Compiled without audit

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE

UEN: S61SS0107A

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 28 February 2022

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Financial Statements

In the opinion of the Executive Committee,

(a) the financial statements of the Association are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Association as at 28 February 2022 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Association for the financial year ended on that date, and

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

On behalf of the Executive Committee

Kim Norman
President

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2022

	Note	2022 S$	2021 S$
Current Assets			
Prepayments		1,170	–
Cash and cash equivalents	4	48,719	29,453
		49,889	29,453
Current Liabilities			
Other payables	5	24,279	6,130
		24,279	6,130
Net Current Assets		25,610	23,323
Accumulated Funds			
Balance at beginning of the year		23,323	23,871
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year		2,287	(548)
		25,610	23,323
Total Accumulated Funds		25,610	23,323

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

	Note	2022 S$	2021 S$
Revenue			
Functions		7,083	7,693
Membership fees		1,680	6,600
		8,763	14,293
Less: Direct expenses			
Functions	6	(2,986)	(5,852)
Magazine	7	(1,600)	(5,723)
		(4,586)	(11,575)
Gross profit		4,177	2,718
Add: Other income			
Donation		–	2,000
Other income		2,661	–
		2,661	2,000
Less: Expenses			
Bank charges		(43)	(51)
Miscellaneous expenses		–	(230)
Office expenses		(31)	(113)
Paypal fees		(84)	(126)
Professional fees		(2,800)	(1,400)
Rental		(1,541)	(2,939)
Web expenses		(52)	(407)
Total expenses		(4,551)	(5,266)
Net surplus / (deficit) before tax		2,287	(548)
Income tax expense	8	–	–
Net surplus / (deficit) after tax		2,287	(548)

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 28 FEBRUARY 2022

	Total Funds S$
Balance as at 1 March 2020	23,871
Net deficit for the year	(548)
Balance as at 28 February 2021	23,323
Net surplus for the year	2,287
Balance as at 28 February 2022	25,610

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net surplus / (deficit) before taxation	2,287	(548)
Changes in working capital:		
Prepayments	(1,170)	–
Other payables	18,149	6,130
Net cash generated from operating activities	19,266	5,582
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	19,266	5,582
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	29,453	23,871
Cash and cash equivalents at 28 February 2022	48,719	29,453

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

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 28 February 2022

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

1 General

Canadian Association of Singapore ("Association") is a Society incorporated and domiciled in Singapore under the Singapore Society Act.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Association is located at Level 25, North Tower, One Raffles Quay, Singapore 048583.

The principal activities of the Association are those of foster the interest of and to promote friendship among Canadian citizens in Singapore, through activities directly or indirectly benefiting such Canadians.

The financial statements for the financial year ended 28 February 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Executive Committee on .

2 Executive committee

For the financial year under review, the members of the Executive Committee were as follows:

Kim Norman	–	President
Sandra Johnson	–	1st Vice President
Chris Beingessner	–	2nd Vice President
Geetanjali Dogra Mehta	–	Treasurer
Karen McDowell	–	Recording Secretary
Jennifer Bakody	–	Membership Secretary
Marie Tuxford	–	Editor-in-chief
Alison Cuthbert	–	Member
Tonia Whyte Potter-Mal	–	Member
Jennifer Batty	–	Member
Jay Jobanputra	–	Member

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 28 February 2022

3 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.1 Basis of preparation (Cont'd)

The preparation of the financial statements requires Executive Committee to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods. Executive Committee is of the opinion that there is no significant judgement made in applying accounting policies and no estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Association has adopted all the new and revised standards that are relevant to the Association and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 March 2021. Except for the adoption of FRS 109 Financial Instruments described below, the adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the amounts reported for the current financial year.

Adoption of FRS 109 Financial instruments – Impairment of financial assets

The Association has adopted FRS 109 which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 March 2021 for the following financial assets:

- Cash and cash equivalent

The Association has not restated comparative information which continues to be reported under FRS 39 and the disclosure requirements of FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures relating to items within the scope of FRS 39. There is no adjustment made to opening balance of retained earnings of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application. Hence, there is no restatement made to the comparative information in the statement of financial position.

Adoption of FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company has adopted the new standard using the modified retrospective approach with the cumulative impact of the adoption recognised in the opening retained earnings at 1 Marc 2021. However, there is no effect on the adoption of FRS 115.

Comparatives are not restated and the Company has not recognised any difference between the carrying amounts at 28 February 2022 and 1 March 2021 in the opening retained earnings.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 28 February 2022

3 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.1 Basis of preparation (Cont'd)

Adoption of FRS 116 Leases

FRS 116 requires lessees to recognise most leases on the statement of financial position. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low value' assets and short-term leases. FRS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 March 2021. At commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e. the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e. the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of the new standard and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

3.2 Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

i) 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.

3 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.2 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

a) Financial assets (cont'd)

Derecognition

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

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortization process.

Derecognition

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.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 28 February 2022

3 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.3 Provision

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

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

3.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances.

3.5 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Association and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Association 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 Association 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.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

a) Functions and advertising

Revenue collected from functions and advertising are recognised when received.

b) Membership fees

Membership fees are recognised over the period of membership.

3 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.5 Revenue recognition (Cont'd)

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised (cont'd):

c) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as interest accrues (using the effective interest method) unless collectability is in doubt.

3.6 Income taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same authority.

3.7 Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as exchange-traded and over-the-counter securities and derivatives) are based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market prices used for financial assets are the current bid prices; the appropriate quoted market prices for financial liabilities are the current asking prices.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 28 February 2022

3 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.7 Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities (Cont'd)

The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. The Association uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. Where appropriate, quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used. Valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flow analyses, are also used to determine the fair values of the financial instruments.

The fair values of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their carrying amounts.

3.8 Currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Association operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars ("S$"), which is the functional currency of the Association.

b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency exchange differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

3.9 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Association's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 28 February 2022

3 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.9 Significant accounting judgements and estimates (Cont'd)

(a) Judgments made in applying accounting policies

The management is of the opinion that there are no significant judgments made in applying accounting estimates and policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Income tax expense (Note 8)

Significant judgement is required in determining the capital allowance and deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Association recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Association based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Association. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Cash at bank	41,869	26,901
Paypal	6,850	2,552
	48,719	29,453

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 28 February 2022

5. Other payables

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Accrual	1,400	1,400
Advance received from customer	21,737	–
Other payable	1,142	4,730
	24,279	6,130

6. Functions

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Event expenses	2,986	5,852

7. Magazine

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Printing and photocopies	1,600	5,723

8. Income tax expense

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Current tax expense	–	–
<u>Reconciliation of effective tax rate</u>		
Surplus / (Deficit) before taxation	2,287	(548)
Tax calculated at statutory tax rate of 17%	389	(93)
Benefits from the previously recognised donation allowance	(389)	–
Deferred tax asset not recognised	–	93
Income tax expense recognise in profit or loss	–	–

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 28 February 2022

8. Income tax expense (Cont'd)

At the end of the reporting date, the Association has unutilised donations of approximately S$74,091 (2021: S$76,378), which can, subject to the provision of Section 37 and Section 23 of the Income Tax Act, be carried forward for set-off against future taxable surplus.

The potential deferred tax asset arising from these unutilised donations has not been recognised in the financial statements because of the uncertainty of future taxable surplus.

9. Financial risk management

The Association's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operation. The key financial risks include credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Executive Committees review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial period, the Association's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Association's exposure to the abovementioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Association's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Association. The Association has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Association performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The maximum exposure to credit risk in the event that the counterparties fail to perform their obligations as at the end of the financial period in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Association will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Association manages its liquidity risk by maintaining an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents. The Executive Committees are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Association.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 28 February 2022

9. Financial risk management (Cont'd)

b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Association's financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	Carrying amount S$	Within 1 year S$	Within 2 to 5 years S$	After 5 years S$
2022				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	48,719	48,719	–	–
Total undiscounted financial assets	48,719	48,719	–	–
2022				
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	24,279	24,279	–	–
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	24,279	24,279	–	–
Total net undiscounted financial assets	24,440	24,440	–	–

	Carrying amount S$	Within 1 year S$	Within 2 to 5 years S$	After 5 years S$
2021				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	29,453	29,453	–	–
Total undiscounted financial assets	29,453	29,453	–	–
2021				
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	6,130	6,130	–	–
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	6,130	6,130	–	–
Total net undiscounted financial assets	23,323	23,323	–	–

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 29 February 2020

10. Management of reserves

The Association regards its fund as its reserves and maintains its reserves. The Association's reserve policy requires it to maintain sufficient reserves to ensure long term financial sustainability and continuity for the purpose of operating effective programmes. The Association's overall approach to management of reserves remained unchanged and is not subject to any externally imposed fund requirements.

Net cash reserve of the Association is as follows:

	2022	**2021**
	S$	**S$**
Cash and cash equivalents	48,719	29,453

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

	2022 S$	2021 S$
Revenue		
Functions	7,083	7,693
Membership fees	1,680	6,600
	8,763	14,293
Less: Direct expenses		
Events expenses	(2,986)	(5,852)
Printing and photocopies	(1,600)	(5,723)
	(4,586)	(11,575)
Gross profit	4,177	2,718
Add: Other income		
Donation	–	2,000
Other income	2,661	–
	2,661	2,000
Less: Other expenses		
Bank charges	(43)	(51)
Miscellaneous expenses	–	(230)
Office expenses	(31)	(113)
Paypal charges	(84)	(126)
Professional fees	(2,800)	(1,400)
Rental	(1,541)	(2,939)
Web expenses	(52)	(407)
	(4,551)	(5,266)
Net surplus / (deficit) before tax	2,287	(548)