

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL
(Established under the Town Councils Act 1988)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

MAZARS LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

Dear Residents (Apr 21 - Mar 2022)

The past 12 months have been a difficult one for all of us in Singapore, even as we made progress against the COVID-19 threat. Despite multiple challenges, we at Ang Mo Kio Town Council (AMKTC) have strived to keep our estate maintenance and improvement projects on track for a safe, comfortable and inclusive living environment, and I am pleased to share with you the estate improvement and upgrading works around the various neighbourhoods that we have rolled out.

We completed a total of 28 Community Improvement Projects and initiated more than 11 repairs & redecoration works, and 4 re-roofing works in the past year.

More than 24 blocks benefitted with 29 new lifts across Teck Ghee, Yio Chu Kang, Ang Mo Kio - Hougang, and Jalan Kayu divisions under the Lift Replacement Programme and Selective Lift Replacement Programme. Under the Lift Enhance Programme, 185 lifts were enhanced with better door sensors.

We achieved the green band for estate cleanliness and maintenance; lift and S/CC arrears management in the Town Council Management Report (TCMR). I thank our Town Councillors, Grassroots Leaders and staff for working closely together to ensure the smooth running of our Town. My sincere thanks to our residents for your valuable feedback and support all these years. Together with all of you, we will continue to maintain these standards for our estates.

During the pandemic, the Town Council put in extra effort to maintain a high level of public hygiene. The frequency of cleaning and disinfection efforts increased at common areas, high-traffic areas, and touchpoints such as lifts, playgrounds, fitness corners, railings, and benches. These efforts are critical in a bid to stem widespread transmission of the virus.

The past year has been tough for everyone. On this note, I would like to thank our residents for their patience and support, and the Town Council team, especially our cleaners, for helping to keep the environment safe and hygienic.

Even as the COVID restrictions have been relaxed, I trust that we will all continue to do our part to keep everyone safe and work together as one Community to emerge stronger together."



Darryl David

MP of Ang Mo Kio GRC and Chairman of Ang Mo Kio Town Council

Estate Maintenance and Improvement Works

Ang Mo Kio Town Council actively engages our residents and grassroots volunteers to identify and understand their needs. Through such channels, we continually implement improvement works to the estates to address the needs of our residents.

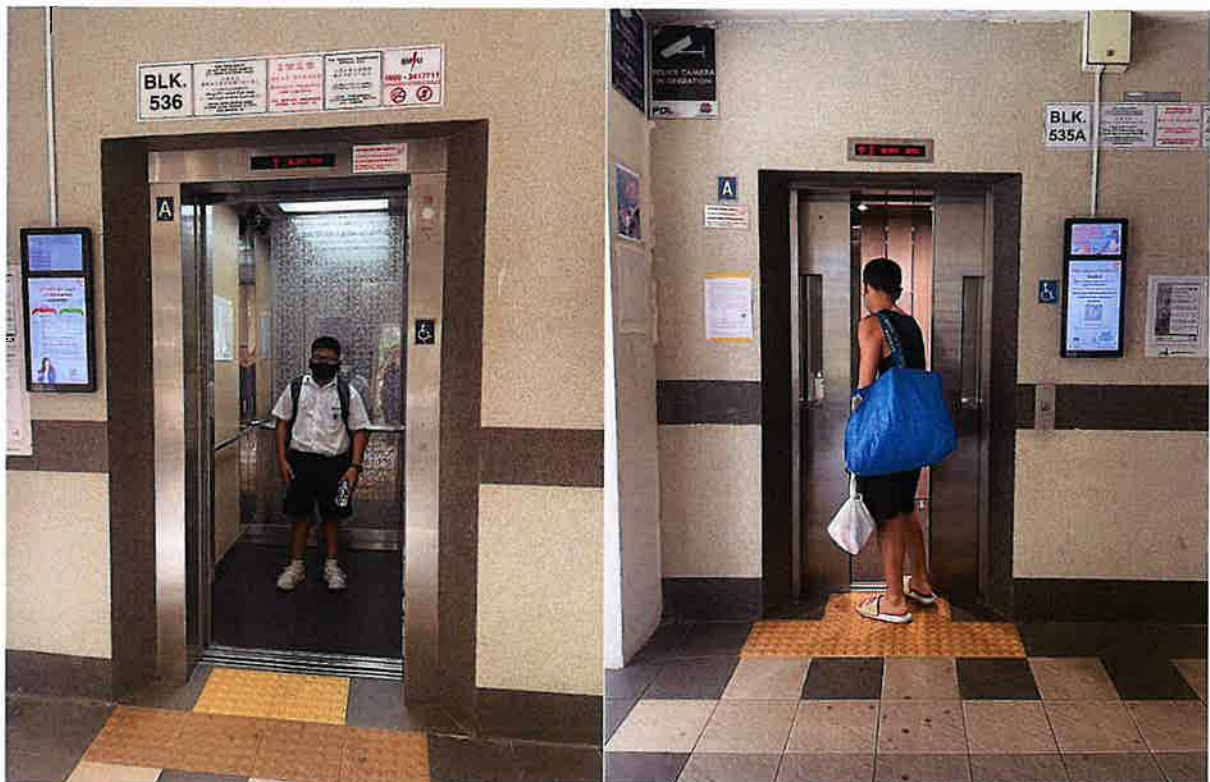
Improvement works focus primarily on enhancing connectivity and creating an active lifestyle for our residents. They are carried out whenever needed and also during planned cyclical works namely Repairs and Redecoration Programme(R&R), Selective Lift Replacement Programme (SLRP), Lift Enhancement Programme (LEP) and Neighbourhood Renewal Programme (NRP). Routine inspections to check on facilities/amenities defects and regular pest control efforts such as mosquito breeding and rodent management continue to be key focus areas to ensure that our estates are safe, clean and conducive for our residents to live, work and play.



Selective Lift Replacement Programme - Blks 614, 616, 617, 619 Ang Mo Kio Ave 4 with energy saving LED lights installed; and faster, reducing the time needed to get to each floor.



New lifts under the Lift Replacement Programme at Blk 630 & 631 Hougang Ave 8



Lift Replacement Programme at Blks 535A and 536 Serangoon North Ave 4

LEP Lifts



Enhancement works for lift at Blks 642, 644, 645, 648, 650 Hougang Ave 8

Cyclical Works: Repairs and Redecoration Programme and estate improvement works



Re-roofing works at Blk 694 Hougang Street 52



Newly painted residential blocks at Blks 410C, 409B and 407B Fernvale



Anti-Slip Coating applied at the lift lobbies of Blk 636 Ang Mo Kio Ave 6



New street soccer courts (2 of them) located at Blks 409B & 432B Fernvale Rd



Upgraded street soccer court at Blk 546A Serangoon North Ave 3

Improved Connectivity

With more Barrier-Free Access (BFA) ramps, sheltered drop-off points and covered linkways, residents are able to commute to nearby amenities, food centres, convenience stores and carparks easily. Commuting within the estates are now more convenient for residents especially the seniors.



Low covered linkway from Blk 452B Sengkang West Way and Blk 445B Fernvale Road



Sheltered linkway at Blk 570 to Blk 572 Hougang St 51



Sheltered Drop-Off Porch at Blk 406 Ang Mo Kio Ave 10



Sheltered Barrier-Free access at Blk 670 Hougang Ave 8

Handrails installed along pathway at Blk 986D Buangkok Sheltered Linkway at Blk 567 Hougang Street 51

Active Lifestyle

We continue to build and upgrade playgrounds for children to play and fitness corners for the adults/seniors to keep fit; and residents' corners for greater interaction among the residents.



Upgraded playground at Blk 253A Ang Mo Kio St 21



Senior/fitness corner exercise equipment which could harness and convert energy generated by users into useable energy to charge mobile phones



Sheltered Senior Fitness Corner at the void deck of Blk 226 Ang Mo Kio Ave 1
Outdoor Fitness Corner at Blk 631 Ang Mo Kio Ave



Upgraded residents' corner at Blk 121 Ang Mo Kio



Upgraded Fitness Equipment at Blk 631 Ang Mo Kio



Upgraded playground between Blk 540 and 541 Ang Mo Kio Ave 10

Outreach efforts

We recognise the importance of community engagement with our residents. Even during the Covid period, we managed to collaborate with schools like Deyi Secondary School to create some unique and cool dustbins to be placed at the void decks of our estates.



Unique and cool dustbins created by the creative students from Deyi Secondary School

Code of Governance Practices

Ang Mo Kio Town Council adopts best practices to execute its fiduciary responsibilities, improve accountability and disclosure. By exercising the code of governance practices, The Town Council aims to promote greater transparency and raise governance standards.

In the appointment and re-appointment of town Councillors, the Town Council takes into consideration the composition of the Council and the relevant experience, skills and/or competencies of the members. The following factors are used as guidelines:

- The Council utilizes a referral process to search for potential candidates;
- The Council considers a variety of factors, including audit and financial skills, time commitment, and prior experience; and
- At least two-thirds of the appointed town Councillors must be residents of HDB estates under the Town Council's management.

In carrying out an assessment of key risks facing the Town Council and whether internal controls in place are adequate and effective, the Town Council has implemented a comprehensive Risk Management Framework where key risks are identified and reported to the Council.

An annual risk assessment has been performed and the effectiveness of internal control has been assessed. The Council is of the opinion that the Risk Management Framework and supporting internal controls policies and procedures are adequate to address the risks of the Town Council.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL**

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Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ang Mo Kio Town Council (the "Town Council"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, and the statements of income and expenditure, comprehensive income, changes in funds and cash flows of the Town Council for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Town Council are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Town Councils Act 1988 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Town Council as at 31 March 2022, and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Town Council for the financial 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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Town Council 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 relates to Chairman's Message included in the Annual Report, which we obtained prior to the date of this report.

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 AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Town Council is established under the Town Councils Act and may be dissolved by the Minister's order published in the Gazette. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Town Council's ability to continue as going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is intention to wind up the Town Council or for the Town Council to cease operations.

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Auditors' 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 Town Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Town Council 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 the management 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

Opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the receipts, expenditure, investment of monies and the acquisition and disposal of assets by the Town Council during the financial year are, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act; and
- (b) proper accounting and other records have been kept, including records of all assets of the Town Council whether purchased, donated or otherwise, in accordance with the provision of the Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with SSAs. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Compliance Audit* section of our report. We are independent of the Town Council in accordance with the 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 on management's compliance.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (Continued)

Management's responsibilities for Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Management is responsible for ensuring that the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the Act. This responsibility includes implementing accounting and internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable compliance with the provisions of the Act.


Auditors' Responsibilities for the Compliance Audit

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's compliance based on our audit of the financial statements. We conducted our audit in accordance SSAs. We planned and performed the compliance audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Our compliance audit includes obtaining an understanding of the internal control relevant to the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets; and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from non-compliance, if any, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town Council's internal control. Because of the inherent limitations in any accounting and internal control system, non-compliances may nevertheless occur and not be detected.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Town Council for the financial year ended 31 March 2021 were audited by another firm of auditors who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 28 October 2021.



Mazars LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
16 November 2022

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
TOWN COUNCIL FUNDS			
Residential property			
Accumulated surplus	3	12,946,142	8,734,140
Sinking Funds	4	127,887,156	120,729,910
Lift Replacement Funds	5	81,800,710	69,898,730
Town Improvement and Project Funds	6	1,389,218	1,088,193
		224,023,226	200,450,973
Commercial property			
Accumulated surplus	3	3,605,205	763,112
Sinking Funds	4	54,571,046	53,413,234
Lift Replacement Funds	5	13,506,263	12,452,693
Town Improvement and Project Funds	6	77,579	2,261,708
		71,760,093	68,890,747
Carpark			
Accumulated surplus	3	7,973,561	5,346,026
		303,756,880	274,687,746
REPRESENTED BY:			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	7	243,934	222,042
Right-of-use assets	8	214,632	721,839
Total non-current assets		458,566	943,881
Current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	4,008,660	5,162,430
Conservancy and service fees receivables	10	1,721,214	1,869,639
Receivables for Selective Lift Replacement Programme	11	2,796,581	4,854,306
Receivables for Lift Enhancement Programme	12	4,449,857	3,601,394
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	14	14,594,702	10,702,344
Cash and bank balances	15	294,284,048	266,791,932
Total current assets		321,855,062	292,982,045
Total assets		322,313,628	293,925,926

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

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Less: Liabilities			
Non-current liability			
Lease liabilities	16	<u>75,689</u>	<u>221,171</u>
Total non-current liability		<u>75,689</u>	<u>221,171</u>
Current liabilities			
Conservancy and service fees received in advance		<u>1,654,550</u>	<u>1,488,641</u>
Advances received for Neighbourhood Renewal Programme	13	<u>1,156,905</u>	<u>131,498</u>
Advances received for Electrical Load Upgrading Programme	17	<u>1,639,031</u>	<u>924,818</u>
Lease liabilities	16	<u>144,680</u>	<u>513,220</u>
Payables and accrued operating expenses	18	<u>12,732,842</u>	<u>14,307,290</u>
Income tax payable	27	<u>1,153,051</u>	<u>1,651,542</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>18,481,059</u>	<u>19,017,009</u>
Total liabilities		<u>18,556,748</u>	<u>19,238,180</u>
Net assets		<u>303,756,880</u>	<u>274,687,746</u>



David Darryl Wilson
Chairman

Dated: 16 November 2022




Ang Boon Peng
General Manager/Secretary

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


ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Operating income			
Conservancy and service fees	3	73,101,835	75,982,834
Less:			
Operating income transfer to Sinking Funds (26% transferred to Sinking Funds)	3, 4	(19,006,478)	(19,755,542)
Operating income transfer to Lift Replacement Funds (14% transferred to Lift Replacement Funds)	3, 5	(10,234,256)	(10,637,600)
		<u>43,861,101</u>	<u>45,589,692</u>
Agency fees	3, 19	5,615,704	5,761,398
Other income	3, 20	3,409,739	2,986,890
		<u>52,886,544</u>	<u>54,337,980</u>
Less:			
Operating expenditure			
Cleaning works		(13,071,880)	(10,987,189)
Managing agent's fees	21	(6,527,556)	(6,426,890)
Lift maintenance		(11,166,252)	(11,325,647)
Other works and maintenance		(8,500,811)	(8,259,431)
Water and electricity		(12,729,742)	(13,523,957)
General and administrative expenditure	22	(3,883,782)	(4,407,593)
		<u>(55,880,023)</u>	<u>(54,930,707)</u>
Operating deficit		<u>(2,993,479)</u>	<u>(592,727)</u>
Add: Interest income	3	90,207	222,108
Deficit before taxation and government grants		<u>(2,903,272)</u>	<u>(370,619)</u>
Less:			
Income tax	3, 27	(264,463)	(531,812)
Deficit before government grants		<u>(3,167,735)</u>	<u>(902,431)</u>
Add:			
Government grants	3, 28	31,324,907	27,057,200
Less: Transfer to			
- Sinking Funds	3, 4, 28	(4,297,304)	(4,261,441)
- Lift Replacement Funds	3, 28	(8,613,784)	(8,737,704)
- Town Improvement and Project Funds	3, 6, 28	(6,836,945)	(4,214,293)
		<u>11,576,874</u>	<u>9,843,762</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>8,409,139</u>	<u>8,941,331</u>
Add:			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year from:			
- Sinking Funds	4	8,315,058	19,231,537
- Lift Replacement Funds	5	12,955,550	12,233,355
- Town Improvement and Project Funds	6	(610,613)	(479,617)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>29,069,134</u>	<u>39,926,606</u>


David Darryl Wilson
Chairman

Dated: 16 November 2022


Ang Boon Peng
General Manager/Secretary

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

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	<u>Residential property</u> \$	<u>Commercial property</u> \$	<u>Carpark</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Balance as at 1 April 2020	171,901,302	60,743,216	10,782,260	243,426,778
Changes in activities allocation	7,158,113	-	(7,158,113)	-
Net transfer of funds during boundary change 2020	(13,088,186)	5,218,244	(795,696)	(8,665,638)
Surplus for the year	<u>34,479,744</u>	<u>2,929,287</u>	<u>2,517,575</u>	<u>39,926,606</u>
Balance as at 31 March 2021	200,450,973	68,890,747	5,346,026	274,687,746
Surplus for the year	<u>23,572,253</u>	<u>2,869,346</u>	<u>2,627,535</u>	<u>29,069,134</u>
Balance as at 31 March 2022	<u>224,023,226</u>	<u>71,760,093</u>	<u>7,973,561</u>	<u>303,756,880</u>

The surplus/(deficit) for the year comprises the following:

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Accumulated surplus	3	8,409,139	8,941,331
Sinking Funds	4	8,315,058	19,231,537
Lift Replacement Funds	5	12,955,550	12,233,355
Town Improvement and Project Funds	6	<u>(610,613)</u>	<u>(479,617)</u>
		<u>29,069,134</u>	<u>39,926,606</u>

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

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Operating activities			
Deficit before taxation and government grants	3	(2,903,272)	(370,619)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of plant and equipment	7	130,938	189,581
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	8	507,207	510,364
Interest income	3	(90,207)	(222,108)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	16	10,738	22,643
Rent concessions	20	-	(78,400)
Loss on disposal of plant equipment		687	-
(Reversal)/Loss allowance on conservancy and service fees receivables	32	(47,084)	345,627
Loss allowance on late payment penalty	32	5,633	42,206
Fair value loss arising from fair value through profit & loss investment	23	153,770	36,060
Operating income transfer to Sinking Funds	4	19,006,478	19,755,542
Operating income transfer to Lift Replacement Funds	5	10,234,256	10,637,600
Operating surplus before working capital changes		27,009,144	30,868,496
Increase in operating receivables		(1,339,448)	(3,171,386)
Increase in operating payables		2,990,911	4,632,179
Cash generated from operations before income tax		28,660,607	32,329,289
Net cash transferred out in boundary change		-	(8,906,886)
Interest received	3	90,207	222,108
Interest paid	16	(10,738)	(22,643)
Income tax paid	27	(982,003)	(501,431)
Sinking Funds income - Other income	23	8,434	1,997
Lift Replacement Funds income from Selective Lift Replacement Programme and Lift Enhancement Programme	24	3,428,239	2,993,626
Sinking Funds expenditure	23	(15,796,769)	(6,204,875)
Lift Replacement Funds expenditure	24	(9,628,519)	(10,698,824)
Town Improvement and Project Funds expenditure	25	(7,447,558)	(4,693,910)
Selective Lift Replacement Programme expenditure	11	-	(2,132,992)
Lift Enhancement Programme expenditure	12	(848,463)	(1,550,970)
Neighbourhood Renewal Programme Funds expenditure	13	(3,293,705)	(1,942,981)
Electrical Load Upgrading Programme Funds expenditure	17	(1,256,420)	(918,301)
Net cash used in operations before government grants		(7,076,688)	(2,026,793)
Government grants received		24,990,493	29,520,896
Funding from Housing & Development Board for Neighbourhood Renewal Programme projects	13	4,319,112	4,965,701
Funding from Housing & Development Board for Electrical Load Upgrading Programme projects	17	1,970,633	887,810
Funding from Housing & Development Board for Selective Lift Replacement Programme projects		2,057,725	-
Fixed deposit pledged		(101)	(254)
Net cash generated from operating activities		26,261,174	33,347,360
Investing activities			
Interest and investment income received		898,380	4,165,454
Proceeds from redemption of bonds upon maturity		1,000,000	-
Purchase of plant and equipment	7	(153,517)	(199,933)
Net cash generated from investing activities		1,744,863	3,965,521
Financing activity			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(514,022)	(428,517)
Net cash used in financing activity		(514,022)	(428,517)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		27,492,015	36,884,364
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		266,690,672	229,806,308
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	15	294,182,687	266,690,672

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

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	<u>As at 1 April 2021</u>	<u>New leases</u>	<u>Transfer from Nee Soon Town Council in boundary change</u>	<u>Interest expense</u>	<u>Repayment</u>	<u>Rent concessions</u>	<u>As at 31 March 2022</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease liabilities	734,391	-	-	10,738	(524,760)	-	220,369

	<u>As at 1 April 2020</u>	<u>New leases</u>	<u>Transfer from Nee Soon Town Council in boundary change</u>	<u>Interest expense</u>	<u>Repayment</u>	<u>Rent concessions</u>	<u>As at 31 March 2021</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease liabilities	861,527	299,129	80,652	22,643	(451,160)	(78,400)	734,391

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

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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

1. General information

Ang Mo Kio Town Council (the "Town Council") was formed in 1989 under the Town Councils Act 1988. The principal functions of the Town Council are to control, manage, maintain and improve the common areas of residential units, other commercial properties and market and food centres in the housing estates of the Housing & Development Board ("HDB") within the Town.

The Town Council manages the Yio Chu Kang and Kebun Baru Single Member Constituency ("SMC") and Ang Mo Kio Group Representation Constituency ("GRC"), comprising the divisions of Cheng San-Seletar, Ang Mo Kio - Hougang, Jalan Kayu, Fernvale and Teck Ghee.

The principal office of operations is situated at Block 342, Ang Mo Kio Avenue 1, #01-1561, Singapore 560342.

By virtue of a writ of election issued on 23 Jun 2020, the electoral boundaries of Ang Mo Kio Town Council were redrawn. With effect from 28 Oct 2020, 14,114 and 84 units of residential and commercial properties, including 13,434 parking lots under the jurisdiction of Ang Mo Kio Town Council were transferred to Sengkang Town Council while 7,799 and 281 units of residential and commercial properties, including 4,922 parking lots under the jurisdiction of Nee Soon Town Council were transferred to Ang Mo Kio Town Council.

The financial statements of the Town Council include the results of the distribution of assets and liabilities from and to Nee Soon Town Council Sengkang Town Council respectively with effect from 28 Oct 2020.

The financial statements of the Town Council for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 were authorised for issue by the Town Council on 16 November 2022.

2(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") including all related Interpretations of the FRS ("INT FRS") and are prepared on the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements of the Town Council are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Town Council operates (its functional currency). The financial statements of the Town Council are presented in Singapore dollars ("S\$"), which is also the functional currency of the Town Council.

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires Town Council to make judgments, estimates and assumptions of the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources in the application of the Town Council's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Areas involving a high degree of judgement or complexity are described below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2(a) Basis of preparation (Continued)

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

(a) Critical judgements made in applying the Town Council's accounting policies

Provision for income tax

The Town Council is subject to income taxes in Singapore. Judgement is required in determining the deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of operations. The Town Council recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters differs from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The carrying amount of the Town Council's current tax payable as at 31 March 2022 is \$1,153,051 (2021: \$1,651,542).

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") of conservancy and service fees receivables and late payment penalty receivables

Impairment for doubtful conservancy and service fees receivables and late payment penalty receivables amounting to \$946,548 (2021: \$1,091,097) and \$221,914 (2021: \$222,109), respectively, have been estimated using a provision matrix by evaluating historical credit loss experience, results of recovery efforts, current conditions as well as forward looking estimates.

As at 31 March 2022, the carrying amount of the Town Council's conservancy and service fees receivables and late payment penalty receivables are \$1,721,214 (2021: \$1,869,639) in Note 10, and \$147,943 (2021: \$148,073) in Note 14, respectively.

Depreciation of plant and equipment

The Town Council depreciates the plant and equipment over their estimated useful life after taking into account of their estimated residual values. The estimated useful life reflects management's estimate of the period that the Town Council intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the Town Council's plant and equipment. The residual value reflects management's estimated amount that the Town Council would currently obtain from the disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, as if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. If depreciation on plant and equipment increases/decreases by 10% from management estimate would not have a material effect on the financial statements. The carrying amount of the Town Council's property plant and equipment as at 31 March 2022 is \$243,934 (2021: \$222,042) in Note 7.

Determination of incremental borrowing rate for leases

The Town Council recognises a lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments using the Town Council's incremental borrowing rate for the underlying lease asset; and recognises a corresponding right-of-use asset, on a lease-by-lease basis. Management applied significant estimates and assumptions in determining the incremental borrowing rate, with key inputs to the computation comprising the term of the lease, nature and quality of the security, economic environment and credit spread. The carrying amount of the Town Council's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 8 and 16, respectively. A 5% change in the estimated incremental borrowing rate would not have a material effect on the financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

2(b) Adoption of new and revised standards

In the current financial year, the Town Council has adopted all the new and revised FRS and INT FRS that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. The adoption of these new or revised FRS and INT FRS did not result in changes to the Town Council's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

2(c) FRS and INT FRS issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRS and INT FRS were issued but not yet effective:

FRS and INT FRS issued but not yet effective

FRS	Title	Effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after)
FRS 103	Amendments to FRS 103: <i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i>	1 January 2022
FRS 16	Amendments to FRS 16: <i>Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use</i>	1 January 2022
FRS 37	Amendments to FRS 37: <i>Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i>	1 January 2022
FRS 1	Amendments to FRS 1: <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	1 January 2023
FRS 110, FRS 28	Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28: <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	To be determined
FRS 8	Amendments to FRS 8: <i>Definition of Accounting Estimates</i>	1 January 2023
FRS 12, FRS 101	Amendments to FRS 12: <i>Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction</i>	1 January 2023
Various	Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS Practice Statement 2: <i>Disclosure of Accounting Policies</i>	1 January 2023
Various	Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2021	1 January 2022

Consequential amendments were also made to various standards as a result of these new or revised standards.

The Town Council does not intend to early adopt any of the above new or revised standards, interpretations and amendments to the existing standards. Other than the following standards, management anticipates that the adoption of the aforementioned new or revised standards will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Town Council in the period of their initial adoption.

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Funds

Town Council Funds

In accordance with section 47(1) of the Town Councils Act, separate funds are established to account for the management of the various types of properties. The types of properties under the management of the Town Council are as follows:

- Residential property
- Commercial property

Carparks are managed by the Town Council for the HDB on an agency basis.

The routine funds related to properties under management, together with Sinking Funds, Lift Replacement Funds and Town Improvement and Project Funds form the Town Council funds.

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(a) Funds (Continued)

Town Council Funds (Continued)

All monies received by the Town Council are paid into and related expenditures are paid out of the appropriate funds set up for each property type managed.

Assets and liabilities of the various funds of the Town Council are pooled in the statement of financial position.

Sinking Funds

In accordance with Section 47(4) of the Act, Sinking Fund ("SF") is established for improvement to, management and maintenance of residential and commercial properties. This fund is maintained as part of the Town Council funds.

Under the Act, the Minister for National Development may, from time to time, prescribe the minimum amounts of conservancy and service fees and grants-in-aid to be paid into the Sinking Fund.

With effect from 1 April 2017, the amounts to be paid into the Sinking Fund were revised and the minimum amounts to be paid, by property type, into the Sinking Fund are as follows:

- (a) At least 26% of all conservancy and service charges which are levied by the Town Council for residential property and for commercial property, respectively, and are paid or due and payable, or both, to the Town Council in that quarter; and
- (b) At least 26% of -
 - (i) the total grants-in-aid received by the Town Council in that relevant quarter for residential property and commercial property, respectively; less
 - (ii) the Lift Replacement Funds matching grant-in-aid received by the Town Council in that same relevant quarter for that same property.

These minimum contributions are treated as operating income transfers and are deducted from conservancy and service fees and government grants in the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income.

The Sinking Funds are utilised for cyclical major repainting, renewal or replacement of roofing system, water tanks, pumps and water supply system, lightning protection system, major repairs and maintenance of the common area and contributions to the HDB in respect of general upgrading works carried out on the common property as defined under the Housing and Development Act.

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(a) Funds (Continued)

Lift Replacement Funds

In accordance to Section 47(5) of the Act, Lift Replacement Fund ("LRF") is established from 1 April 2017, to meet the cost of lift replacements and lift-related replacement works, which were previously incurred under the Sinking Funds. This fund is maintained as part of the Town Council funds.

Under the Act, the Minister for National Development may, from time to time, prescribe the minimum amounts of conservancy and service fees and grants-in-aid to be paid into the Lift Replacement Funds.

14% of the closing balance shown in the Town Council's audited accounts for financial year ended 31 March 2017 in respect of each ordinary sinking fund established for residential property and commercial property, respectively, has been paid by the Town Council into every lift replacement fund established by the Town Council for that residential property and commercial property, respectively.

The minimum amounts that are paid by each property type into the Lift Replacement Funds for every quarter of the financial year starting 1 April 2017, and for every quarter of any subsequent financial year end, are as follows:

- (a) At least 14% of all conservancy and service charges which are levied by the Town Council for residential property and for commercial property, respectively, and are paid or due and payable, or both, to the Town Council in that quarter; and
- (b) At least 14% of -
 - (i) the total grants-in-aid received by the Town Council in that relevant quarter for residential property and commercial property, respectively; less
 - (ii) the Lift Replacement Funds matching grant-in-aid received by the Town Council in that same relevant quarter for that same property.

The Lift Replacement Fund is utilised for cyclical works, including major lift upgrading and lift renewal, installation or replacement of any video monitoring devices in lifts, major lift replacements and lift-related replacement works. To help Town Councils to cope with the operating need and long-term capital expenditure requirement for lift replacements and lift-related works, the Ministry of National Development provides two additional grants-in-aids, namely Lift Maintenance Grant (LMG) and LRF Matching Grant, from 1 April 2017. The LRF Matching Grant is not subject to the minimum contribution rates to LRF, even though it is a grants-in-aid.

Town Improvement and Project Funds

Town Improvement and Project Funds ("TIPF") are established and maintained as part of the Town Council Funds. These funds are utilised for improvement and development works in the town.

The funds comprise the amounts set aside for projects to be carried out in the next financial year. All expenditures on town improvement and projects are appropriated from these reserves.

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)**(a) Funds (Continued)****Town Improvement and Project Funds (Continued)**

The funds are set up by transfer from the Accumulated Surplus to fund specific projects to be carried out. In addition, the Town Council receives funding for approved projects under the Community Improvement Projects Committee ("CIPC") scheme. These Funds are paid through the Citizens' Consultative Committees ("CCC").

(b) Inter-funds transfer

Under Section 47(12) of the Town Councils Act and Rule 11A(1) of the Town Council Financial Rules, if there is a surplus in an operating fund or a surplus in an ordinary sinking fund of the Town Council at the end of the financial year, the Town Council may transfer the whole or part of the surplus in the operating fund to a lift replacement fund or an ordinary sinking fund, or transfer the whole or part of the surplus in an ordinary sinking fund to a lift replacement fund, but only to make good any deficit in the lift replacement fund.

Under Section 57(1)(i) of the Act, the Minister may make rules for the circumstances under which a surplus in an operating fund, sinking fund or lift replacement fund established for residential property, may be transferred to the same fund established for commercial property, and vice versa.

Under Rule 11A(2) and (3) of the Town Council Financial Rules, a surplus in an operating fund, sinking fund or lift replacement fund established for residential property, may be transferred to the same fund established for commercial property, and vice versa, to make good any deficit.

(c) Allocation of General Overheads

Expenditure not specifically related to any property type managed, for example, administrative overheads, tree planting and pruning are allocated to the various property types using equivalent dwelling units as follows:

<u>Property Type</u>	<u>Equivalent Dwelling Unit(s)</u>
1 Residential Property Unit	1
1 Commercial Property Unit	2
6 Car Lots or 36 Motor Cycle Lots or 4 Lorry Lots	1

Such allocation by EDU is not applied to the Sinking Funds, Town Improvement and Project Funds and Lift Replacement Funds.

(d) Government grants

The Town Council receives five types of grants from the government: Service and Conservancy Charge operating grant, payments from Citizens' Consultative Committees, Goods and Services Tax ("GST") subvention grant, Lift Maintenance grant and Lift Replacement Funds ("LRF") matching grant.

- (i) Service and Conservancy Charge operating grant to meet the current year's operating expenditure are taken to income or expenditure.
- (ii) Payments from Citizens' Consultative Committees are granted to provide funding support for community improvement projects under the CIPC scheme.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(d) Government grants (Continued)

- (iii) The GST subvention is given as grants-in-aid and is granted to assist the Town Councils for absorbing the GST increases in service and conservancy charges for HDB residential flats.
- (iv) The Lift Maintenance grant is given to help the Town Councils cope with higher lift-related servicing and maintenance costs, with a disbursement of \$600 annually for each lift maintained by the Town Council.
- (v) The Lift Replacement Funds matching grant is given to encourage Town Councils to set aside sufficient funds for the replacement of their existing lifts and lift parts, with disbursements to Town Councils made every quarter, matching 50% of the Town Council's quarterly contribution to its LRF.

Government grants are recognised at fair value when there are reasonable assurance that the attached conditions will be complied with and that the grants will be received. Grants in recognition of specific expenditures are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related expenditure that they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis unless the accounting treatment is specified.

(e) Plant and equipment and depreciation

Plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is computed utilising the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amount over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture, fixtures and fittings	5 years
Office equipment	3 - 5 years

The cost of plant and equipment includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the asset.

Subsequent expenditure relating to plant and equipment that have been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the standard of performance of the asset before the expenditure was made will flow to the Town Council and the cost can be reliably measured. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense during the financial year in which it is incurred.

For acquisitions and disposals during the financial year, depreciation is provided from the month of acquisition and to the month before disposal, respectively. Fully depreciated plant and equipment are retained in the books of accounts until they are no longer in use.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date as a change in estimates.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Town Council reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets as at each reporting date to assess for any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Town Council estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets (Continued)

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recognised immediately in income and expenditure, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined which has no impairment loss recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior financial years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in income and expenditure, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(g) Financial instruments

The Town Council recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the Town Council becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

With the exception of conservancy and service fees receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Town Council applies a practical expedient, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

The classification of the financial assets at initial recognition as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") depends on the Town Council's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(g) Financial instruments (Continued)

(i) Financial assets (Continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (Continued)

The Town Council's business model refers to how the Town Council manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows which determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both.

The Town Council determines whether the asset's contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding to determine the classification of the financial assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and 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.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial asset at amortised cost is measured using the effective interest method and is subject to impairment. Gains or losses are recognised in income and expenditure when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and allocating the interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument. Income and expense are recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Town Council recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Town Council assesses whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by assessing the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument. Where the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date, the Town Council assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Town Council uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort as well as past due information when determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(g) Financial instruments (Continued)

(I) Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Where the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Town Council measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL. Where the credit risk on that financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Town Council measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

The Town Council uses a practical expedient to recognise the ECL for conservancy and service fees receivables, which is to measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL using an allowance matrix derived based on historical credit loss experience adjusted for current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The amount of ECL or reversal thereof that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised in income and expenditure.

The Town Council directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the entity has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

For details on the Town Council's accounting policy for its impairment of financial assets, refer to Note 32.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Town Council derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Town Council neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset and continues to control the transferred asset, the Town Council recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Town Council retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Town Council continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds receivables.

(II) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised on trade date – the date on which the Town Council commits to purchase or sell the asset. All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, minus transaction costs, except for those financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(g) Financial instruments (Continued)

(II) Financial liabilities (Continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (Continued)

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss comprise derivatives that are not designated or do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Other financial liabilities

Payables and accrued expenses

Payables and accrued expenses are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, where applicable, using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis. A gain or loss is recognised in income and expenditure when the liability is derecognised and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Town Council derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Town Council's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

(III) Offsetting of financial instruments

A financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, an entity:

- (a) Currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- (b) Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability

(h) Receivables

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less allowance for doubtful debts. An allowance for doubtful receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Town Council will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The amount of the allowance is recognised in income or expenditure. When a receivable becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised against the same line item in income or expenditure.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and fixed deposits.

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(j) Payables

Payables are initially measured at fair value (net of transaction costs), and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Town Council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Town Council will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the financial year, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in income and expenditure as they arise.

(l) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Town Council contributes to the Central Provident Fund ("CPF"), a defined contribution plan regulated and managed by the Government of Singapore. The Town Council contributes to the CPF for its two employees. Other personnel are under the direct payroll of its managing agent. The contributions to CPF are charged to income or expenditure in the period to which the contributions relate.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. Key management personnel consist of Town Councillors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(m) Revenue recognition

The income amount is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from the gross inflow of economic benefits during the year arising from the course of the ordinary activities of the Town Council and it is shown net of related tax and rebates.

The following income arises in the course of the ordinary activities of the Town Council.

(i) Conservancy and service fees

Conservancy and service fees are recognised when due.

(ii) Agency fees

Agency fees for routine maintenance of HDB's carparks are recognised when due.

(iii) Interest and investment income

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

Interest income from bonds is recognised using the effective interest method.

(iv) Other income

Other income comprises mainly temporary occupation licences, liquidated damages claims and other miscellaneous income, and are recognised when due.

(n) Income tax

Income tax is provided on the following income:

- (i) Income derived from investments and bank deposits;
- (ii) Agency fee derived from acting as agents for HDB;
- (iii) Fees, rents and other charges received from non-residents or non-owners of properties in the Town; and
- (iv) Donations from non-residents or non-owners of properties in the Town.

Income tax is accounted using the asset and liability method that requires the recognition of taxes payable or refundable for the current financial year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequence of events that have been recognised in the financial statements or tax returns. The measurements of current and deferred tax liabilities and assets are based on provisions of the enacted or substantially enacted tax laws, and the effects of future changes in tax laws or rates are not anticipated. Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same income tax authority.

In respect of government grant received, the Town Council has been granted remission under Section 92(2) of the Income Tax Act, Cap. 134.

Tax shall be payable at the rate of 10% on interest income derived from qualifying debt securities which have been approved under Section 13 of the Income Tax Act, Cap. 134.

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(o) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Town Council assessed whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Where a contract contains more than one lease component, the Town Council allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative standalone price of the lease component. Where the contract contains non-lease components, the Town Council applied the practical expedient not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Town Council recognises a right-of-use assets and lease liability at the lease commencement date for all lease arrangement for which the Town Council is the lessee, except for leases which have lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets for which the Town Council applied the recognition exemption allowed under FRS 116. For these leases, the Town Council recognises the lease payment as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, as follows:

Office premises:	over lease term of 3 years
Office equipment:	over lease term of 5 years

When the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Town Council by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Town Council will exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of plant and equipment. The right-of-use asset is also reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability, where applicable.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

The Town Council generally uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Town Council obtains a reference rate and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and the asset leased.

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(o) Leases (Continued)

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments less any lease incentive receivable,
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date,
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee,
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Town Council is reasonably certain to exercise, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the Town Council is reasonably certain to terminate early and lease payments for an optional renewal period if the Town Council is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Town Council remeasures the lease liability when there is a change in the lease term due to a change in assessment of whether it will exercise a termination or extension or purchase option or due to a change in future lease payment resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payment.

Where there is a remeasurement of the lease liability, a corresponding adjustment is made to the right-of-use asset or in profit or loss where there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability and the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero.

Operating Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3. Accumulated surplus

The surplus for the year attributable to the various activities is carried forward as accumulated surplus in the respective funds as follows:

Note	Residential property		Commercial property		Carpark		Total	
	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS								
AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	8,734,140	650,986	763,112	7,344,695	5,346,026	10,782,260	14,843,278	18,777,941
Add/(Less):								
Transfer of accumulated surplus	-	(1,083,726)	-	(4,829,684)	-	(7,158,113)	-	(13,071,523)
Transfer of funds in boundary change from Nee Soon Town Council as at 27 October 2020	-	484,483	-	197,355	-	(6,198)	-	675,640
Transfer of funds in boundary change to Sengkang Town Council as at 27 October 2020	-	(525,011)	-	(148,540)	-	(789,498)	-	(1,463,049)
Transfer from Town Improvement and Project Funds	6 674,596	4,135,221	2,064,692	197,618	-	-	2,739,288	4,332,839
Appropriation to Town Improvement and Project Funds	6 (1,389,218)	(1,088,193)	(77,579)	(2,261,708)	-	-	(1,466,797)	(3,349,901)
	8,019,518	2,573,760	2,750,225	499,736	5,346,026	2,828,451	16,115,769	5,901,947
OPERATING INCOME								
Conservancy and service fees	67,226,195	70,511,433	5,875,640	5,471,401	-	-	73,101,835	75,982,834
Less:								
Operating income transfer to Sinking Funds (26% transferred to Sinking Funds)	4 (17,478,810)	(18,332,976)	(1,527,668)	(1,422,566)	-	-	(19,006,478)	(19,755,542)
Operating income transfer to Lift Replacements (14% transferred to Lift Replacement Funds)	5 (9,411,666)	(9,871,604)	(822,590)	(765,996)	-	-	(10,234,256)	(10,637,600)
Agency fees	19 40,335,719	42,306,853	3,525,382	3,282,839	-	-	43,861,101	45,589,692
Other income	20 2,199,774	2,054,691	1,129,535	841,672	5,615,704	5,761,398	5,615,704	5,761,398
	42,535,493	44,361,544	4,654,917	4,124,511	80,430	90,527	3,409,739	2,986,890
Less: Operating expenditure	(47,328,393)	(47,753,890)	(5,479,503)	(3,835,581)	(3,072,127)	(3,341,236)	(55,880,023)	(54,930,707)
OPERATING (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS	(4,792,900)	(3,392,346)	(824,586)	288,930	2,624,007	2,510,689	(2,993,479)	(592,727)
Add: Interest income	78,054	192,140	4,413	9,987	7,740	19,981	90,207	222,108
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS BEFORE INCOME TAX AND GOVERNMENT GRANTS	(4,714,846)	(3,200,206)	(820,173)	298,917	2,631,747	2,530,670	(2,903,272)	(370,619)
Less: income tax	(247,672)	(242,710)	(12,579)	(18,242)	(4,212)	(6,588)	(264,463)	(267,540)
Less: income tax (boundary change)	-	(239,747)	-	(18,018)	-	(6,507)	-	(264,272)
	(247,672)	(482,457)	(12,579)	(36,260)	(4,212)	(13,095)	(264,463)	(531,812)
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS BEFORE GOVERNMENT GRANTS	(4,962,518)	(3,682,663)	(832,752)	262,657	2,627,535	2,517,575	(3,167,735)	(902,431)
Add: Government grants	28 28,848,057	26,473,527	2,476,850	583,673	-	-	31,324,907	27,057,200
Less: Transfer to								
Sinking Funds	4,28 (4,285,305)	(4,261,129)	(11,999)	(312)	-	-	(4,297,304)	(4,261,441)
Lift Replacement Funds	5,28 (8,191,188)	(8,361,498)	(422,596)	(376,206)	-	-	(8,613,784)	(8,737,704)
Town Improvement and Project Funds	6,28 (6,482,422)	(4,007,857)	(354,523)	(206,436)	-	-	(6,836,945)	(4,214,293)
	9,889,142	9,843,043	1,687,732	719	-	-	11,576,874	9,843,762
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	4,926,624	6,160,380	854,980	263,376	2,627,535	2,517,575	8,409,139	8,941,331
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AT END OF YEAR	12,946,142	8,734,140	3,605,205	763,112	7,973,561	5,346,026	24,524,908	14,843,278

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

4. Sinking Funds

Balance as at beginning of year

Transfer from accumulated surplus at 22 June 2020

Transfer of funds in boundary change from

Transfer of funds in boundary change from Nee Soon Town Council as at 27 October 2020

Transfer of funds in boundary change to Sengkang Town Council as at 27 October 2020

Add:

Income

Operating income transfer from conservancy and service fees

Transfer from government grants

Less:

Expenditure

Income tax

Income tax (boundary change)

Surplus for the year

Balance as at end of year

Represented by:

Current assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Conservancy and service fees receivables

Other receivables, deposits and prepayments

Due from accumulated surplus

Cash and cash equivalents

Total assets

Less:

Current liabilities

Payables and accrued operating expenses

Income tax payable

Total liabilities

NET ASSETS

Note	Residential property		Commercial property		Total	
	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$
	120,729,910	105,250,943	53,413,234	43,561,849	174,143,144	148,812,792
	-	5,357,195	-	3,139,295	-	8,496,490
	-	9,165,513	-	6,718,831	-	15,884,344
	-	(16,731,011)	-	(1,551,008)	-	(18,282,019)
	120,729,910	103,042,640	53,413,234	51,868,967	174,143,144	154,911,607
23	732,380	1,298,254	231,779	432,294	964,159	1,730,548
3	17,478,810	18,332,976	1,527,668	1,422,566	19,006,478	19,755,542
3,28	4,285,305	4,261,129	11,999	312	4,297,304	4,261,441
	22,496,495	23,892,359	1,771,446	1,855,172	24,267,941	25,747,531
23	(15,222,538)	(5,976,369)	(574,231)	(228,506)	(15,796,769)	(6,204,875)
27	(116,711)	(209,171)	(39,403)	(75,355)	(156,114)	(284,526)
	-	(19,549)	-	(7,044)	-	(26,593)
	(116,711)	(228,720)	(39,403)	(82,399)	(156,114)	(311,119)
	7,157,246	17,687,270	1,157,812	1,544,267	8,315,058	19,231,537
	127,887,156	120,729,910	54,571,046	53,413,234	182,458,202	174,143,144

9	4,008,660	5,162,430
10	447,516	486,106
14	569,752	236,175
	4,979,669	5,497,468
15	173,994,305	163,720,913
	183,999,902	175,103,092

18	1,101,060	219,482
27	440,640	740,466
	1,541,700	959,948
	182,458,202	174,143,144

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5. Lift Replacement Funds

Note	Residential property		Commercial property		Total	
	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$
Balance as at beginning of year	69,898,730	61,966,652	12,452,693	9,636,010	82,351,423	71,602,662
Transfer from accumulated surplus at 22 June 2020	-	2,884,644	-	1,690,389	-	4,575,033
Transfer of funds in boundary change from Nee Soon Town Council as at 27 October 2020	-	3,264,086	-	535,841	-	3,799,927
Transfer of funds in boundary change to Sengkang Town Council as at 27 October 2020	-	(9,282,736)	-	(576,818)	-	(9,859,554)
	69,898,730	58,832,646	12,452,693	11,285,422	82,351,423	70,118,068
Add:						
Income						
Operating income transfer from conservancy and service fees	24 3,737,247	3,459,125	61,717	226,276	3,798,964	3,685,401
Transfer from government grants (excluding Lift Replacement Funds matching grant)	3 9,411,666	9,871,604	822,590	765,996	10,234,256	10,637,600
Lift Replacement Funds matching grant	3,28 2,307,478	2,294,459	6,460	168	2,313,938	2,294,627
	5,883,710	6,067,039	416,136	376,038	6,299,846	6,443,077
	21,340,101	21,692,227	1,306,903	1,368,478	22,647,004	23,060,705
Less:						
Expenditure						
Income tax	24 (9,385,678)	(10,537,521)	(242,841)	(161,303)	(9,628,519)	(10,698,824)
Income tax (boundary change)	27 (52,443)	(81,001)	(10,492)	(36,472)	(62,935)	(117,473)
	-	(7,621)	-	(3,432)	-	(11,053)
	(52,443)	(88,622)	(10,492)	(39,904)	(62,935)	(128,526)
Surplus for the year	11,901,980	11,066,084	1,053,570	1,167,271	12,955,550	12,233,355
Balance as at end of year	81,800,710	69,898,730	13,506,263	12,452,693	95,306,973	82,351,423
<i>Represented by:</i>						
Current assets						
Conservancy & service fees receivables	10				240,970	261,749
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	14				1,464,760	1,720,535
Receivables for Selective Lift Replacement Programme	11				2,796,581	4,854,306
Receivables for Lift Enhancement Programme	12				4,449,857	3,601,394
Due from accumulated surplus					2,642,107	2,944,023
Cash and cash equivalents	15				85,551,821	71,602,061
Total assets					97,146,096	84,984,068
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Payables and accrued operating expenses	18				1,658,715	2,358,505
Income tax payable	27				180,408	274,140
Total liabilities					1,839,123	2,632,645
NET ASSETS					95,306,973	82,351,423

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6. Town Improvement and Project Funds

Note	Residential property		Commercial property		Total	
	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$	2022 \$	2021 \$
Balance as at beginning of year	1,088,193	4,032,721	2,261,708	200,662	3,349,901	4,233,383
Transfer of funds during boundary change from Nee Soon Town Council as at 27 October 2020	-	654,064	-	45,410	-	699,474
Transfer of funds during boundary change to Sengkang Town Council as at 27 October 2020	-	(117,574)	-	(2,827)	-	(120,401)
	1,088,193	4,569,211	2,261,708	243,245	3,349,901	4,812,456
Add/(Less):						
Transfer from government grants						
Expenditure						
Deficit for the year	(413,597)	(433,990)	(197,016)	(45,627)	(610,613)	(479,617)
	674,596	4,135,221	2,064,692	197,618	2,739,288	4,332,839
Less:						
Transfer to accumulated surplus*	(674,596)	(4,135,221)	(2,064,692)	(197,618)	(2,739,288)	(4,332,839)
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add:						
Appropriation from accumulated surplus**	1,389,218	1,088,193	77,579	2,261,708	1,466,797	3,349,901
Balance as at end of year	1,389,218	1,088,193	77,579	2,261,708	1,466,797	3,349,901
<i>Represented by:</i>						
Current assets						
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments					8,621,387	4,024,213
Amount due from accumulated surplus**					-	80,458
Total assets					8,621,387	4,104,671
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Payables and accrued operating expenses					60,766	754,770
Amount due to accumulated surplus**					7,093,824	-
Total liabilities					7,154,590	754,770
NET ASSETS					1,466,797	3,349,901

* At the end of each financial year, the Town Council would transfer any surplus or deficit from the Town Improvement and Project Funds to the accumulated surplus.

** The amount required by the Town Improvement and Project Funds for the following financial year would then be appropriated from the accumulated surplus.

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

7. Plant and equipment

	<u>Furniture, fixtures and fittings</u> \$	<u>Office equipment</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
<u>Cost</u>			
At 1 April 2020	1,298,041	195,779	1,493,820
Additions	-	199,933	199,933
Write off	-	(55,037)	(55,037)
Transfer from Nee Soon Town Council in boundary change	183	4,315	4,498
Transfer to Sengkang Town Council in boundary change	-	(20,070)	(20,070)
At 31 March 2021	1,298,224	324,920	1,623,144
Additions	142,927	10,590	153,517
Write off	(3,750)	(27,550)	(31,300)
At 31 March 2022	1,437,401	307,960	1,745,361
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
At 1 April 2020	1,088,985	177,573	1,266,558
Depreciation (Note 22)	146,174	43,407	189,581
Write off	-	(55,037)	(55,037)
At 31 March 2021	1,235,159	165,943	1,401,102
Depreciation (Note 22)	65,005	65,933	130,938
Write off	(3,063)	(27,550)	(30,613)
At 31 March 2022	1,297,101	204,326	1,501,427
<u>Carrying amount</u>			
At 31 March 2022	140,300	103,634	243,934
At 31 March 2021	63,065	158,977	222,042

8. Right-of-use assets

	<u>Office equipment</u> \$	<u>Office premises</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
<u>Cost</u>			
At 1 April 2020	18,545	1,292,286	1,310,831
Additions	-	299,129	299,129
Transfer from Nee Soon Town Council in boundary change	-	80,652	80,652
At 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2022	18,545	1,672,067	1,690,612
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
At 1 April 2020	3,742	454,667	458,409
Depreciation (Note 22)	3,742	506,622	510,364
At 31 March 2021	7,484	961,289	968,773
Depreciation (Note 22)	3,742	503,465	507,207
At 31 March 2022	11,226	1,464,754	1,475,980
<u>Carrying amount</u>			
At 31 March 2022	7,319	207,313	214,632
At 31 March 2021	11,061	710,778	721,839

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

9. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Debit securities in listed corporations, government and other public debentures	<u>4,008,660</u>	<u>5,162,430</u>
	<u>4,008,660</u>	<u>5,162,430</u>
Represented by:		
Quoted corporate bond	-	1,009,570
Quoted bonds issued by a statutory board	<u>4,008,660</u>	<u>4,152,860</u>
	<u>4,008,660</u>	<u>5,162,430</u>

Quoted bonds issued by a statutory board bear weighted average fixed interest rates of 2.21% per annum with maturity dates ending on 28 August 2022 and 30 October 2029.

10. Conservancy and service fees receivables

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Conservancy and service fees receivables	32	<u>2,667,762</u>	2,960,736
Less: Loss allowance	32	<u>(946,548)</u>	(1,091,097)
	32	<u>1,721,214</u>	<u>1,869,639</u>
Recorded in:			
Accumulated surplus		<u>1,032,728</u>	1,121,784
Sinking Funds	4	<u>447,516</u>	486,106
Lift Replacement Funds	5	<u>240,970</u>	261,749
		<u>1,721,214</u>	<u>1,869,639</u>

Conservancy and service fees receivables are denominated in Singapore dollars.

The Town Council generally extends 30 days (2021: 30 days) credit term to its conservancy and service fees customers.

The details of the loss allowance of conservancy and service fees receivables and credit exposures are disclosed in Note 32.

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

11. Receivables for Selective Lift Replacement Programme

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Balance as at beginning of year	4,854,306	2,721,314
Amount received from Housing & Development Board	(2,057,725)	-
Claims submitted to Housing & Development Board	-	2,132,992
	<u>(2,057,725)</u>	<u>2,132,992</u>
Balance as at end of year	<u>2,796,581</u>	<u>4,854,306</u>

Selective Lift Replacement Programme ("SLRP") was introduced to help replace old lifts with modern lifts that come with more energy-efficient motors, vision panels and infra-red doors with motion safety sensors for added energy efficiency, safety and security. These lifts were installed between 1987 and 1997, and are in blocks that are already barrier-free and do not need upgrading under the Lift Upgrading Programme ("LUP"). However, they lack certain safety and security features that come with modern lifts. HDB will help co-pay 50% for the replacement of these lifts when the Town Council is ready to replace them.

12. Receivables for Lift Enhancement Programme

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Balance as at beginning of year	3,601,394	2,050,424
Amount received from Housing & Development Board	(2,520,983)	(6,187)
Claims submitted to Housing & Development Board	3,369,446	1,557,157
	<u>848,463</u>	<u>1,550,970</u>
Balance as at end of year	<u>4,449,857</u>	<u>3,601,394</u>

Lift Enhancement Programme ("LEP") was introduced in response to feedback received from residents after a spate of lift accidents. Due to technological advancements, existing lifts may not be equipped with modern features which enhance their safety, reliability and performance. Under the LEP, HDB will fund about 92.5% of Town Council's costs to install the recommended enhancement features.

13. (Advances received)/Receivables for Neighbourhood Renewal Programme

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Balance as at beginning of year	(131,498)	2,891,222
Add/(Less):		
Amount received in advance from Housing & Development Board	(4,319,112)	(4,965,701)
Payment to contractors	3,293,705	1,942,981
	<u>(1,025,407)</u>	<u>(3,022,720)</u>
Advances received for Neighbourhood Renewal Programme	<u>(1,156,905)</u>	<u>(131,498)</u>

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

13. (Advances received)/Receivables for Neighbourhood Renewal Programme (Continued)

Neighbourhood Renewal Programme ("NRP"), fully funded by the government, was introduced in August 2007 in response to feedback received from residents during the Forum on HDB Heartware for more active consultation on the improvements to be provided in their precincts. Blocks built up to 1989 and have not undergone the Main Upgrading Programme ("MUP") or Interim Upgrading Programme ("IUP") are eligible for NRP.

14. Other receivables, deposits and prepayments

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Grant receivables			
- Citizens' Consultative Committees		8,620,852	3,937,114
- GST Subvention		655,462	668,867
- Lift Replacement Funds Matching Grant		1,334,013	1,330,846
- Service and Conservancy Charges		9,024	167,875
- Social Distancing Measurement		920,733	-
		11,540,084	6,104,702
Other receivables			
- Interest on fixed deposits and government bonds		518,276	696,941
- Late payment penalty receivables		369,857	370,182
- Less: Loss allowance		(221,914)	(222,109)
		147,943	148,073
- Claimable GST	26	-	670,363
- Recoverable from Housing & Development Board		273,163	1,323,891
- Recoverable from National Environment Agency		13,688	124,615
- Recoverable from Sengkang Town Council		49,217	49,217
- Recoverable from contractors		141,071	218,904
- Recoverable from Public Utilities Board		747,004	155,071
		1,890,362	3,387,075
Deposits		380,550	368,980
Others		71,423	50,586
Prepayments		712,283	791,001
		14,594,702	10,702,344
Recorded in:			
Accumulated surplus		3,938,803	4,721,421
Sinking Funds	4	569,752	236,175
Lift Replacement Funds	5	1,464,760	1,720,535
Town Improvement and Project Funds	6	8,621,387	4,024,213
		14,594,702	10,702,344

Other receivables and deposits are denominated in Singapore dollars.

The details of the loss allowance of late payment penalty receivables and credit exposures are disclosed in Note 32.

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

15. Cash and bank balances

		<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Cash on hand		15,500	15,500
Cash at bank		<u>20,400,141</u>	<u>41,941,549</u>
		<u>20,415,641</u>	41,957,049
Fixed deposits		<u>273,868,407</u>	<u>224,834,883</u>
		<u>294,284,048</u>	<u>266,791,932</u>
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Recorded in:			
Accumulated surplus		34,737,922	31,468,958
Sinking Funds	4	173,994,305	163,720,913
Lift Replacement Funds	5	<u>85,551,821</u>	<u>71,602,061</u>
		<u>294,284,048</u>	<u>266,791,932</u>

Cash and bank balances are denominated in Singapore dollars.

The interest rates for fixed deposits range from 0.10% - 1.11% (2021: 0.10% to 1.45%) per annum, receivable one year in arrears. The weighted average effective interest rates is 0.53% (2021: 1.15%) per annum.

A fixed deposit of \$101,361 (2021: \$101,260) is pledged to a bank to secure a performance guarantee issued by the bank.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and bank balances comprise the following:

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Cash and bank balances as above	294,284,048	266,791,932
Less:		
Fixed deposit pledged	<u>(101,361)</u>	<u>(101,260)</u>
Cash and bank balances per statement of cashflows	<u>294,182,687</u>	<u>266,690,672</u>

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

16. Lease liabilities

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Maturity analysis		
- Year 1	147,460	524,760
- Year 2	76,470	147,460
- Year 3	825	76,470
- Year 4	-	825
- Year 5	-	-
	<u>224,755</u>	<u>749,515</u>
Less: undue interest cost	<u>(4,386)</u>	<u>(15,124)</u>
	<u>220,369</u>	<u>734,391</u>
Analysed as:		
- Current	144,680	513,220
- Non-current	<u>75,689</u>	<u>221,171</u>
	<u>220,369</u>	<u>734,391</u>

Interest expense on lease liabilities of \$10,738 (2021: \$22,643) is recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.

In current and prior financial years, there are no rental expenses not capitalised in lease liabilities but recognised in the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income.

Total cash outflows for all leases (including interest paid) during the year amount to \$524,760 (2021: \$451,160).

The lease liabilities are denominated in Singapore dollars.

17. Advances received for Electrical Load Upgrading Programme

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Balance as at beginning of year	924,818	955,309
Add/(Less):		
Funding from Housing & Development Board	1,970,633	887,810
Payment to contractors	<u>(1,256,420)</u>	<u>(918,301)</u>
	<u>714,213</u>	<u>(30,491)</u>
Balance as at end of year	<u>1,639,031</u>	<u>924,818</u>

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022****17. Advances received for Electrical Load Upgrading Programme (Continued)**

The Electrical Load Upgrading ("ELU") was introduced to upgrade the incoming electrical supply for HDB apartment blocks with a 40amps main switch instead of 30amps. The ELU works include supply and installation of new main switchboard including all accessories, connection, authority testing, commissioning and LEW licensing; replacement of all electrical sub-main risers including all tap-off boxes, accessories and connections; as well as replacement of all meter boards for residential units including authority testing and commissioning.

Blocks completed on or after 1 January 1994 and have undergone the Main Upgrading Programme ("MUP") are not eligible for ELU as they are already provided with a higher electrical loading of 40 amps main switch.

This programme is fully funded by HDB and implemented by the Town Council.

18 Payables and accrued operating expenses

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Accounts payable		6,498,875	10,129,063
Accrued operating expenses		4,349,789	2,525,603
GST payable		192,706	-
Deposits received		813,109	731,966
Payable to HDB		358	-
Others		878,005	920,658
		<u>12,732,842</u>	<u>14,307,290</u>
Recorded in:			
Accumulated surplus		9,912,301	10,974,533
Sinking Funds	4	1,101,060	219,482
Lift Replacement Funds	5	1,658,715	2,358,505
Town Improvement and Project Funds	6	60,766	754,770
		<u>12,732,842</u>	<u>14,307,290</u>

Included in accounts payable is amount owing to the managing agent of \$79,520 (2021: \$80,513).

Payables and accrued operating expenses are non-interest bearing, repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash.

Payables and accrued operating expenses are denominated in Singapore dollars.

19. Agency fees

These are fees received for routine maintenance of HDB carparks in the Town.

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

20. Other income

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Community hall rental	3,155	2,489
Late payment penalty	284,059	202,528
Liquidated damages	126,435	145,596
Sale of tender documents	34,620	31,050
Sundry fines	63,475	47,382
Sundry income	69,835	79,013
Temporary Occupation Licence charges	2,301,171	2,088,695
Use of common property	2,495	(9,135)
Use of void decks	13,300	3,150
Use of water and electricity	293,987	192,163
Use of roof top access	214,420	120,605
Rent concessions	-	78,400
Others	2,787	4,954
	<u>3,409,739</u>	<u>2,986,890</u>

21. Managing agent's fees

The Town Council's management of its daily operations has been outsourced to a managing agent.

22. General and administrative expenditure

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Advertising, publicity and public relations		234,881	241,430
Computer services		687,382	850,504
Depreciation of plant and equipment	7	130,938	189,581
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	8	507,207	510,364
(Write back)/Loss allowance on conservancy and service fees receivables	32	(47,084)	345,627
Loss allowance on late payment penalty	32	5,633	42,206
Office rental and upkeep expenditure		76,632	58,483
Office supplies and stationery		76,336	69,797
Plant and equipment not capitalised		1,040	(18,304)
Professional fees		150,581	272,771
Property tax		213,629	264,603
Key management personnel compensation			
- Town Councillors' allowances	29	292,500	279,387
- Town Councillors' expenses	29	5,600	-
Repairs and maintenance		21,475	14,080
Staff salary and related costs		257,823	80,253
Telephone, postage and courier expenditure		165,025	162,556
Unclaimable GST	26	782,510	533,111
Others		321,674	511,144
		<u>3,883,782</u>	<u>4,407,593</u>

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

23. Sinking Funds income and expenditure

(i) Income

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Interest income from bank accounts and fixed deposits	855,714	1,613,064
Interest income from bonds	100,011	115,487
Other income	8,434	1,997
	<u>964,159</u>	<u>1,730,548</u>

(ii) Expenditure

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Electrical rewiring		89,813	647,479
Fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through profit & loss		153,770	36,060
General and administrative charges		584	281
Modification of water tank overflow		6,953	157,901
Project management fees		486,783	196,499
Re-decoration and repairing		13,266,468	4,080,169
Replacement of water pipes		242,795	-
Re-roofing works		846,915	109,665
Replacement of booster pumps		-	603,594
Replacement of fire protection system		363,600	-
Replacement of water pumps		-	142,212
Unclaimable GST	26	339,088	231,015
		<u>15,796,769</u>	<u>6,204,875</u>

24. Lift Replacement Funds income and expenditure

(i) Income

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Interest income from bank accounts and fixed deposits	370,725	691,775
Income recognised from Selective Lift Replacement Programme	-	2,132,993
Income recognised from Lift Enhancement Programme	3,428,239	860,633
	<u>3,428,239</u>	<u>2,993,626</u>
	<u>3,798,964</u>	<u>3,685,401</u>

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

24. Lift Replacement Funds income and expenditure (Continued)

(ii) Expenditure

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Lift Enhancement Programme's contractor claims		3,637,089	1,589,470
Lift position display panels		545,343	740,592
Lift inverter units		1,183,549	651,451
Project management fees		289,900	335,404
Replacement of hoisting ropes		1,052,214	1,598,600
Replacement of ARD batteries		221,205	399,212
Replacement of EBOP batteries		231,145	566,816
Replacement of encoders		6,112	8,350
Selective Lift Replacement Programme's contractor Claims		2,279,181	4,684,485
Unclaimable GST	26	182,586	124,393
General and administrative expenses		195	51
		<u>9,628,519</u>	<u>10,698,824</u>

25. Town Improvement and Project Funds expenditure

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Consultancy fees and architectural fees	546,238	669,287
Town improvement works	6,901,320	4,024,623
	<u>7,447,558</u>	<u>4,693,910</u>

26. Goods and Services Tax ("GST")

Government grants received by the Town Council are considered non-taxable supplies. Therefore, input tax claimable is based on a formula determined by the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore. The unclaimable portion is charged to the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income during the year.

27. Income tax

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Current tax expense		470,473	669,539
Under provision of tax in previous financial year		13,039	-
		<u>483,512</u>	<u>669,539</u>
Recorded in:			
Accumulated surplus	3	264,463	267,540
Sinking Funds	4	156,114	284,526
Lift Replacement Funds	5	62,935	117,473
		<u>483,512</u>	<u>669,539</u>

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

27. Income tax (Continued)

The tax expense on income differs from the amount determined by applying the Singapore standard rate of income tax due to the following:

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Interest income	1,416,656	2,642,435
Government grants and other income	27,477,304	28,656,709
Allowable expenses	<u>(2,115,395)</u>	<u>(243,060)</u>
	<u>26,778,565</u>	<u>31,056,084</u>
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2021: 17%)	4,552,356	5,279,534
Under provision of tax in previous financial year	13,039	-
Tax exempt income	(17,425)	(17,425)
Tax remission of government grants under section 92(2) of Singapore Income Tax Act	(4,057,458)	(4,584,486)
Tax effect of certain income taxed at concessionary tax rate	<u>(7,000)</u>	<u>(8,084)</u>
	<u>483,512</u>	<u>669,539</u>

The Town Council enjoys a concessionary tax rate of 10% for the income earned on investment in bonds.

Movements in income tax payable are as follows:

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Balance as at 1 April		1,651,542	1,785,352
Current financial year's income tax expense		470,473	669,539
Under provision of tax in previous financial year		13,039	-
Transfer arising from boundary change		-	(301,918)
Payments during the year		<u>(982,003)</u>	<u>(501,431)</u>
Balance as at 31 March		<u>1,153,051</u>	<u>1,651,542</u>
Recorded in:			
Accumulated surplus		532,003	636,936
Sinking Funds	4	440,640	740,466
Lift Replacement Funds	5	<u>180,408</u>	<u>274,140</u>
Balance as at 31 March		<u>1,153,051</u>	<u>1,651,542</u>

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

28. Government grants

(i) Government grants taken to the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income during the year are as follows:

Note	Service and conservancy charge operating grant				GST subvention grant		One-off grant		Payment from citizens' consultative committee		Lift maintenance grant		Lift replacement funds matching grant		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Government grants - Received / receivable during the year	3	12,577,568	12,290,485	2,610,701	2,738,284	1,660,047	9,690	6,836,945	4,214,293	1,339,800	1,361,371	6,299,846	6,443,077	31,324,907	27,057,200	
Less:																
Transfer to Sinking Funds	3, 4	(3,270,168)	(3,195,526)	(678,787)	(711,958)	-	-	-	-	(348,349)	(353,957)	-	-	(4,297,304)	(4,261,441)	
Transfer to Lift Replacement Funds	3, 5	(1,760,859)	(1,720,668)	(365,506)	(383,367)	-	-	-	-	(187,573)	(190,592)	(6,299,846)	(6,443,077)	(8,613,784)	(8,737,704)	
Transfer to Town Improvement and Project Funds	3, 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,836,945)	(4,214,293)	-	-	-	-	(6,836,945)	(4,214,293)	
		7,546,541	7,374,291	1,566,408	1,642,959	1,660,047	9,690	-	-	803,878	816,822	-	-	11,576,874	9,843,762	

ANG MO KIO TOWN COUNCIL

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

28. Government grants (Continued)

- (ii) The total amount of grants received (including grants received in advance) since the formation of the Town Council is as follows:

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Total grants received/receivable at 1 April	442,023,710	414,966,510
Grants received/receivable during the year	<u>31,324,907</u>	<u>27,057,200</u>
Total grants received/receivable at 31 March	<u>473,348,617</u>	<u>442,023,710</u>

29. Key management remuneration

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Town Councillors' allowances (Note 22)	292,500	279,387
Town Councillors' expenses (Note 22)	<u>5,600</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>298,100</u>	<u>279,387</u>

30. Significant related party transactions

Related party relates to the managing agent, CPG Facilities Management Pte Ltd, who manages the operations of the Town Council.

Apart from the disclosures made elsewhere in these financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Town Council and its related party on terms agreed between the parties during the financial year:

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Expenditure paid to Managing Agent in relation to:		
- Managing Agent Fees (Note 21)	6,527,556	6,426,890
- Project Management Fees	<u>1,103,172</u>	<u>738,556</u>
	<u>7,630,728</u>	<u>7,165,446</u>

31. Capital commitments

Capital expenditure approved by the Town Council but not provided for in the financial statements is as follows:

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Amount approved and contracted for	39,202,934	35,606,761
Amount approved but not contracted for	<u>136,421,329</u>	<u>84,733,528</u>
	<u>175,624,263</u>	<u>120,340,289</u>

32. Financial instruments and financial risks

The Town Council's financial instruments comprise certain cash and cash equivalents, and various items including investment in financial assets, conservancy and service fees receivables, other receivables, other payables and accrued expenses that arise from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Town Council's financial instruments are credit risk and market risk. The Town Council is not exposed to foreign exchange risk. There is no significant liquidity risk as sufficient cash is maintained. Risks management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the operational environment and market conditions.

There have been no changes since the last financial year to the Town Council's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Town Council. Town Council performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

Town Council's major classes of financial assets are bank deposits, conservancy and service fees receivables, receivables for Selective Lift Replacement Programme, receivables for Lift Enhancement Programme, receivables for Neighbourhood Renewal Programme, other receivables and investments in financial assets.

Bank deposits are placed with Singapore-regulated financial institutions.

Conservancy and service fees receivables consist of a large number of household owners; thus, Town Council do not have any significant credit exposure to any single counterparty or any groups of counterparties having similar characteristics.

Receivables for Selective Lift Replacement Programme, receivables for Lift Enhancement Programme, receivables for Neighbourhood Renewal Programme and grant receivables from statutory boards and the government are considered to have a low credit risk. At the reporting date, no loss allowance for these receivables was required.

The other receivables comprise mainly of grant receivables from Citizen's Consultative Committee, lift replacement funds matching grant, social distancing measurement, other deposits and GST Subvention receivables that are not past due or impaired as at 31 March 2022. For late payment penalty receivables, an ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial conditions of the receivables and losses on impairment are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income. The loss allowance of late payment penalty receivables totalling \$221,914 (2021: \$222,109) is determined at the reporting date (Note 14).

Investment in bonds comprising bonds issued by a statutory board and a government-linked company with a good credit standing.

For conservancy and service fees receivables, an ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial conditions of the receivables and losses on impairment are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income. The loss allowance of conservancy and service fees receivables totalling \$946,548 (2021: \$1,091,097) is determined at the reporting date (Note 10).

The Town Council's conservancy and service fees receivables comprise mainly from S&CC collections. The credit risk for S&CC receivable arise mainly from residents who are facing significant financial hardships and have difficulties paying their S&CC fees despite letter of demand sent. Procedures are in place for collecting the outstanding S&CC including prosecution orders.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**
32. Financial instruments and financial risks (Continued)
Credit risk (Continued)

Loss allowance is made in respect of overdue S&CC receivable from residents where the amount is still outstanding after all collection procedures are adhered to. The allowance represents the aggregate amount by which management considers it necessary to write down its loans receivable in order to state it in the balance sheet at its estimated recoverable value.

To assess and manage its credit risks, the Town Council categorises the aforementioned financial assets according to their risk of default. The Town Council defines default to have taken place when internal or/and external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include a breach of debt covenant, default of interest due for more than 30 days, but not later than when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due as per FRS 109's presumption.

The Town Council has not rebutted the presumption included in FRS 109 that there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition when financial assets are more than 30 days past due.

In their assessment, the management considers, amongst other factors, the latest relevant credit ratings from reputable external rating agencies where available and deemed appropriate, historical credit experiences, latest available financial information and latest applicable credit reputation of the debtor.

The Town Council's internal credit risk grading categories are as follows:

Category	Description	Basis of recognising ECL
1	Low credit risks ^{Note 1}	12-months ECL
2	Non-significant increase in credit risks since initial recognition and financial asset is ≤ 30 days past due	12-months ECL
3	Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition ^{Note 2} or financial asset is > 30 days past due	Lifetime ECL
4	Evidence indicates that financial asset is credit-impaired ^{Note 3}	Difference between financial asset's gross carrying amount and present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate
5	Evidence indicates that the management has no reasonable expectations of recovering the write off amount ^{Note 4}	Written off

Note 1. Low credit risk

The financial asset is determined to have low credit risk if the financial assets have a low risk of default, the counterparty has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the counterparty to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. Generally, this is the case when the Town Council assesses and determines that the debtor has been, is in and is highly likely to be, in the foreseeable future and during the (contractual) term of the financial asset, in a financial position that will allow the debtor to settle the financial asset as and when it falls due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

32. Financial instruments and financial risks (Continued)

Credit risk (Continued)

Note 2. Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk of the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Town Council compares the risk of default occurring on the financial asset as of reporting date with the risk of default occurring on the financial asset as of date of initial recognition, and considered reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. In assessing the significance of the change in the risk of default, the Town Council considers both past due (i.e. whether it is more than 30 days past due) and forward looking quantitative and qualitative information. Forward looking information includes the assessment of the latest performance and financial position of the debtor, adjusted for the Town Council's future outlook of the industry in which the debtor operates based on independently obtained information and the most recent news or market talks about the debtor, as applicable. In its assessment, the Town Council will generally, for example, assess whether the deterioration of the financial performance and/or financial position, adverse change in the economic environment (country and industry in which the debtor operates), deterioration of credit risk of the debtor, etc. is in line with its expectation as of the date of initial recognition of the financial asset.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Town Council presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contract payments are >30 days past due, unless the Town Council has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Note 3. Credit impaired

In determining whether financial assets are credit-impaired, the Town Council assesses whether one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cashflows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- Breach of contract, such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or another financial reorganisation;
or
- The disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Note 4. Write off

Generally, the Town Council writes off, partially or fully, the financial asset when it assesses that there is no realistic prospect of recovery of the amount as evidenced by, for example, the debtor's lack of assets or income sources that could generate sufficient cashflows to repay the amounts subjected to the write-off.

During the financial year ended 31 March 2022, the Town Council wrote off \$97,465 (2021: \$144,512) of conservancy and service fees receivables and \$5,828 (2021: \$11,843) of other receivables, of which \$Nil (2021: \$Nil) was recognised in profit or loss during the year. The amounts were conservancy and service fees receivables and late payment penalty receivables from debtors which have been long outstanding and are not secured. In consideration of the aforementioned factors and the financial ability of the debtors, the Town Council assessed there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

As at the end of the financial year, other than as disclosed above, there was no significant concentration of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statements of financial position.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

32. Financial instruments and financial risks (Continued)

Credit risk (Continued)

Conservancy and service fees receivables (Note 10)

The Town Council uses the practical expedient under FRS 109 in the form of allowance matrix to measure the ECL for conservancy and service fees receivables, where the loss allowance is equal to lifetime ECL.

The ECL for conservancy and service fees receivables are estimated using an allowance matrix by reference to the historical credit loss experience, results of recovery efforts, current conditions as well as forward looking estimates.

The loss allowance for conservancy and service fees receivables are determined as follows:

	<u>Current</u>	<u>Past due more than 1 to 90 days</u>	<u>Past due more than 9 to 180 days</u>	<u>Past due more than 181 to 360 days</u>	<u>Past due more than 360 days</u>	<u>Ex arrears</u>	<u>Total</u>
31 March 2022							
Expected credit loss rates	2.2%	3.3%	28.7%	99.7%	76.8%	97.1%	
Conservancy and service fees receivables (gross)	1,096,560	303,660	336,077	352,052	482,241	97,172	2,667,762
Loss allowance	24,255	10,048	96,597	350,856	370,471	94,321	946,548
31 March 2021							
Expected credit loss rates	0%	1%	11.7%	89.8%	78.6%	100%	
Conservancy and service fees receivables (gross)	586,538	221,631	1,024,954	624,592	449,553	53,468	2,960,736
Loss allowance	1,958	2,072	119,596	560,608	353,395	53,468	1,091,097

Other receivables (Note 14)

As of 31 March 2022, the Town Council recorded other receivables excluding prepayments and GST receivables of \$13,882,419 (2021: \$9,240,980).

The Town Council assessed the latest performance and financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for the future outlook of the industry in which the counterparties operate in, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Town Council measured the impairment loss allowance using 12-month ECL and determined that loss allowance for other receivables is \$221,914 (2021: \$222,109).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

32. Financial instruments and financial risks (Continued)

Credit risk (Continued)

The movement in the loss allowance during the financial year and the Town Council's exposure to credit risk in respect of the conservancy and service fees receivables and late payment penalty receivables are as follows:

<u>Internal credit risk grading</u>	<u>Conservancy and service fees receivables</u>			<u>Late payment penalty receivables</u>		
	<u>Note (i)</u>	<u>Category 5</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Note (i)</u>	<u>Category 5</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loss allowance						
Balance at 1 April 2020	935,507	-	935,507	219,445	-	219,445
Allowance made	345,627	-	345,627	42,206	-	42,206
Reclassification between categories	(144,512)	144,512	-	(11,843)	11,843	-
Written off	-	(144,512)	(144,512)	-	(11,843)	(11,843)
Transfer from Nee Soon Town Council in boundary change	115,519	-	115,519	-	-	-
Transfer to Seng Kang Town Council in boundary change	(161,044)	-	(161,044)	(27,699)	-	(27,699)
Balance at 31 March 2021	1,091,097	-	1,091,097	222,109	-	222,109
(Reversal)/Allowance made	(47,084)	-	(47,084)	5,633	-	5,633
Reclassification between categories	(97,465)	97,465	-	(5,828)	5,828	-
Written off	-	(97,465)	(97,465)	-	(5,828)	(5,828)
Balance at 31 March 2022	946,548	-	946,548	221,914	-	221,914
Gross carrying amount						
At 31 March 2021	2,960,736	-	2,960,736	370,182	-	370,182
At 31 March 2022	2,667,762	-	2,667,762	369,857	-	369,857
Net carrying amount						
At 31 March 2021	1,869,639	-	1,869,639	148,073	-	148,073
At 31 March 2022	1,721,214	-	1,721,214	147,943	-	147,943

Note (i): For conservancy and service fees receivables and late payment penalty receivables, the Town Council uses the practical expedient under FRS 109 in the form of an allowance matrix to measure the ECL, where the loss allowance is equal to lifetime ECL.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates that will affect the Town Council's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate. The Town Council's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to interest-earning fixed deposits with financial institutions and investments in bonds.

The Town Council's surplus funds are placed with reputable financial institutions or invested in bonds. The exposure to interest rate risk is minimal since the deposits are with fixed rate of interest throughout the term.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

32. Financial instruments and financial risks (Continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk in which the Town Council encounters difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations. The Town Council manages the liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash, internally generated cash flows, as well as on basis of expected payment dates of the financial liabilities.

The Town Council's operations are partially supported by various government grants from the government and the Town Council is satisfied that funds for operations are available as and when required.

It is expected that all the liabilities will be paid when due. The Town Council expects to meet its cash commitments with cash inflows from operating activities and government grants.

The table below analyses the maturity profile of the Town Council's financial and other appropriate and applicable assets and liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Less than 1 year</u> \$	<u>Between 2 and 5 years</u> \$	<u>More than 5 years</u> \$
<u>As at 31 March 2022</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,008,660	4,008,660	-	-
Conservancy and service fees receivables	1,721,214	1,721,214	-	-
Receivables for Selective Lift Replacement Programme	2,796,581	2,796,581	-	-
Receivables for Lift Enhancement Programme	4,449,857	4,449,857	-	-
Other receivables and deposits (excluding prepayments & GST)	13,882,419	13,882,419	-	-
Cash and bank balances	294,284,048	294,284,048	-	-
Lease liabilities	224,755	147,460	77,295	-
Advances received for Neighbourhood Renewal Programme	1,156,905	1,156,905	-	-
Advances received for Electrical Load Upgrading Programme	1,639,031	1,639,031	-	-
Payables and accrued operating expenses (excluding GST)	12,540,136	12,540,136	-	-
	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Less than 1 year</u> \$	<u>Between 2 and 5 years</u> \$	<u>More than 5 years</u> \$
<u>As at 31 March 2021</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,162,430	5,162,430	-	-
Conservancy and service fees receivables	1,869,639	1,869,639	-	-
Receivables for Selective Lift Replacement Programme	4,854,306	4,854,306	-	-
Receivables for Lift Enhancement Programme	3,601,394	3,601,394	-	-
Other receivables and deposits (excluding prepayments & GST)	9,240,980	9,240,980	-	-
Cash and bank balances	266,791,932	266,791,932	-	-
Lease liabilities	749,515	524,760	224,755	-
Advances received for Neighbourhood Renewal Programme	131,498	131,498	-	-
Advances received for Electrical Load Upgrading Programme	924,818	924,818	-	-
Payables and accrued operating expenses (excluding GST)	14,307,290	14,307,290	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

32. Financial instruments and financial risks (Continued)

Financial instruments by category

The carrying amount of the different categories of financial instruments is as disclosed on the face of the statement of financial position and as follows:

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
<i>Investments in bonds, represent financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss</i>	<u>4,008,660</u>	<u>5,162,430</u>
<i>Loans and receivables, represent financial assets measured at amortised cost</i>		
Conservancy and service fees receivables	1,721,214	1,869,639
Receivables for Selective Lift Replacement Programme	2,796,581	4,854,306
Receivables for Lift Enhancement Programme	4,449,857	3,601,394
Other receivables and deposits (excluding prepayments & GST)	13,882,419	9,240,980
Cash and bank balances	<u>294,284,048</u>	<u>266,791,932</u>
Total	<u>317,134,119</u>	<u>286,358,251</u>
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</i>		
Lease liabilities	220,369	734,391
Advances received for Neighbourhood Renewal Programme	1,156,905	131,498
Advances received for Electrical Load Upgrading Programme	1,639,031	924,818
Payables and accrued operating expenses (excluding GST)	<u>12,540,136</u>	<u>14,307,290</u>
	<u>15,556,441</u>	<u>16,097,997</u>

33. Funds management

The Town Council's objectives when managing funds are:

- (a) to safeguard the Town Council's ability to continue as going concern;
- (b) to provide resources to sustain future development; and
- (c) to provide funds for the purpose of strengthening the Town Council's risk management capability.

The Town Council actively and regularly reviews and manages its funding structure to ensure optimal funding structure, taking into consideration the future funding requirements, projected operating cash flows, projected capital expenditures and projected strategic investment opportunities.

There were no changes in the Town Council's approach to funds management during the year. The Town Council is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. At the end of the reporting period, the Town Council's total funds amounted to \$303,756,880 (2021: \$274,687,746).

34. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of cash and bank balances, conservancy and service fees receivables and other current receivables and payables approximate their respective fair values due to the relative short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair values of other classes of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

The fair values of applicable assets and liabilities are determined and categorised using a fair value hierarchy as follows:

- (a) Level 1 – the fair values of assets and liabilities with standard terms and conditions and which trade in active markets that the Town Council can access at the measurement date are determined with reference to quoted market prices (unadjusted).
- (b) Level 2 – in the absence of quoted market prices, the fair values of the assets and liabilities are determined using the other observable, either directly or indirectly, inputs such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or included within Level 1, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in non-active markets.
- (c) Level 3 – in the absence of quoted market prices included within Level 1 and observable inputs included within Level 2, the fair values of the remaining assets and liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models.

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in Note 9 are categorised as Level 1.