

FOOD FROM THE HEART
(Limited by Guarantee)
(UEN: 200721064R)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**FOOD FROM THE HEART
(Limited by Guarantee)
(UEN: 200721064R)**

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Food From The Heart (the "company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In our opinion:-

- i) the accompanying financial statements together with the notes thereto are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2018 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the year ended on that date; and
- ii) 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.

2. DIRECTORS

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

RONALD PAUL STRIDE
KNUT UNGER
CHIN S CHELLIAH BOTTINELLI
SOO YOOK LIN
EUGENE YANG YUNG-CHUAN
KHUSHROO DASTUR
MAHESH UDHAV BUXANI
CHUA BUAN PONG (CAI MANBANG)
LEONG LAI ONN SUSAN
KUEK KIEN JOO

(Appointed on 11 March 2019)

3. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

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

4. DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

The company is a company limited by guarantee.

There were no shares or debentures issued.

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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

5. OPTIONS GRANTED, EXERCISED AND OUTSTANDING

There are no options granted, exercised and outstanding to take up unissued shares as the company is limited by guarantee.

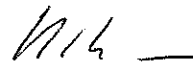
6. AUDITOR

The auditor, Kreston David Yeung PAC, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

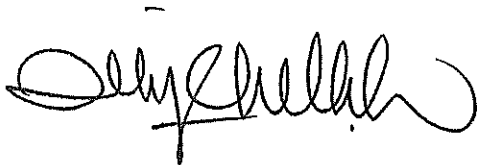
On behalf of the Board of Directors,



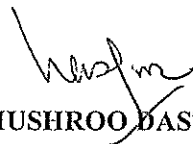
RONALD PAUL STRIDE
Director



KNUT UNGER
Director



CHIN S CHELLIAH BOTTINELLI
Director



KHUSHROO DASTUR
Director

Singapore, 17 APR 2019



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
FOOD FROM THE HEART (UEN: 200721064R)
(Limited by Guarantee)**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Food From The Heart (the “company”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the income and expenditure statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Companies Act), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2018 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement as set out on pages 1 to 2 and a separate annual report comprises the Chairman's Foreword, FFTH by the Numbers, Core Programmes, Voices of Volunteers and Beneficiaries, Donors and Sponsors, Key Events, Year in Review, Board of Directors, Staff and Management, Getting Involved.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
FOOD FROM THE HEART (UEN: 200721064R) (Continued)
(Limited by Guarantee)**

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, the 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.

Those charged with governance comprises the directors. Their 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 assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
FOOD FROM THE HEART (UEN: 200721064R) (Continued)
(Limited by Guarantee)**

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required 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 causes us to believe that during the year:

- a) the company has not used the donation monies 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 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

KRESTON DAVID YEUNG PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore, 17 April 2019

KRESTON DAVID YEUNG PAC (UEN: 200717891W)
A public accounting corporation incorporated with limited liability and a member of Kreston International
128A Tanjong Pagar Road, Singapore 088535
Tel: 6223 7979 Fax: 6222 7979

FOOD FROM THE HEART
(Limited by Guarantee)
(UEN: 200721064R)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Plant and equipment	3	363,427	439,600
Current assets			
Inventory	4	56,680	-
Other receivables	5	291,477	9,479
Deposits		67,275	52,682
Prepayments		28,534	27,599
Cash and bank balances	6	6,198,005	5,175,528
Total current assets		<u>6,641,971</u>	<u>5,265,288</u>
Total assets		<u>7,005,398</u>	<u>5,704,888</u>
FUND AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
Accumulated fund		4,648,089	4,326,316
Designated fund	7	672,326	(87,843)
Deferred fund	8	368,852	364,075
Total funds		<u>5,689,267</u>	<u>4,602,548</u>
Current liabilities			
Other payables		120,796	98,113
Accruals		6,420	6,000
Deferred income	9	1,188,915	998,227
Total liabilities		<u>1,316,131</u>	<u>1,102,340</u>
Total fund and liabilities		<u>7,005,398</u>	<u>5,704,888</u>

The notes set out on pages 11 to 32 form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this set of financial statements.

FOOD FROM THE HEART
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INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Income	10	2,500,646	2,768,285
Other income	11	<u>841,070</u>	<u>460,157</u>
		3,341,716	3,228,442
Costs and expenses			
Direct costs	12	1,345,562	1,168,599
Staff costs	13	1,093,950	950,894
Depreciation of plant and equipment	3	135,975	120,082
Other operating expenses	14	444,456	298,259
		<u>(3,019,943)</u>	<u>(2,537,834)</u>
Surplus before taxation		321,773	690,608
Taxation	15	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net surplus for the year		<u>321,773</u>	<u>690,608</u>

The notes set out on pages 11 to 32 form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this set of financial statements.

FOOD FROM THE HEART
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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Net surplus for the year		321,773	690,608
Income for restricted funds			
Designated fund - Care and Share Matching Grant	7	<u>1,185,001</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>1,506,774</u>	<u>690,608</u>

The notes set out on pages 11 to 32 form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this set of financial statements.

FOOD FROM THE HEART
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Accumulated Fund S\$	Designated Fund S\$	Deferred Fund S\$	Total S\$
Balance as at 01.01.2017	3,635,708	265,776	369,886	4,271,370
Total comprehensive income for the year	690,608	-	-	690,608
Transfer during the year	-	(353,619)	353,619	-
Amortisation of deferred fund	-	-	(175,591)	(175,591)
Utilisation of deferred fund	-	-	(183,839)	(183,839)
Balance as at 31.12.2017/01.01.2018	4,326,316	(87,843)	364,075	4,602,548
Total comprehensive income for the year	321,773	1,185,001	-	1,506,774
Transfer during the year	-	(424,832)	424,832	-
Amortisation of deferred fund	-	-	(233,957)	(233,957)
Utilisation of deferred fund	-	-	(186,098)	(186,098)
Balance as at 31.12.2018	4,648,089	672,326	368,852	5,689,267

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FOOD FROM THE HEART
(Limited by Guarantee)
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus before taxation	321,773	690,608
Adjustments for:-		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	135,975	120,082
Fixed assets written off	80	-
Interest income	(14,633)	(26,005)
Utilisation of deferred fund	(186,098)	(183,839)
Amortisation of deferred fund	(233,957)	(175,591)
Operating surplus before working capital changes	<u>23,140</u>	<u>425,255</u>
Increase in inventories	(56,680)	-
Increase in other receivables	(281,998)	(8,725)
Decrease in deposits and prepayments	(15,528)	(9,116)
Increase/(Decrease) in other payables and accruals	23,103	(6,866)
Increase in deferred income	190,688	781,438
Decrease in restricted use of fund	512,675	-
Cash generated from operations	<u>395,400</u>	<u>1,181,986</u>
Interest received	14,633	26,005
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>410,033</u>	<u>1,207,991</u>
Cash flows from investing activity		
Purchase of plant and equipment	<u>(59,882)</u>	<u>(130,940)</u>
Net cash used in investing activity	<u>(59,882)</u>	<u>(130,940)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	350,151	1,077,051
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>5,175,528</u>	<u>4,098,477</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 6)	<u>5,525,679</u>	<u>5,175,528</u>

The notes set out on pages 11 to 32 form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this set of financial statements.

FOOD FROM THE HEART
(Limited by Guarantee)
(UEN: 200721064R)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

1. GENERAL

Food From The Heart (the “company”) was incorporated in the Republic of Singapore on 13 November 2007 under the Companies Act, as a company limited by guarantee. Under Article 9 of its Memorandum of Association, each member of the company guarantees to contribute a sum not exceeding S\$10 to the assets of the company in the event of the same being wound up.

The company has also been registered as a charity under the Charities Act with effect from 1 August 2008. The company has been granted a special account membership with National Council of Social Service, a gazetted Institution of a Public Character (IPC), to enable the company to obtain tax exempt benefit for its donors. The company has been authorised to issue tax deductible receipts by Ministry of Social and Family Development (MSF). The IPC status of the company has been renewed and valid until 30 April 2021.

The principal activities of the company are involved in 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 address of registered office of the company is at 4 Battery Road #25-01, Bank of China Building, Singapore 049908.

The principal place of operation of the company is located at 130 Joo Seng Road, #03-01, Singapore 368357.

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 17 April 2019.

The financial statements of the company are presented in Singapore dollar, which is also the company’s functional currency.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“FRSs”) including its interpretation.

In the current financial year, the company has adopted all the new and revised FRS and Interpretations of FRS (“INT FRS”) that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The adoptions of these new/revised FRSs and INT FRSs have no material effect on the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

b) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS requires the use of judgements, 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 revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

The critical accounting estimates and assumptions used and areas involving a high degree of judgements are described below.

Critical assumptions used and accounting estimates in applying accounting policies

Useful lives of plant and equipment

As described in Note 2(c), the company reviews the estimated useful lives of plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period. The estimated useful lives reflect the management's estimation of the periods that the company intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the company's plant and equipment.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment at end of the reporting period are disclosed in Note 3.

Critical judgements made in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, management had made the following judgement that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Impairment of plant and equipment

The company assesses annually whether plant and equipment have any indication of impairment in accordance with the accounting policy. The recoverable amounts of plant and equipment have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of judgement and estimates.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The company uses provision matrix to calculate the expected credit losses (ECLs) for financial assets. The amount of ECLs are estimated based on historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At the end of each reporting period, historical loss information is updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c) Plant and Equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method so as to write off the costs of the plant and equipment over the estimated useful lives as follows:-

Computers and software	3 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	6 years
Renovation	6 years
Software development	10 years

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

The residual value, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, to ensure that amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefit embodied in the items of plant and equipment.

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

d) Financial Instruments

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 109, 1 January 2018:

i) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d) Financial Instruments

i) Financial Assets (Continued)

Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Amortised cost

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

Derecognition

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

ii) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position 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.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d) **Financial Instruments (Continued)**

ii) **Financial Liabilities (Continued)**

Derecognition

A financial liability is recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 109, 1 January 2018:

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised on the statement of financial position 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 assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

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

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date, i.e the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the market place concerned.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d) Financial Instruments (Continued)

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position 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.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

De-recognition

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

iii) Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e) Impairment of Financial Assets

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 109, 1 January 2018:

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

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

For other receivables, the company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at the end of each reporting period. The company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e) Impairment of Financial Assets (Continued)

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 109, 1 January 2018:

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

f) Inventories

Cash vouchers are carried at cost which are equivalent to their face values.

g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash in hand and at banks and fixed deposits which form part of the company's cash management that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

h) Provisions

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

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

i) Deferred Income

Income received in advance or subject to donor-imposed conditions that specify a future time period in which the expenditure of corresponding resources can take place is recorded as deferred income.

j) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are discounted to their present value. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

j) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets (Continued)

Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in the profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

k) Revenue Recognition

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

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

Donations are accounted for when monies are received or pledged and collection is certain. Donation income is only deferred when the donor specifies that the donation must only be used in future accounting periods or the donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the company has unconditional entitlement.

Income from fund raising events is recognised in the year in which the event takes place and the monies are received.

Interest income is recognised on an effective interest method.

Government grant is recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and attaching condition will be complied with.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

l) Contingencies

A contingent liability is:-

A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company; or

A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

- i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
- ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the statement of financial position of the company.

m) Taxation

The company is granted exemption from income tax as a charitable institution under Section 13U (1) of the Singapore Income Tax Act.

n) Leases – As Lessee

Operating lease

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight line basis. Contingent rents, if any, are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

o) Employee Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

As required by law, the company makes contributions to the state pension scheme, the Central Provident Fund (CPF). CPF contributions are recognised as compensation expenses in the same period as the employment that gives rise to the contribution.

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(Limited by Guarantee)
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

o) Employee Benefits (Continued)

Employee Leave Entitlement

Employee entitlement to annual leave is recognised when it accrues to employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

p) Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel of the company are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company. The executive director, department director and chief executive officer of the company are considered as key management personnel.

q) Funds

Unless specifically indicated, fund balances are not represented by any specific accounts, but are represented by all assets of the company.

r) Deferred Fund

Grant received for approved supported usage is accounted for in respective fund accounts. Amount utilised for the purchase of plant and equipment is transferred to deferred fund account and amortised over the useful lives of the related assets to match the depreciation of the assets through the amortisation of deferred fund. Amount utilised for other approved supported usage is transferred to deferred fund account and recognised as income through the utilisation of fund.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

3. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computers and Software S\$	Furniture and Fittings S\$	Office Equipment S\$	Motor Vehicles S\$	Renovation S\$	Software development S\$	Total S\$
Cost							
At 01.01.2017	44,122	14,247	155,257	200,453	208,831	109,625	732,535
Additions	28,423	3,400	-	81,997	17,120	-	130,940
At 31.12.2017/01.01.2018	72,545	17,647	155,257	282,450	225,951	109,625	863,475
Written off	-	-	(299)	-	-	-	(299)
Additions	-	11,851	48,031	-	-	-	59,882
At 31.12.2018	72,545	29,498	202,989	282,450	225,951	109,625	923,058
Accumulated Depreciation							
At 01.01.2017	40,134	5,953	27,464	151,745	67,717	10,780	303,793
Charge for the year	8,619	2,966	30,746	24,549	42,243	10,959	120,082
At 31.12.2017/01.01.2018	48,753	8,919	58,210	176,294	109,960	21,739	423,875
Written off	-	-	(219)	-	-	-	(219)
Charge for the year	10,974	4,377	33,647	32,521	43,496	10,960	135,975
At 31.12.2018	59,727	13,296	91,638	208,815	153,456	32,699	559,631
Net Book Value							
At 31.12.2018	12,818	16,202	111,351	73,635	72,495	76,926	363,427
At 31.12.2017	23,792	8,728	97,047	106,156	115,991	87,886	439,600

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

4. INVENTORIES

The amount represents undistributed cash vouchers as at year end.

5. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:		
Singapore dollar	291,477	2,979
United States dollar	-	6,500
	<u>291,477</u>	<u>9,479</u>

The balances mainly consist of Tote Board grants (S\$160,372) and pledged donations which have been received after the financial year end.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Fixed deposit	1,425,957	1,656,461
Cash and bank balances	<u>4,772,048</u>	<u>3,519,067</u>
	6,198,005	5,175,528
Less: Cash restricted in use		
Care and share matching grant	<u>(672,326)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>5,525,679</u>	<u>5,175,528</u>

Fixed deposits earn interest at range of 0.1% - 1.15% (2017: 0.1% - 1.91%) per annum.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

7. DESIGNATED FUND

	At beginning of the year	Receipts	Transfer	Net Movement	At end of the year
<u>2018</u>	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Capacity Building					
- Physical Infrastructure					
Development	(68,189)	40,000	-	40,000	(28,189) #
- Investment in Technology	(34,705)	256,001	(13,404)	242,597	207,892
- Purchase of Equipment	172,757	355,000	(53,700)	301,300	474,057
- Investment in security systems	-	-	(6,630)	(6,630)	(6,630) #
New Programs to meet emerging or unmet needs and Enhancements/ Expansion of existing services					
- Expansion of existing services	-	297,000	(165,000)	132,000	132,000
Critical Existing needs					
- Recurring Operating costs	(165,000)	237,000	(130,000)	107,000	(58,000) #
Capability Building					
- Consultancy	116,500	-	(56,098)	(56,098)	60,402
- Purchase of equipment	(109,206)	-	-	-	(109,206) #
	<u>(87,843)</u>	<u>1,185,001</u>	<u>(424,832)</u>	<u>760,169</u>	<u>672,326</u>

Note 8

	At beginning of the year	Receipts	Transfer	Net Movement	At end of the year
<u>2017</u>	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Capacity Building					
- Physical Infrastructure					
Development	(64,789)	-	(3,400)	(3,400)	(68,189) #
- Investment in Technology	(34,705)	-	-	-	(34,705) #
- Purchase of Equipment	172,757	-	-	-	172,757
New Programs to meet emerging or unmet needs and Enhancements/ Expansion of existing services					
- Expansion of existing services	66,000	-	(66,000)	(66,000)	-
Critical Existing needs					
- Recurring Operating costs	(15,000)	-	(150,000)	(150,000)	(165,000) #
Capability Building					
- Consultancy	141,513	-	(25,013)	(25,013)	116,500
- Purchase of equipment	-	-	(109,206)	(109,206)	(109,206) #
	<u>265,776</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(353,619)</u>	<u>(353,619)</u>	<u>(87,843)</u>

Note 8

Deficit balance due to supported usage fund from NCSS during the year not yet received.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

7. DESIGNATED FUND (Continued)

The designated fund is the fund received under Care and Share Matching Grant. The fund is designated for specific type of usage. NCSS has extended the fund utilisation period to 31 March 2021, and any remaining funds at the end of the extended date will be returned to NCSS.

Physical Infrastructure Development – The fund is designated for expansion of physical space and renovation of premises.

Investment in Technology – The fund is designated for development of volunteers and donors management system and redesign of website.

Purchase of Equipment – The fund is designated for purchase of 14ft box truck with tailgate, electric reach truck for warehouse and purchase of computers and accessories.

Expansion of existing services – The fund is designated for expansion of existing services to additional schools over 3 years.

Recurring Operating costs – The fund is designated for recurring operating cost to support 5 core programs over 3 years.

Consultancy – The fund is designated for training and development courses for staff and Board members over 4 years.

Purchase of equipment (Capability Building) – The fund is designated for purchase of a van for improves mobility of staffs to carry heavy equipment, computers and accessories.

8. DEFERRED FUND

	At beginning of the year	Transfer	Utilisation	Amortisation	At end of the year
2018	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Capacity Building					
- Physical Infrastructure					
Development	175,104	-	-	(60,358)	114,746
- Investment in Technology	53,433	13,404	-	(6,771)	60,066
- Purchase of Equipment	18,891	53,700	-	(12,285)	60,306
- Investment in security systems	-	6,630	-	-	6,630
New Programs to meet emerging or unmet needs and Enhancements /Expansion of existing services					
- Expansion of existing services to additional schools over 3 years	16,500	165,000	-	(132,000)	49,500
Critical Existing needs					
- Recurring Operating costs	-	130,000	(130,000)	-	-
Capability Building					
- Consultancy	(578)	56,098	(56,098)	-	(578)
- Purchase of equipment	100,725	-	-	(22,543)	78,182
	364,075	424,832	(186,098)	(233,957)	368,852

Note 7

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

8. DEFERRED FUND (Continued)

<u>2017</u>	At beginning of the year S\$	Transfer S\$	Utilisation S\$	Amortisation S\$	At end of the year S\$
Capacity Building					
- Physical Infrastructure					
Development	233,346	3,400	-	(61,642)	175,104
- Investment in Technology	58,465	-	-	(5,032)	53,433
- Purchase of Equipment	31,325	-	-	(12,434)	18,891
New Programs to meet emerging or unmet needs and Enhancements					
/Expansion of existing services					
- Expansion of existing services to additional schools over 3 years	46,750	66,000	-	(96,250)	16,500
Critical Existing needs					
- Recurring Operating costs	-	150,000	(150,000)	-	-
Capability Building					
- Consultancy	-	25,013	(25,591)	-	(578)
- Purchase of equipment	-	109,206	-	(8,481)	100,725
	<u>369,886</u>	<u>353,619</u>	<u>(175,591)</u>	<u>(183,839)</u>	<u>364,075</u>
	Note 7				

9. DEFERRED INCOME

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
<u>Movement in deferred income</u>		
Balance beginning of year	998,227	216,789
Additions	972,214	1,145,511
Utilised during the year	<u>(781,526)</u>	<u>(364,073)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>1,188,915</u>	<u>998,227</u>

Deferred income comprises voluntary donation income received during the year for food aids, programs and events usage in the future.

Revenue recognised in 2018 which was included in the deferred income balance at beginning of the year was S\$458,711.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

10. INCOME

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Birthday from the heart	6,615	14,724
Christmas party	4,152	13,955
Community food pack	-	4,288
Food (goodie bags) purchases donations	896,372	826,635
Golf tournaments	150,930	142,526
I CAN award	25,886	24,396
Other fundraising events	52,019	31,200
Other charitable events	140,699	324,062
Passion ball event	604,600	616,758
Public outright donations	574,359	743,241
Toy buffet	41,014	21,500
Toys from the heart	-	5,000
CNY celebrations	4,000	-
	<u>2,500,646</u>	<u>2,768,285</u>

11. OTHER INCOME

Interest income	14,633	26,005
Grant received	245,657	50,000
Operation charge contribution	82,053	-
Utilisation of deferred fund	186,098	183,839
Amortisation of deferred fund	233,957	175,591
Donation in kind	35,000	-
Miscellaneous income	43,672	24,722
	<u>841,070</u>	<u>460,157</u>

12. DIRECT COST

Birthday from the heart	6,615	7,361
Bread distribution and self collection centre program	10,443	19,348
Christmas party	3,907	13,210
CNY celebrations	3,536	-
Clean Plate Campaign	12,894	7,858
Food (goodies bags) purchases	911,534	758,075
Golf tournaments	49,690	43,122
I CAN award	19,699	15,656
Other charitable events expenses	87,606	76,039
Passion ball event	200,184	201,146
Toy buffet	39,454	21,875
Toys from the heart	-	4,909
	<u>1,345,562</u>	<u>1,168,599</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

13. STAFF COSTS

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Staff costs comprise: -		
Key management personnel compensation:-		
- Salaries and bonuses [three staff (2017: three staff)]	186,960	250,865
- Employer's contribution to CPF	22,207	29,178
Salaries and other related costs	779,392	581,237
Employer's contribution to CPF	105,391	89,614
	<u>1,093,950</u>	<u>950,894</u>

No compensation is made to any of the directors of the company as their appointments are honorary.

14. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Other operating expenses include:-		
Marketing expenses	38,667	51,145
Media relation expenses	43,159	-
Motor van expenses	36,465	26,693
Rental of premises	105,396	102,127
	<u>105,396</u>	<u>102,127</u>

15. TAXATION

The company has been registered as a charity under the Charities Act and is exempted from income tax for the financial year under the provision of the Income Tax Act, Cap. 134.

16. TAX EXEMPT DONATIONS RECEIVED

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Tax exempt donation received	<u>2,145,686</u>	<u>2,624,654</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

17. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENT

The company leases office equipment and office premises under operating leases. The lease expenses recognised in the financial year amount to S\$116,349 (2017: S\$112,820). None of the lease includes contingent rent. Future minimum rentals under non-cancellable leases as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:-

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Amount payable:-		
- within a year	112,525	109,470
- after one year but not more than five years	94,326	206,851
	<u>206,851</u>	<u>316,321</u>

18. LOANS

During the year, no loans were given to any parties.

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The company does not have written financial risk management policies and guidelines which set out its tolerance for risk and its general risk management philosophy but management may use natural hedges or closely monitor the company's risk exposures in connection with its financial assets and financial liabilities and adopts the appropriate measures including the use of other financial instruments when considered necessary to reduce any potential financial risk exposures or losses.

Interest Rate Risk

The company has no significant interest-bearing financial assets and financial liabilities except for the fixed deposit placed with financial institution as disclosed in Note 6. As at end of the reporting period, the company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk. Sensitivity analysis is not performed as the impact is not significant.

Liquidity Risk

The company monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities is within the next 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (Continued)

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents), the company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any provision for losses, represents the company's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of the value of any collateral or other security obtained.

Foreign Currency Risk

The company is not exposed to foreign currency risk as all its transactions are denominated in Singapore Dollar.

20. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table sets out the financial assets and liabilities as at the end of the reporting period:-

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Amortised cost: -		
Other receivables	291,477	9,479
Deposits	67,275	52,682
Cash and bank balances	6,198,005	5,175,528
Total financial assets	<u>6,556,757</u>	<u>5,237,689</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Amortised cost: -		
Other payables and accruals	127,216	104,113
Total financial liabilities	<u>127,216</u>	<u>104,113</u>

21. FAIR VALUES

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded in the financial statements at their approximate fair values, determined in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

22. RESERVE POLICY

The company's objective in managing fund is to maintain a level of reserve that enables the company to continue operating within at least twelve months period of time. This reserve is used to fund for working capital, any unexpected expenditures or events, and shortfalls in income. The Board of Directors reviews the company's reserve level on regular basis.

23. NEW OR REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Certain new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Except for FRS 116, the directors expect that the adoption of the other standards will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application. The nature of the impending changes in accounting policy on adoption of FRS 116 is described below.

FRS 116 *Leases*

FRS 116 requires lessees to recognise for most leases, a liability to pay rentals with a corresponding asset, and recognise interest expense and depreciation separately. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The company is currently assessing the impact of the new standard and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

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INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
For the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Income		
Birthday from the heart	6,615	14,724
Christmas party	4,152	13,955
CNY celebrations	4,000	-
Community food pack	-	4,288
Food (goodie bags) purchases donations	896,372	826,635
Golf tournaments	150,930	142,526
I CAN award	25,886	24,396
Other fundraising event	52,019	31,200
Other charitable events	140,699	324,062
Passion ball event	604,600	616,758
Public outright donations	574,359	743,241
Toy buffet	41,014	21,500
Toys from the heart	-	5,000
Total income	2,500,646	2,768,285
Direct costs		
Food (goodies bags) purchases	911,534	758,075
Golf tournaments	49,690	43,122
Passion ball event	200,184	201,146
Toys from the heart	-	4,909
Clean Plate Campaign	12,894	7,858
Toy buffet	39,454	21,875
Christmas party	3,907	13,210
CNY celebrations	3,536	-
Birthday from the heart	6,615	7,361
Bread distribution and self collection centre program	10,443	19,348
I CAN award	19,699	15,656
Other charitable events expenses	87,606	76,039
Total direct costs	(1,345,562)	(1,168,599)
Total contribution	1,155,084	1,599,686
Other income		
Interest income	14,633	26,005
Grant received	245,657	50,000
Operation charge contribution	82,053	-
Utilisation of fund	186,098	183,839
Amortisation of deferred fund	233,957	175,591
Donation in kind	35,000	-
Miscellaneous income	43,672	24,722
	841,070	460,157
	1,996,154	2,059,843
Operating expenses	(1,674,381)	(1,369,235)
Surplus before taxation	321,773	690,608

This schedule does not form part of the statutory audited financial statements.

FOOD FROM THE HEART
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INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
For the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Operating expenses		
Anniversary dinner	5,038	-
Audit fee	5,350	5,000
Bank charges	320	543
Board meeting	1,124	1,177
Courier and postage	805	1,512
CPF contribution	105,391	89,614
Computer and IT expenses	2,809	4,811
Depreciation of plant and equipment	135,975	120,082
Entertainment and gifts	3,065	990
Fixed assets written off	80	-
General expenses	768	1,595
HDB subject fee	3,918	4,089
Insurance	15,337	16,847
Key management personnel compensation:		
- Salary and bonus	186,960	250,865
- CPF contribution	22,207	29,178
Low value fixed assets	219	-
Marketing expenses	38,667	51,145
Medical expenses	3,853	3,060
Meeting expenses	-	741
Media relation expenses	43,159	-
Membership and subscriptions	9,410	5,000
Motor van expenses	36,465	26,693
Office cleaning	2,680	2,680
Operation charge expenses	82,053	-
Packing fee	2,557	2,272
Pest control services	770	1,038
Printing and stationery	7,010	6,078
Professional fees	3,836	3,330
Refreshment	3,810	4,438
Rental of office equipment	10,953	10,693
Rental of premises	105,396	102,127
Repair and maintenance	14,568	10,224
School goodie bag programme relaunch	2,331	-
Staff recruitment	876	1,047
Staff salary and bonus	666,220	510,638
Staff welfare and training	62,298	23,790
Subscription fee	1,872	2,586
Telecommunication	10,880	10,244
Temporary staffs	46,145	42,702
Transportation	5,793	2,197
Utilities	18,848	16,164
Volunteer appreciation	4,240	4,045
World Food Day	325	-
	<u>1,674,381</u>	<u>1,369,235</u>

This schedule does not form part of the statutory audited financial statements.