	606,333
Miscellaneous income	315	33,690
	581,798	858,482

7. Direct costs

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Fundraising and processing fees on outright donations	904,931	489,612
Fundraising costs on golf tournament/passion ball event	67,761	44,426
Charitable programme expenses:-		
- Food purchases	2,469,582	1,829,469
- Others	238,525	224,646
	3,680,799	2,588,153

8. Staff costs

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Salaries and other related costs	1,359,727	1,427,440
Central provident fund expenses	186,343	197,074
	1,546,070	1,624,514

9. Other operating expenses

The account mainly consists of:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Digital marketing	41,046	36,629
Re-branding/public awareness/media events	35,524	–
Packing expenses	26,611	34,422

10. Tax deductible receipts

Tax exempt donations received:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Tax deductible donation	6,061,207	5,137,863
Non-tax deductible donation	1,037,021	759,641
Total	7,098,228	5,897,504

As an IPC, the company issues tax deductible receipts whereby the qualifying donors are granted 2.5 times tax deduction for the donations made to the company.

11. Plant and equipment

	Leasehold buildings S$	Computers and software S$	Furniture and fittings S$	Office equipments S$	Motor vehicles S$	Renovation S$	Software development S$	Total S$
Cost								
At 1 January 2021	826,889	128,731	44,610	253,228	282,450	381,852	112,525	2,030,285
Additions	118,000	6,142	19,827	8,167	–	107,000	92,592	351,728
At 31 December 2021	944,889	134,873	64,437	261,395	282,450	488,852	205,117	2,382,013
Additions	189,317	19,893	3,312	56,144	–	229,585	36,359	534,610
Written off	(270,922)	(25,501)	(221)	(15,571)	–	(20,448)	(77,750)	(410,413)
At 31 December 2022	863,284	129,265	67,528	301,968	282,450	697,989	163,726	2,506,210
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 January 2021	244,269	97,628	23,860	191,896	247,146	254,476	55,078	1,114,353
Depreciation	191,015	20,439	8,532	29,075	13,666	40,845	14,111	317,683
At 31 December 2021	435,284	118,067	32,392	220,971	260,812	295,321	69,189	1,432,036
Depreciation	201,478	17,634	10,288	23,470	13,666	72,314	18,075	356,925
Written off	(270,922)	(25,501)	(221)	(13,763)	–	(20,448)	(56,715)	(387,570)
At 31 December 2022	365,840	110,200	42,459	230,678	274,478	347,187	30,549	1,401,391
Carrying amount								
At 1 January 2021	582,620	31,103	20,750	61,332	35,304	127,376	57,447	915,932
At 31 December 2021	509,605	16,806	32,045	40,424	21,638	193,531	135,928	949,977
At 31 December 2022	497,444	19,065	25,069	71,290	7,972	350,802	133,177	1,104,819

Included in additions is S$50,000 (2021: S$Nil) that relates to additional provision of reinstatement costs during the reporting year ended 31 December 2022 for 2 community shops that began operations in 2022.

11. Plant and equipment (cont'd)

The purchase of plant and equipment are subsidised by the following grants during the year:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Care and share fund (Note 16)	189,709	110,594

The right-of-use-assets included in leasehold buildings above are as follows:

	Leasehold office S$	Warehouse S$	Total S$
Cost			
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	745,213	81,676	826,889
Additions	–	139,317	139,317
Written off	(189,246)	(81,676)	(270,922)
At 31 December 2022	555,967	139,317	695,284
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	217,043	27,226	244,269
Depreciation	111,194	48,054	159,248
At 31 December 2021	328,237	75,280	403,517
Depreciation	111,194	41,364	152,558
Written off	(189,246)	(81,676)	(270,922)
At 31 December 2022	250,185	34,968	285,153
Carrying amount			
At 1 January 2021	528,170	54,450	582,620
At 31 December 2021	416,976	6,396	423,372
At 31 December 2022	305,782	104,349	410,131

12. Inventories

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Food	191,976	109,691

Inventories consist of donated and purchased food. There are no inventories pledged as security for liabilities.

13. Trade and other receivables

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Trade receivables		
- President challenge	79,573	68,372
- Tote Board	–	12,000
- Care and share	290,000	–
Donation receivables	160,146	240,641
	529,719	321,013
Other receivables		
Directors (Note 3)	908	28,640
	908	28,640
Total trade and other receivables	530,627	349,653

Donation receivables consist of pledged donations during the reporting year. The amounts have been settled after the end of the reporting year.

Other receivables are normally with no fixed terms and therefore there is no maturity.

14. Other non-financial assets

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Deposits	89,755	90,324
Prepayment	24,189	3,960
Total other non-financial assets	113,944	94,284
Presented in the statement of financial position as:		
Other non-financial assets, non-current	69,652	54,635
Other non-financial assets, current	44,292	39,649
	113,944	94,284

15. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Fixed deposits	9,085,745	5,540,000
Cash in hand and at banks	5,008,742	7,476,846
Cash and cash equivalents	14,094,487	13,016,846

The rates of interest for the interest earning cash balances ranged between 0.55% - 4.10% (2021: 0.50% - 0.55%) per annum and has a tenure of 3 months (2021: 6 to 9 months).

16. Care and share fund

	2022 S$	(Restated) 2021 S$	(Restated) 2020 S$
At beginning of the year	(25,600)	198,356	352,861
Add: Received/receivable	290,000	–	–
Less: Expenditure			
- Capital expenditure (Notes 11 and 17)	(189,709)	(110,594)	(7,562)
- Operating expenditure	(74,691)	(113,362)	(146,943)
	(264,400)	(223,956)	(154,505)
At end of the year	–	(25,600)	198,356

The company has been previously awarded care and share grant of S$2.9 million. The care and share grant is a form of restricted fund, to provide support to social service sector for building of capabilities and capacities, and supporting their rising need. Usage of the care and share grant is subjected to approval by the National Council of Social Service ("NCSS"), and the fund utilisation deadline expired on 30 June 2022.

17. Deferred capital grants

	2022 S$	(Restated) 2021 S$	(Restated) 2020 S$
At beginning of the year	257,460	236,710	346,659
Grants transferred from Care and share fund (Note 16)	189,709	110,594	7,562
Amortisation for the year (Note 6)	(112,725)	(89,844)	(117,511)
Net movement	76,984	20,750	(109,949)
At end of the year	334,444	257,460	236,710

The grants were given to fund the purchase of plant and equipment and certain operating expenditure, subject to the terms and conditions as prescribed in the care and share agreement. Deferred capital grants are recognised as income in the manner as per Note 2.

18. Provisions

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Provision for reinstatement costs	168,000	118,000
The movements in provisions are as follows:		
At beginning of the year	118,000	–
Additions	50,000	118,000
At end of the year	168,000	118,000

Provision for reinstatement costs relates to costs to be incurred to restate office, warehouse and community shops to their original condition. The estimate is based on quotation from supplier for the premises.

19. Trade and other payables

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Trade payables		
Outside parties	260,538	175,602
Accruals	305,442	272,530
	565,980	448,132
Other payables		
Outside parties	22,498	33,517
	22,498	33,517
Total trade and other payables	588,478	481,649

20. Deferred income

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Project Belanja!	530,385	542,002
School goodies bag	117,261	666,361
Community food pack	175,778	–
Passion Ball	114,200	114,200
Others	158,097	140,496
	1,095,721	1,463,059
Movement in deferred income are as follows:		
At beginning of the year	1,463,059	1,680,820
Amount received/receivable	952,914	729,984
Less: Recognised as income for the year	(1,320,252)	(947,745)
At end of the year	1,095,721	1,463,059

The company relies substantially on donations and sponsorships for their funding, primarily in running its food ration programmes. The monies received from fund raising appeals for designated charitable program is specific and are recognised as deferred income when received. The deferred income is recognised as income over the period the food items are distributed and services are rendered.

21. Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Lease liabilities, non-current	274,844	314,134
Lease liabilities, current	151,681	122,260
	426,525	436,394

Movements of lease liabilities for the reporting year are as follows:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
At beginning of the year	436,394	589,615
Additions	139,317	–
Lease payments	(155,769)	(161,246)
Accretion of interest	6,583	8,025
At end of the year	426,525	436,394

Lease for right-of-use assets – The reporting entity has a lease relating to office premise and warehouse. There are no variable payments linked to an index.

A summary of the maturity analysis of lease liabilities that shows the remaining contractual maturities is disclosed in Note 23E. Total cash outflows from leases are shown in the statement of cash flows. The related right-of-use assets are disclosed in Note 11.

Other information about the leasing activities relating to the right-of-use assets are summarised as follows:

2022	Leasehold office	Warehouse
Number of right-of-use assets	1	1
Remaining term (months)	33	33
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities	3%	3%
2021		
Number of right-of-use assets	1	1
Remaining term (months)	45	4
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities	3%	3%

Apart from the disclosures made in other notes to the financial statements, amounts relating to leases include the following:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Expense relating to short-term leases included in direct costs	17,664	7,044
Expense relating to short-term leases included in other operating expenses	27,200	21,400
Total commitments on short-term leases at year end date	15,435	12,852

22. Capital commitments

Estimated amounts committed at the end of the reporting year for future capital expenditure but not recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Software system	36,359	–
Renovation	–	99,510

23. Financial instruments: information on financial risks

23A. Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The following table categorises the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the reporting year:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Financial assets:		
Financial assets at amortised cost	14,625,114	13,366,499
Financial liabilities:		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	1,015,003	918,043

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

23B. Financial risk management

The company's overall risk management is determined and carried out by the directors. Due to the nature of the company's activities and its funding from the government, the company's exposure to financial risks is minimal. The company has a system of controls in place to create an acceptable balance between the cost of risks occurring and the cost of managing risks. The company's overall risk management seeks to minimise the potential adverse effects of these risks on the financial performance of the company.

There have been no changes to the exposures to risk; the objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk.

23C. Fair values of financial instruments

The analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. These include the significant financial instruments stated at amortised cost and at fair value in the statement of financial position. The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

23. Financial instruments: information on financial risks (cont'd)

23D. Credit risk on financial assets

Financial assets are principally from cash balances with banks, cash equivalents, receivables and other financial assets at amortised cost. They are potentially subject to credit risk due to failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the total of the fair value of the financial assets at the end of the reporting year. Credit risk on cash balances and any other financial instruments with banks and other financial institutions is limited because the counter-parties are entities with acceptable credit ratings.

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk exposure. Concentration of credit risk relating to trade receivables is limited due to the company's varied customer base, save for government grant receivables. Credit risk of grant receivables is remote as claims made are within funding guidelines and it is unlikely that the Government will default on payment.

Note 15 discloses the cash and cash equivalents balances. Cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of the standard on financial instruments. There was no identified impairment loss.

23E. Liquidity risk – financial liabilities maturity analysis

Liquidity risk refers to the difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. It is expected that all the liabilities will be paid at their contractual maturity. The average credit period taken to settle payables is about 30 days (2021: 30 days). The classification of the financial assets is shown in the statement of financial position as they may be available to meet liquidity needs and no further analysis is deemed necessary.

The following table analyses the non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturity (contractual and undiscounted cash flows):

Non-derivative financial liabilities:	Less than 1 year S$	2 to 5 years S$	Total S$
2022			
Gross lease liabilities	158,134	278,317	436,451
Trade and other payables	588,478	–	588,478
Total	746,612	278,317	1,024,929
2021			
Gross lease liabilities	128,191	321,144	449,335
Trade and other payables	481,649	–	481,649
Total	609,840	321,144	930,984

The company monitors its net operating cash flows and maintains sufficient level of cash and cash equivalents to finance the company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuation in cash flows.

23. Financial instruments: information on financial risks (cont'd)

23F. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises on interest-bearing financial instruments. The following table analyses the breakdown of the significant financial instruments by type of interest rate:

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Financial assets with interest:		
Fixed rates	9,085,745	5,540,000
Financial liabilities with interest:		
Fixed rates	426,525	436,394

Sensitivity analysis: The effect on pre-tax profit is not significant.

23G. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The company is not exposed to foreign currency risk as its transactions, financial assets and liabilities are mainly denominated in Singapore dollars.

24. Reserve Policy

The company's objective in maintaining funds is to maintain a level of reserve that enables the company to continue operating for at least twelve months. This reserve is used to fund the working capital, any unexpected expenditures or events, and shortfall in income. The board of directors reviews the company's reserve level on a regular basis and there have been no changes to the company's reserve policy during the reporting year.

25. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

For the current reporting year, the Singapore Accounting Standards Council issued new or revised financial reporting standards. These applicable new or revised standards did not require any material modification of the measurement methods or the presentation in the financial statements.

FRS No.	Title
Various	Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2020 - Amendments to FRS 109 Financial Instruments; FRS 116 Leases

26. New or amended standards in issue but not yet effective

For the future reporting years, the Singapore Accounting Standards Council issued certain new or revised financial reporting standards. The transfer to the applicable new or revised standards from the effective dates is not expected to result in any material modification of the measurement methods or the presentation in the financial statements for the following reporting year from the known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new or revised standards may have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application.

FRS No.	Title	Effective date for periods beginning on or after
FRS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements- amendment relating to Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 Jan 2024
FRS 1	Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements	1 Jan 2023
FRS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments	1 Jan 2023

27. Reclassifications and comparative figures

The financial statements of the company for the reporting year ended 31 December 2021 were audited by another independent auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements in their report dated 31 May 2022.

Certain reclassifications were made in the balances in the financial statements for last year. The material changes in the balances included the following:

		Regrouping / Reclassifications		
		After	Before	Difference
		S$	S$	S$
2021 Statement of financial position:				
Deposits, current	#A	–	35,689	(35,689)
Prepayments, current	#A	–	3,960	(3,960)
Other non-financial assets, current	#A	39,649	–	39,649
Other payables	#A	(481,649)	(209,119)	(272,530)
Accruals	#A	–	(272,530)	272,530
Deferred fund	#C	–	(257,460)	257,460
Deferred capital grants	#C	(257,460)	–	(257,460)
2021 Statement of comprehensive income:				
Donations-in-kind	#B	2,601,425	–	2,601,425
Food donations distributed	#B	(2,601,425)	–	(2,601,425)
Income	#A	–	6,140,946	(6,140,946)
Donations	#A	3,480,021	–	3,480,021
Fundraising events	#A	242,309	–	242,309
Charitable events/programmes	#A	2,418,616	–	2,418,616

27. Reclassifications and comparative figures (cont'd)

		Regrouping / Reclassifications		
		After	Before	Difference
		S$	S$	S$
2021 Statement of cash flows				
Net surplus for the year	#A	1,853,961	2,077,917	(223,956)
Utilisation of deferred fund	#A	–	(113,362)	113,362
Net cash flows from operations	#A	1,615,576	1,939,779	(324,203)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	#A	(107,881)	(233,728)	125,847
Deferred capital grants received	#A	110,594	–	110,594
Net cash flows from financing activities	#A	37,110	(161,246)	198,356
2020 Statement of financial position:				
Deferred fund	#C	–	(236,710)	236,710
Deferred capital grants	#C	(236,710)	–	(236,710)

#A. Reclassifications have been made to enhance comparability with current year's financial statements.

#B. Donations-in-kind are recorded where they can be measured. Previously these were not recorded to reflect the resources received and distributed by the company.

#C. The balance relates to care and share grants drawn down to fund the purchase of plant and equipment and certain operating expenditure. The grant will be amortised to the statement of comprehensive income as income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset and in line with the depreciation expense for those assets. This balance should be classified as deferred revenue.

As is required by FRS 1, the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding reporting year is presented. However related notes relating to the above balances only (that were restated in the statement of financial position) are presented. Apart from these disclosures, other balances and notes are not impacted by the restatements.