



# 1. Chairman's Review

# 2. Town Councillors & Standing Committees

# 3. Audited Financial Statements

Independent Auditors' Report	1-2
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Income & Expenditure & Other Comprehensive Income	4
Statement of Changes in Funds	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7 – 3









# Chairman's Review

# INTRODUCTION

As we celebrate the nation's 51 years of independence, let us reflect on what we had done and what we can do better to shape a better living environment for all.

Over the years, the quality and comfort of the living environment had improved as we stepped up efforts in cleaning and maintaining the estates within our Town. We had also implemented various projects that brought about infrastructure improvements within local neighbourhood. Cyclical works were also carried out to rejuvenate the mature estates within our Town.

Besides implementing infrastructure improvement projects, social and communication efforts were made to reach out to the community. Our Town Council organises regular Town-wide litter picking exercises to encourage residents to do their part in keeping the estates clean and green. Also, the Town Council had revamped its website to improve our web communication and connectivity with our residents.

Moving forward, we will continue to seek ways to improve the common areas of our estates in bid to create a more conducive environment for our residents. In addition, we aim to build an inclusive community by strengthening bonds among our residents, grassroots organisations, volunteers and service partners. At the same time, we encourage residents to be more involved in our estate matters. Let's work together as a community to create our ideal living environment.

# **FINANCIAL OVERVIEW**

In the Financial Year 2015/2016, we are pleased to report an operating surplus of \$3.81 million. The surplus was possible due to reduction in electrical costs and after receiving the government grants of \$11.85 million.

Rising cost of operations continues to be one of the Town Council's challenges. The increase in cost for estate cleaning, maintenance and lift servicing has put pressure on the Town Council's finances.

Nonetheless, we will continue to adopt a prudent approach towards our financial management in compliance with the corporate governance while we strive to implement projects that seek to bring benefits to our residents.





# TOWN COUNCIL MANAGEMENT REPORT (TCMR) RESULT

The latest Town Council Management Report (TCMR) was released by Ministry of National Development (MND) on 30 May 2016. The report assessed all town councils for the period from April 2015 to September 2015 on four indicators - estate cleanliness, estate maintenance, lift performance and service and conservancy charges (S&CC) arrears management.

We are pleased to share that the Town Council achieved green banding for all four indicators and we would like to thank our residents for playing their part in the upkeep and care of their estate. We hope that residents will continue to support and cooperate to maintain our overall performance. Residents are encouraged to keep the estate clean and corridors clutter-free, using the common facilities with due care, paying S&CC promptly and cleaning up after their pets in common





# LIFT SAFETY & MAINTENANCE

We strive to ensure that the lifts within our Town are safe and reliable for use. The lifts in our Town are serviced every month by lift contractors in compliance with Building and Construction Authority's (BCA) regulations. In addition, the Town Council's engineering team conducts audit checks and regular meetings with the respective lift companies to ensure that stringent lift maintenance standards are met. Under the preventive maintenance programme, our Town Council carries out cyclical replacement for some components of the lifts to ensure serviceability to prevent breakdowns. Through these efforts, we seek to provide safe and reliable lift services for our residents and visitors.

# Chairman's Review

# **ESTATE IMPROVEMENTS**

With the aim to enhance and rejuvenate the living environment for our residents. various improvement projects were implemented within our Town. A total of \$3.45 million worth of improvement projects was carried out by the Town Council. Localised enhancements such as inter-block linkways, fitness corners, playgrounds and drop-off porches are added in the neighbourhood to create a more facilitated and conducive environment for residents to live in.

In addition, to upkeep and maintain the estate environment in good condition, the Town Council has carried out a total of \$24.56 million of cyclical projects. These projects include repairs and redecoration, re-roofing works, replacement of sanitary system (water pipes, water pump sets and automatic refuse flushing system) and lift improvement works. Such preventive maintenance works are required to manage wear and tear over time in mature estates.





# REVAMPED TOWN COUNCIL WEBSITE

As part of our communication outreach effort, we had revamped the Town Council's website (http://mptc.org.sg). The website is redesigned with a fresh new look and user-friendly interface as it seeks to offer our residents quick and easy access to the latest Town Council news and information.

The revamped website features new additions such as 'Town Map' and 'Upcoming Projects'. The 'Town Map' allows residents to locate agencies and organisations such as Residents' Committees, Community Clubs, Neighbourhood Police Post and Library within their estate. Also, residents can find useful information about the upcoming improvement works and market washings scheduled within their neighbourhood from the 'Upcoming Projects' section. Furthermore, with the help of responsive web design, both desktop and mobile users are able to get neatly presented information on their devices without compromising the aesthetics of the website.

Through this, we hope that by updating and staying connected with our residents, we are able to inculcate a greater sense of ownership and involvement in the matters of the Town among the residents.

# Chairman's Review

# APPRECIATION TO CLEANERS AND TRADESMEN

Every day, our cleaners work hard to upkeep the cleanliness of the estates within our Town. It is through their efforts that we are able to enjoy clean environment. To express our appreciation to the cleaners for their efforts, Cleaners' Appreciation Day is organised annually. This year, together with the grassroots leaders and the community, the cleaners were treated to luncheon and were presented with certificates of recognition and a token of appreciation for their hard work.

We would also like to thank our tradesmen and service partners for their unwavering commitment in maintaining our estates and its amenities. We appreciate the hard work and dedication that our service providers had put in to keep our estates well-maintained and to provide quality service to our residents.













# **CONCLUSION**

Our Town Council management remains to serve our residents well and therefore residents' feedback is important to us. Through these feedback, our Town Council is able to further improve services and derive plans to meet the needs. I would like to thank our residents for their invaluable feedback and support that they had given to make our Town a better place to live in.

I would also like to convey our appreciation to the Town Councillors, grassroots leaders, community partners and staff for your relentless support and contributions.

Together, let's create the best managed living environment for everyone.

Thank you.

Lim Biow Chuan PBM

Chairman

Marine Parade Town Council

# Town Councillors L Standing Committee

# (15 October 2015 – 14 October 2017)







# **Elected Members**

Advisor: Mr Goh Chok Tong Chairman: Mr Lim Biow Chuan PBM Vice-Chairman: Mr Seah Kian Peng

Elected Members:
Mr Tan Chuan Jin
Associate Professor Fatimah Lateef
Ms Tin Pci Ling
Mr Edwin Tong Chun Fai

# **Executive Committee**

Chairman: Mr Lim Biow Chuan PBM

# Members:

Mr Ang Bee Hock BBM
Mr Anthony Ong Eng Ann PBM
Mr Eric Wong Ngiam Chin BBM (L), JP
Mr Frederick Ho Wee Khoon PBM
Mr Lee Tee Loon PBM
Dr Lim Lan Yuan BBM, JP
Ms Lydia Ong Li Yan
Mr Ng Cher Yan BBM
Mr Ng Kim Eng BBM (L)
Mr Philip Tan Ling Kwok PBM
Ms Rosemary Lim Moh Tin PBM, JP
Mr Tan Seng Peng BBM (L)
Professor Teo Cheng Swee JP, PBM

# Standing Committee

# **Finance Committee**

Advisor: Mr Seah Kian Peng

Chairman: Mr Philip Tan Ling Kwok PBM

Vice Chairman: Professor Teo Cheng Swee JP, PBM

### Members:

Mr James Chan Chia Teck Mr Lawrence Tan Han Tong PBM Mr Rahmat Sawie PBM Mr Rodney Seah Boon Kheng Ms Eunice Wang Bizi Mr Tan Yong Min PBM Mr Brian Chong

# **Tender & Contracts Committee**

Advisor: Mr Lim Biow Chuan PBM Chairman: Mr Ang Bee Hock BBM Vice Chairman: Mr Lee Tee Loon PBM

# Members:

Mdm Clara Roberts Beatrice PBM Mr Daniel Chan Kok Leong PBM Mr Dennis Teo Kian Joo PBM Mr Eddie Fong Joon Tin Ms Eileen Teo Cheo Tee PBM Mr Lian Eng Huat PBM Mr Eddie Woon BBM Ms Betty Chew Ah Kheok



# (15 October 2015 – 14 October 2017)

# **Commercial Properties Management Committee**

Advisor: Mr Lim Biow Chuan

Chairman: Ms Rosemary Lim Moh Tin PBM, JP Vice Chairman: Mr Tan Seng Peng BBM (L) Vice Chairman: Mr Ng Cher Yan BBM

# Members:

Mr Chia Tiak Peng PBM
Mdm Elizabeth Tan Yock Sem PBM
Mr Lee Joon Yong PBM
Mr Lim Liang Seng
Mr Rajesh Singh Dhillon
Mr Tan Ai Koong PBM
Ms Ruby Ong
Mr Lee Ngee Chew

# **Residential Estate Management Committee**

Advisor: Mr Tan Chuan-Jin

Chairman: Dr Lim Lan Yuan BBM, JP

Vice Chairman: Mr Anthony Ong Eng Ann PBM

# Members:

Mr Chan Yee Kew PBM
Ms Charlotte Lee Kar Tim PBM
Mr Dicky Ong Bock Chye PBM
Mr Lee Wui Kiat
Ms Lily Teo Hiok Hoon PBM

Ms Mary Lee Choon Tuan PBM Ms Sindy Lee Chuan Boey Mr Varatharaja Nadarajan Mr William G Fletcher PBM

Mr David Siow Serh Wei

# **Publicity & Information Committee**

Advisor: Ms Tin Pei Ling

Chairman: Mr Ng Kim Eng BBM (L)

Vice Chairman: Mr Frederick Ho Wee Khoon PBM

# Members:

Ms Doris Low Kam Fong Ms Gina Ong Liat Wah PBM Mr Michael Leong Ying Wai Mr Simon Ng Hock Seng Mr Tan Choon Kiang PBM Mr Tay Poey Kiang PBM Mr Melvin Chua Ee Song BBM Mr Steven Tan Bock Eng

# **Audit Committee**

Advisor: Associate Professor Fatimah Lateef Chairman: Mr Eric Wong Ngiam Chin BBM (L), JP

Vice Chairman: Ms Lydia Ong Li Yan

# Members:

Mr Steven Oh PBM
Ms Norami Aliza Haron
Mr Raymond Chan Leng Chye
Mr Thomas Thong Ming Yap
Mr Victor Lee Thiam Soon
Ms Winne Wong Leng Nyuk

# MARINE PARADE TOWN COUNCIL (Established under the Town Councils Act, Cap. 329A)

# AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

MAZARS LLP Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants

# AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
Independent auditors' report	1 - 2
Statement of financial position	3
Statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income	4
Statement of changes in funds	5
Statement of cash flows	6
Notes to the financial statements	7 - 37



# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MARINE PARADE TOWN COUNCIL

## Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Marine Parade Town Council (the "Town Council"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016, the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in funds and the statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

# Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Town Council's management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Town Councils Act, Cap 329A (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets

# Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal controls relevant to the Town Council's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Town Council's management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

# Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Town Council as at 31 March 2016 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Town Council for the financial year ended on that date.

1





# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MARINE PARADE TOWN COUNCIL

# Report on Other Regulatory Requirements

# Management's Responsibility for Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Management is responsible for ensuring that the receipts, expenditure, investment of monies 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' Responsibility

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 with Singapore Standards on Auditing. We planned and performed the compliance audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the receipts, expenditure, investment of monies and the acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the

Our compliance audit includes obtaining an understanding of the internal controls relevant to the receipts, expenditure, investment of monies 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 entity's internal controls. Because of the inherent limitations in any accounting and internal control system, non-compliances may nevertheless occur and not be detected.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on management's compliance.

# Opinion

# In our opinion:

- (a) the receipts, expenditure, investment of monies and the acquisition and disposal of assets by the Town Council during the 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 provisions of the Act.

ho

MAZARS LLP

Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants

Singapore

22 August 2016

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	<u>Note</u>	2016 \$	2015 \$ Reclassified
TOWN COUNCIL FUNDS			
Residential Property Funds Accumulated surplus Sinking fund	4 5	3,953,997 39,254,021	3,744,553 45,912,204
Town Improvement and Project fund	6	1,379,638	1,344,000
Commercial Property Funds Accumulated surplus	4 [	44,587,656 825,515	51,000,757 2,738,844
Sinking fund	5	29,977,015	27,229,260
Town Improvement and Project fund	6 [	262,788 31,065,318	256,000 30,224,104
Fair Value Reserves	7 _	(93,580) 75,559,394	(1,393,270) 79,831,591
Represented by:		7	
Non-current assets		00.505]	100.100
Plant and equipment Available-for-sale financial assets	8	90,535 2,651,500	139,169 4,642,020
Available-101-Sale infaticial assets	9 [	2,742,035	4,781,189
Current assets			
Available-for-sale financial assets	9	2,005,920	45,854,698
Interest receivable	1999	360,223	394,455
Conservancy and service fees receivables	10	1,074,594	1,066,863
Conservancy and service grant receivable	44	109,099	4 460 505
Other receivables Cash and cash equivalents	11 12	3,221,194 71,909,083	4,168,525
Cash and Cash equivalents	12	78,680,113	32,325,262 83,809,803
Total assets	_	81,422,148	88,590,992
Less: Current liabilities Conservancy and service fees received in advance	Г	(640,228)	(596,371)
Advances received for Neighbourhood Renewal		(040,226)	(590,571)
Programme	13	(201,206)	(853,546)
Amount received for Estate Upgrading Programme	14	(147)	(58,948)
Payables and accrued expenses	15	(4,250,147)	(6,348,490)
Income tax payable Total liabilities	16	(771,026)	(902,046)
Total liabilities	-	(5,862,754)	(8,759,401)
NET ASSETS	=	75,559,394	79,831,591
NATU.		olily	
LIM BIOW CHUAN PBM		PNG CHIEW HOO	)N
Chairman		General Manager	

Date: 22 August 2016

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

# STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Operating Income			
Conservancy and service fees Less: Operating income transfer to sinking fund	4	38,225,163	35,878,473
(minimum required by law)	5 _	(12,753,049)	(11,969,682)
		25,472,114	23,908,791
Agency fees	4, 17	2,464,924	2,366,283
Other income	4, 18	3,233,308	3,362,509
		31,170,346	29,637,583
Less: Operating expenditure			
Cleansing works		(6,301,101)	(6,130,501)
Managing agent's fees	25	(3,668,839)	(3,592,779)
Lift maintenance		(5,862,472)	(5,874,834)
Other works and maintenance	1	(5,205,135)	(4,849,367)
Water and electricity		(9,210,221)	(10,152,544)
General and administrative expenditure	19	(2,159,691)	(1,784,593)
		(32,407,459)	(32,384,618)
Operating deficit	_	(1,237,113)	(2,747,035)
Add: Investment income		78,615	97,008
Deficit before income tax and government grants	-	(1,158,498)	(2,650,027)
Less: Income tax	16	(227,373)	(238,029)
Less: Goods and services tax	20	(355,719)	(448,903)
		(583,092)	(686,932)
Deficit before government grants	_	(1,741,590)	(3,336,959)
Add: Government grants	21	11,849,702	12,764,517
Less: Transfer to	100		CONTRACTOR AND
- Sinking fund	5	(2,888,445)	(2,823,355)
<ul> <li>Town Improvement and Project fund</li> </ul>	6	(2,648,540)	(3,762,217)
		6,312,717	6,178,945
SURPLUS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		4,571,127	2,841,986
Add: Transfer of funds during Boundary Change	4	23,932	
Add: Transfer from Estate Upgrading Programme Add: Transfer from surplus of Town Improvement and	14	58,948	
Project fund Less: Appropriation to Town Improvement and Project	6	800,089	717,860
Fund	6	(1,642,426)	(1,600,000)
SURPLUS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR AFTER		0.044.070	4.050.840
APPROPRIATION	0	3,811,670	1,959,846
6 Dates			

LIM BIOW CHUAN PBM Chairman

Date: 22 August 2016

PNG CHIEW HOON General Manager / Secretary

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Note	Total	Residential Property funds	Commercial Property <u>funds</u>	Car park <u>ívnd</u>	Fair value <u>reserve</u>
Balance at 1 April 2014 (Deficit)/Surplus for the year Inter-funds transier Balance at 31 March 2015	4	101,478,004 (21,546,413) 78,831,591	68,086,225 (17,847,380) 761,912 51,000,757	34,299,417 (4,075,313) - 30,224,104	761,912 (761,912)	(907,638) (485,632) (1,393,270)
Balance at 1 April 2016 (Deficit)/Surplus for the year Transfer of funds during Boundary Change Inter-funds transfer Transfer from Estate Upgrading Programme Balance at 31 March 2016	4 <u>4</u>	79,831,591 (4,890,255) 369,110 58,948 75,559,394	51,000,757 (7,537,725) 145,460 920,216 58,948	30,224,104 627,666 213,548 - 31,065,318	920,114 102 (920,216)	(1,393,270)

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

<u>2015</u> \$	2,841,986	(23,098,627)	(904,140)	(485,632)	(21.646.413)
2 <u>016</u> \$	4,571,127	(9,761,161)	(799,911)	1,299,690	(4,690,255)
Note	4	15	တ	7	
	Accumulated surplus	Sinking fund	Town Improvement and Project fund	Fair value reserves	

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

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> \$	2015 \$ Reclassified
Operating activities Deficit before income tax and government grants		(1,158,498)	(2,650,027)
Adjustments for: Operating transfer to Sinking funds Interest income Fair value changes recognised in Sinking Fund Allowance for impairment	5 7 10,11	12,753,049 (78,615) 1,299,690 138,718	11,969,682 (97,008) - 45,626
Depreciation of plant and equipment Operating cash flows before changes in working Capital	8 _	13,010,438	9,326,079
Movements in working capital: Operating receivables Operating payables Net cash flows generated from operations		(830,501) (2,054,486) 10,125,451	(3,304,073) 3,893,120 9,915,126
Goods and services tax Sinking fund expenditure Town Improvement Project fund expenditure paid Estate Upgrading Programme fund income received Estate Upgrading Programme fund expenditure paid	20 5 6 14 14	(609,496) (24,557,286) (3,448,451) 147	(849,354) (38,721,016) (4,666,357) 2,246 (1,722)
Neighbourhood Renewal Programme Fund expenditure paid Income tax paid Cash used in operations before government grants	13 16	(8,482,106) (508,737) (27,480,478)	(7,982,742) (480,367) (42,784,186)
Performance guarantee pledged Government grants received Funding received for Neighbourhood Renewal		11,849,702	(53) 12,764,517
Programme Net cash used in operating activities	13 <u> </u>	7,829,766 (7,801,010)	8,426,332 (21,593,390)
Investing Activities Purchase of plant and equipment Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial	8	(7,460)	(24,229)
assets Interest income received Net cash generated from investing activities	9 —	47,138,988 253,303 47,384,831	954,973 930,744
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash	1 <del></del>		
equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	12 _	39,583,821 32,301,508 71,885,329	(20,662,646) 52,964,154 32,301,508

### 1. General information

Marine Parade Town Council (the "Town Council") was formed on 5 July 1989 under the Town Councils Act (Chapter 329A). The principal functions of the Town Council are to control, manage, maintain and improve the common property of residential, other commercial property and market and food centres in the housing estates of the Housing and Development Board ("HDB") within the Town. The Town consists of Marine Parade Group Representation Constituency and Mountbatten Single Member Constituency.

The principal office of operations is at 50 Marine Terrace, #01-265, Singapore 440050.

The financial statements of the Town Council for the financial year ended 31 March 2016 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Town Council on 22 August 2016

# 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") including all related interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS") as issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council and the provisions of the Town Councils Act, Cap 329A and are prepared on a 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. The financial statements of the Town Council are presented in Singapore dollars ("\$ or SGD"), which is also the functional currency of the Town Council.

In the financial year, the Town Council adopted all the new/revised FRS and INT FRS that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current financial year. The adoption of these new/revised FRS and INT FRS does 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 years.

FRSs issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these statements, the following FRS and amendments to FRS that are relevant to the Town Council were issued but not yet effective:

		Effective date for period beginning
<u>FRS</u>	<u>Title</u>	on or after
FRS 16,	Amendments to FRS 16 and FRS 38: Clarification of	1 January 2016
FRS 38	Acceptance Methods of Depreciation and Amerikation	
FRS 109	Financial instruments	1 January 2018
FRS 115	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
FRS 115	Amendments to FRS 115: Effective Date of FRS 115	1 January 2018
Various	Improvements to FRSs (November 2014)	Various

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

## 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

The management anticipates that the adoption of the above FRS in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements, and in particular, to the financial position and results, of the Town Council in the period of their initial adoption.

# 2.2 Town Council funds

in accordance with Section 33(1) of the Town Councils Act, separate funds are established to account for the management of the different types of properties. The types of properties currently under the management of the Town Council are as follows:

Residential property Commercial property

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

The routine fund related to properties under management, together with Sinking Fund, and Town improvement and Project Fund, form the Town Council funds.

All monies received by the Town Council are paid into and related expenditure is met 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 fund

In accordance with Section 33(4) of the Town Councils Act, separate sinking funds are established for improvement to, management and maintenance of residential and commercial properties. This sinking fund is maintained as part of the Town Council Funds.

Under the Town Councils Act, the Minister of 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.

The minimum amounts to be paid, by property type, into the sinking fund is as follows:

(i)	1-room to 3-rooms	30% of the conservancy and service fees
		and grants-in-aid
(ii)	4-rooms	35% of the conservancy and service fees
1.7		and grants-in-aid
(iii)	5-rooms, Executive and HUDC	35% of the conservancy and service fees
(iv)	Shop with living accommodation	35% of the conservancy and service fees
(v)	Commercial property	35% of the conservancy and service fees

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.

# 2.2 Town Council Funds (Continued)

### Sinking fund (Continued)

The sinking fund is utilised for cyclical works, including major repainting, renewal or replacement of roofing system, water tanks, pumps and water supply system, lighting protection system and lifts, 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 under the Housing and Development Act.

### Town Improvement and Project fund

Town Improvement and Project fund ("TIPF") is established and maintained as part of the Town Council Funds. This fund is utilised for improvement and development works in the Town.

The fund is set up by transfer of fund from 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. This fund is paid through the Citizens' Consultative Committees ("CCC").

# 2.3 Inter-fund transfers

Under Section 33(9) of the Town Councils Act, the Town Council may transfer an amount not exceeding the surplus from any of its funds constituting the Town Council funds, to a fund which is in deficit.

# 2.4 Allocation of general overheads

Expenditure not specifically related to any property type managed, such as administrative overheads, tree planting, pruning etc are allocated to the various property types using equivalent dwelling units ("EDU") as follows:

Prop	erty Type	Equivalent Dwelling Unit(s)
1	Residential Property Unit	1
1	Commercial Property Unit	2
6	Car lots or 36 Motorcycle lots or 4 Lony lots	1

Such allocation by EDU is not applied to the Sinking fund, Town Improvement and Project fund, Neighbourhood Renewal Programme fund and Estate Upgrading Programme fund.

# 2.5 Government grants

The Town Council receives three types of grants from the Government: Service and Conservancy Charges ("S&CC") grant, payment from CCCs and Goods and Services Tax ("GST") subvention grant.

(i) Service and conservancy charge operating grants to meet the current year's operating expenditure are taken to the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income,

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

# 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

# 2.5 Government grants (Continued)

- (ii) Payments from CCCs are granted to provide funding support for community improvement projects under the CIPC scheme.
- (iii) The GST Subvention is given as grants-in-aid and is granted to assist Town Councils for absorbing the GST increases in service and conservancy charges for HDB residential flats.

Government grants are recognised at fair value where there are reasonable assurance that the attached conditions will be compiled with and that the grant will be received. Grant 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. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant on the statement of financial position and is amortised to statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalment.

### 2.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises 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.

# (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 rates,

Income from funds placed with fund managers is recognised based on fair value through profit or loss.

# (iv) Other income

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

### 2.7 Income tax

Income tax is provided on the following income:

- Income derived from Investments and bank deposits;
- (ii) Fees, rent and other charges received from non-residents or non-owners of properties in the Town;
- (iii) Donations from non-residents or non-owners of properties in the Town; and
- (Iv) Agency fees derived from acting as agent for the HDB.

Income tax is accounted using the asset and liability method that requires the recognition of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax ilabilities 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 ilabilities 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 grants received, the Town Council has been granted remission under Section 92(2) of Income Tax Act (Cap. 134).

## 2.8 Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment tosses. The cost of plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. 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 plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Town Council and the cost of the Item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income when incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

	Furniture, fixtures and fittings	5 years
Ħ	Office equipment	5 years
	Data processing equipment	3 years

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

# 2.8 Plant and equipment (Continued)

The estimated useful fives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each financial year.

The gain or loss, being the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, arising on disposal or retirement of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in statement of comprehensive income. Any amount in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings directly.

Fully depreciated plant and equipment are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

### 2.9 Financial assets

Initial recognition, measurement and derecognition of financial assets

The Town Council classifies its investments in financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date, with the exception that the designation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is not revocable.

The initial recognition of financial assets is at fair value normally represented by the transaction price. The transaction price for financial asset not classified at fair value through profit or loss includes the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition or issue of financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss are expensed off immediately. The transactions are recorded at the trade date.

Irrespective of the legal form of the transactions performed, financial assets are derecognised when they pass the "substance over form" based derecognition test prescribed by FRS 39 Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement relating to the transfer of risks and rewards of ownership and the transfer of control.

## 2.9 Financial assets (Continued)

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement based on the classification of financial assets of the respective categories under FRS 39 is as follows:

### (i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Assets that are for sale immediately or in the near term are not classified in this category. These assets are carried at amortised costs using the effective interest method (except that short-duration receivables with no stated interest rate are normally measured at original invoice amount unless the effect of imputing interest would be significant) minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectibility, impairment charges are provided only when there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Losses expected as a result of future events, no matter how likely, are not recognised.

For impairment, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

# (ii) Available-for-sale financial assets ("AFS")

Certain equity instruments and debt securities held by the Town Council are classified as AFS if they are not classified in any of the other categories. Subsequent to initial recognition, with the exception of unquoted equity instruments that are not carried at fair value as the fair value cannot be reliably measured, AFS are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognised directly in the available-for-sale reserve with the exception of impairment losses, interests calculated using the effective interest method and foreign exchange gains and losses. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the available-for-sale reserve is included in profit or loss for the year.

# 2.9 Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Town Council assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Impairment losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on equity investments are not reversed through statement of comprehensive income, until the equity investments are disposed of.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

### 2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Town Council assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

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. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is written down to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised as expense in the statements of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income.

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, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income in the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income.

# 2.11 Available-for-sale financial assets ("AFS") held by fund manager

AFS held by fund manager represent the cost of the portfolio of assets placed with a fund manager at the beginning of each management term plus actual gains less losses (determined on a portfolio basis), net of the management fees payable during the management term.

AFS held by fund manager comprise mainly equities, bonds, cash and fixed deposits. Equities and bonds are stated on an aggregate portfolio basis.

# 2.12 Conservancy and service fees receivables

After initial recognition at fair value, conservancy and service fees receivable are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method but short-duration receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at original amount unless the effect of imputing interest would be significant. Conservancy and service fees receivable are stated after allowance for impairment.

Allowance for impairment is made if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition and that the loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated. The carrying amounts of conservancy and service fees receivable approximate their fair value. The amount of the impairment allowance is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. No interest is charged on conservancy and service fees receivable in normal circumstances.

# 2.13 Other receivables

Other receivables recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

## 2,14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents exclude those pledged as collateral and managed by fund manager.

# 2,15 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition, measurement and derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Town Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The initial recognition of financial liability at fair value is normally represented by the transaction price. The transaction price for financial liability not classified at fair value through profit or loss includes the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial liability. Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition or issue of financial liability classified at fair value through profit or loss are expensed off immediately. The transactions are recorded at the date of transaction.

The financial liability is derecognised when, and only when, its obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

## Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement based on the classification of financial flabilities of the respective categories under FRS 39 is as follows:

### Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

As at the reporting date, there were no financial liabilities classified under this category.

## 2.15 Financial liabilities (Continued)

# Other financial liabilities

All liabilities, which have not been classified as in the previous category fall into this category. These liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Payables are classified under this category. Items classified within current payables are not usually re-measured, as the obligation is usually known with a high degree of certainty and settlement is short-term.

### 2.16 Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying values of current financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature. Disclosures of fair values are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of fair value. The fair values of non-current financial instruments may not be disclosed separately unless there are significant items at the end of the year and in the event the fair values are disclosed in the relevant notes of these financial statements. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the fair value of the financial instruments at the end of the reporting year. The fair value of a financial instrument is derived from an active market. The appropriate quoted market price for an asset held or liability to be issued is usually the current bid price without any deduction for transaction costs that may be incurred on sale or other disposal and, for an asset to be acquired or liability held, the asking price.

# 2.17 Lease as a lessee

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased assets are classified as operating leases. For operating leases, lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit, even if the payments are not on that basis. Lease incentives received are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income as an integral part of the total lease expense.

# 2.18 Provisions

A liability or provision is recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are made using best estimates of the amount required in settlement and where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount recognised is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Changes in estimates are reflected in the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income in the period they occur.

### 2.19 Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group and Company if that person;
  - Has control or joint control over the Company;
  - II. Has significant influence over the Company; or
  - Is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or Company or of a parent of the Company.
- An entity is related to the Group and the Company if any of the following conditions applies;
  - I. The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
  - One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
  - Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
  - One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate
    of the third entity.
  - v. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company.
  - ri. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
  - vii. A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
  - viii. The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

# 3. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions of the carrying amounts of assets and ilabilities that were 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 may differ from the estimates.

# 3.1 Critical judgements made in applying the Town Council's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Town Council's accounting policies, the management is of the opinion that there is no instance of application of judgement which is expected to have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, apart from those involving estimations described below.

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

# 3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follow:

# (i) Allowance for doubtful conservancy and service fees receivables

Allowance for doubtful conservancy and service fees receivables amounting to \$917,782 (2015: \$779,084) has been estimated on the basis of age of receivables, result of recovery efforts and historical experience (Note 10).

Other receivables mainly consists of grants receivables from the Citizens' Consultative Committees (CCC) for approved projects and no allowance has been provided for. Allowance is applied to other receivables if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be collectible. The identification of doubtful of other receivables requires the use of judgement and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying amount of other receivables and the allowance for impairment in the financial year in which such estimate has been changed.

# (ii) Depreciation of plant and equipment

The cost of plant and equipment for the Town Council is depreciated on the straight-line basis over the plant and equipment's estimated economic useful lives. Changes in the expected useful lives and the technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amount of the Town Council's plant and equipment as at 31 March 2016 was \$90,535 (2015; \$139,169) (Note 8).

# (iii) Impairment of financial and non-financial assets

The Town Council adopts the guidance of FRS 36 Impairment of Assets and FRS 39 Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement in determining when an asset is Impaired. This assessment requires certain level of Judgment. The Town Council evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of the asset is less than its cost, and the financial health of and near-term economic benefit for the asset, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flows.

# (iv) 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 estimate 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 is \$771,026 (2015; \$902,046) (Note 16).

- 3. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)
  - 3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)
    - (v) Available-for-sale financial assets

At the end of each financial year, an assessment is made on whether there is objective evidence that an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the asset is impaired. Judgement is used in determining what a significant or prolonged decline is. As a Town Council policy, available-for-sale investments in equity securities are assessed for impairment when the market value as at the end of the financial year is below cost, or the market value remained below cost for the previous 12 months or longer. The fair value of the available-for-sale investments in equity as at the end of the financial year is \$4,657,420 (2015; \$50,496,718) (Note 9).

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

# Accumulated surplus

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

Operating income Conservancy and service fees Less: Operating income transfer to sinking funds (minimum required by law) Agency fees Operating (deficity) surplus Ade: Non-operating income Operating (deficity) surplus Add: Non-operating income Government grants Less: Goods and Services Tax Less: Goods and Services Tax Cleficity)surplus before government grants Add: Government grants Less: Transfers to Sinking fund - Town Improvement and Project fund SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR Add: Trensfer of funds during Boundary Change Add: Trensfer of surplus from amounts received for Estate Upgredfing Programme Add: Transfer from surplus of Town Improvement Project fund Less: Aburonicition to Town Improvement	88	Total \$ \$ 38,225,163 (12,753,048) 25,472,114 2,464,924 32,233,308 31,770,346 (32,407,489) (1,237,113) (1,237,113) (1,237,113) (227,719) (1,741,590) (1,741,690) (1,741,690) (1,741,690) (1,741,690) (1,741,690) (1,741,690)	2015 \$35,678,473 (11,986,682) 23,906,781 2,366,283 3,362,289 3,637,503 97,008 (2,647,035) (4,782,217) (2,623,855) (2,623,855) (2,623,855) (3,762,217) (2,623,855) (3,762,217) (2,623,855)	Residential Property funds \$ 2016 \$ \$ \$ 33,245,615 \$ 37,245,615 \$ 37,245,615 \$ 37,245,615 \$ 37,7717 \$ 24,7717 \$ 24,753,124 \$ (2,635,969) \$ (2,635,969) \$ (2,635,969) \$ (2,636,699) \$ (2,636,699) \$ (2,636,699) \$ (2,636,699) \$ (2,636,699) \$ (2,636,699) \$ (2,648,649) \$ (2,648,549) \$ (2,	2015 \$ 31,125,999 31,125,999 (10,306,316) 20,619,683 (27,306,399) (3,985,474) 81,996 (3,985,474) 81,996 (3,985,474) (4,614,844) (2,823,355) (4,614,844) (2,823,355) (3,762,217) (1,614,844) (2,823,355) (3,762,217) (3,762,217) (4,614,844)	Commercial Property funds \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	at to the control of	Car Park fund  2016  \$  \$  2464,924  2,464,924  14,036  2,477,010  2,477,010  2,477,010  2,477,010  2,477,010  2,477,010  2,477,010  2,477,010  2,477,010  2,477,010  1,02  1,02  1,02  1,02  1,02  1,02	tfund \$\frac{2015}{\$}\$\$  2,366,283  24,287  2,366,283  771,470  7,104  778,574  (16,662)  761,912  761,912
Project fund Surplus/defact) for the year after appropriation	Φ	(1,642,426) 3,811,670	(1,600,000) 1,959,846	(1,379,538) 3,411,280	(1,344,000)	(252,789).	(19,799)	,	,
Add: Accumulated surplus at 1 April Less: Transfer to Sinking Fund as at 24 August 2015 in accordance with Statement of Transferable Surplus	ru.	6,483,397 (5,515,555)	4,523,551	3,744,553	1,764,908	2,738,844	2,758,843	, ,	,
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AT 31 MARCH	1	4,779,512	6.463.397	3,853,997	3,744,553	825,515	2,738,844		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

ing find	7
T. C.	
ιť	5

Pille Biller		r r		1		•	
	Note	2016	<u>2015</u>	2016 Z016 Z01	Ty Tunds 2015	Commercial Property funds 2015	rty funds 2015
Balance at 1 April Less: Transfer from Accumulated Sumits as at 24 August		73,141,464	\$ 96,240,091	<b>5</b> 45,912,204	\$ 64,958,837	\$ 27,229,260	\$ 31,281,254
2015 in accordance with Statement of Transferable Surplus Transfer of fund during Boundary Change	4	5,515,555 335,178		3,201,846 124,655	. ,	2,313,709	1 .
Add:		78,992,197	96,240,091	49,238,705	64,958,837	29,753,492	31,281,254
Operating income transfer from conservancy and service fees Investment (loss)/Income	4 %	12,753,049	11,969,682	11,010,208	10,306,316	1,742,841	1,663,366
LUP income	3	(520,124)	503 503	(402,861) 377	1,330,849	(38,758)	130,016
Franster from government grants	<b>4</b> ,21	2,888,445	2,823,355	2,888,445	2,823,355	,	· .
Less:		13,200,245	16,254,405	13,496,163	14,461,023	1,704,083	1,793,382
Expenditure	5(II)	(24,557,286)	(38,721,016)	(23,112,302)	(32.931.419)	(1,444,984)	789 Kg7
Income tax Goods and services tax	5 5	(150,344)	(231,566)	(137,117)	(211,426)	(13,227)	(20,139)
Deficit for the year	₹	(9.761.161)	(400,451)	(231,428)	(364,811)	(22,349)	(36,640)
		(10.15)	(170,000,03)	(400'40a'a)	(19,046,635)	629'827	(4,051,994)
Balance at 31 March		69,231,036	73,141,464	39,254,021	45.912.204	29 977 015	27 229 28ft
Add: Fair value reserves	۲.	(98,580)	(1,393,270)				202,022,12
Grand Total		69,137,456	71,748,194				
Represented by:							
Non-current assets Avallable-for-sale financial assets	os	2,651,500	4,642,020				
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents Interest receivable	5	60,185,788	18,397,784				
Available-for-sale financial assets	o	2,005,920	45,854,698				
Conservancy and service fees receivables Other receivables	<b>\$</b> ‡	309,818	279,951				
Due from accumulated surplus	=	5,233,760	5,078,816				
		68,489,390	70,510,869				
		71,120,890	75,152,889				
Less: Current liabilities							
Conservancy and service fees received in advance	!	(173,443)	(153,219)				
rayables and acchied expenses Income tax payable	<del>င်</del>	(1,503,434)	(2,904,869) (346,607)				
		(1,983,434)	(3,404,695)				
ZEL BOORLO		69,137,456	71,748,194				

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

# 5. Sinking fund (Continued)

(i) Investment (ioss)/Income	2016 \$	2015 \$
Interest income - fixed deposits Interest income – bonds Loss on disposal of Available-For-Sale Financial	<b>32</b> 5,365 432,585	276,173 1,185,692
Assets	(1,199,575) (441,625)	1,460,865
(ii) Expenditure		
Re-roofing works Replacement of water pump sets Lift works Town Council Lift Upgrading Programme Replacement of booster pumpsets Repairs and Re-decoration Automatic Refuse Chute Flushing System Replacement of FRP water tanks Consultancy fee Replacement of water pipes	2,391,625 354,707 6,510,130 10,200 12,474,256 300,128 979,043 1,537,197 24,557,286	10,237,964 20,240 4,959,748 6,716 117,360 21,260,099 453,976 879,077 785,836 38,721,016

MARINE PARADE TOWN COUNCIL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

# Town Improvement and Project fund

		Total		Residential Property funds	ital Inds	Commercial Property funds	2 2 2 3 2 3
	Note	\$	<u>2015</u> \$	\$	2015 \$	2016 \$	2015 \$
Balance at 1 April Add/fl ass):		1,600,000	1,622,000	1,344,000	1,362,480	256,000	259,520
Transfer from government grants Expenditure	4,21	2,648,540	3,762,217	2,648,540	3,762,217	. 000	
Deficit for the year	) }	(799,911)	(904,140)	(497,706)	(464,848)	(302,205)	(439,292)
Transfer to accumulated surplus *	4	(800'008)	(717,860)	(846,294)	(897,632)	46,205	179,772
Appropriation from accumulated surplus **	4	1,642,426	1,600,000	1,379,638	1,344,000	262,788	256,000
Balance at 31 March	1 8	1,642,426	1,600,000	1,379,638	1,344,000	262,788	256,000
Represented by:							
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,642,426	1,600,000				
Total assets	, ,	1,642,426	1,500,000				
		2016		2015			
(i) Expenditure		•					
Construction of covered linkways			1,169,094	,747,226			
Construction of pavilion	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		74,280	420,536			
Constant's a state of prayground, surfer	SSS COUNTER OF	,,	885,438 81,017	733,598			
		• 1	54,674	104,661			
		ö	553,271	902,213			
		ī i	4	/58,123			
		3,4	3,448,451	4,686,357			

<sup>&</sup>quot; At the end of each financial year, the Town Council would transfer any surplus or deficit from the Town Improvement and Project fund to the accumulated surplus.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The amount required by the Town improvement and Project fund for the following financial year would then be appropriated from the accumulated surplus.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

7.	Fair value reserves			<u>201</u> \$	6	<u>2015</u> \$
	Fair value reserves from ava assets	ilable-for	-sale financial	(1,39	3,270) (	1,393,270)
	Movements:					
	Balance at 1 April Fair value loss on available-financial assets Fair value movement on ava		-sale financial	(1,39	3,270)	(907,638) (485,632)
	assets		1211		9,690	
	Balance at 31 March				9,690 3,580) (	(485,632) 1,393,270)
	Fair value reserves are taker Sinking fund	n up in:		(9:	3,580) (	1,393,270)
8.	Plant and equipment					
			Furniture, fixtures	Office	Date processing	
		<u>Note</u>	and fittings	egulpment \$	equipment \$	<u>Total</u> \$
	Cost					
	At 1 April 2014		904,903	226,508	179,964	1,311,375
	Additions		2,472	(5,520)	21,757 (19,208)	24,229 (26,824)
	Disposals		(2,096) 905,279	220,988	182,513	1,308,780
	At 31 March 2015 Additions		800,218	220,800	7,460	7,460
	Disposals		_	(11,134)	(44,093)	(55,227)
	At 31 March 2016		905,279	209.854	145,880	1,261,013
	A ST MAICH 2010		000,210	200,001	1,0,000	13
	Accumulated depreciation					
	At 1 April 2014		784,721	218,661	135,247	1,138,629
	Depreciation	19	31,736	2,173	23,897	57,806
	Disposais		(2,096)	(5,520)	(19,208)	(26,824)
	At 31 March 2015		814,361	215,314	139,936	1,169,611
	Depreciation	19	31,827	2,173	22,094	56,094
	Disposals		-	(11,134)	(44,093)	(55,227)
	At 31 March 2016		846,188	206 <u>,353</u>	117,937	1,170,478
	Net book value At 31 March 2016		59,091	3,501	27,943	90,535
	At 31 March 2015		90,918	5,674	42,577	139,169
		,				

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

9.	Available-for-sale financial assets	<u>2016</u> \$	<u>2015</u> \$
	Balance at 1 April	50,496,718	50,436,557
	Disposals Fair value changes recognised in Sinking fund Amount recognised in Sinking fund income	(47,138,988) 1,299,690	(485,632)
	and expenditure	_ [	545,793
	Balance at 31 March	4,657,420	50,496,718
	Less: Non-current portion	(2,651,500)	(4,842,020)
	Current portion	2,005,920	45,854,698
	AFS held by Town Council /Fund Manager (Current) — Sinking Fund	2,005,920	45,854,698
	AFS held by Town Council (Non-current) - Sinking Fund	2,651,500	4,642,020
	Available-for-sale financial assets include the following:		
		<u>2016</u> \$	2015 \$
	Equities	-	2,285,734
	Fixed Income		23,065,161
	Quoted bond	4,657,420	19,802,870
	Cash, deposit and other receivables		5,343,153
	•	4,667,420	50,496,718

Available-for-sale financial assets held directly by Town Council consist of bonds held with DBS Bank Ltd and the Central Depository (Pte) Limited amounting to \$4,657,420 (2015: \$19,802,670).

Available-for-sale financial assets held by fund manager, UOB Asset Management Limited, with principal amount of \$30,000,000 commencing on 4 January 2013 for a period of 3 years ending 3 January 2016 was withdrawn as at year ended 31 March 2016.

The carrying amounts of available-for-sale financial assets approximate their fair value and are denominated in Singapore dollar.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

### 10. Conservancy and service fees receivables

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> \$	2015 \$
Conservancy and service fees receivables Less: Allowance for impairment		1,992,376 (917,782) 1,074,594	1,845,927 (779,064) 1,066,863
Taken up in: Accumulated surplus Sinking fund	5	764,776 309,818 1,074,594	786,912 279,951 1,066,863

Conservancy and service fees receivables are denominated in Singapore dollars.

The Town Council generally extends 30 days (2015: 30 days) credit term to its conservancy and service fees customers.

The movements in allowance for impairment during the year are as follows:

	<u>2016</u> \$	<u>2015</u> \$
Balance at 1 April	779,064	744, <b>499</b>
Write back	(31,007)	· -
Current year provision	169,725	34,565
Balance at 31 March	917,782	779,064

### 11. Other receivables

Otter leceraties	Note	<u>2016</u> \$	<u>2015</u> \$
Claims for Citizens' Consultative Committee			
funding receivable		1,648,012	1,419,459
Billing for work carried out, reimbursement from		BB0 864	4.040.040
HDB		606,361	1,649,242
Billing for work carried out, relmbursement from contractors		28,283	81,957
Bliling for work carried out, reimbursement from		20,200	01,001
NEA		30,707	34,106
Receivable from MND		325,876	302,449
GST receivable		139,899	551,176
Prepayments			535
Other receivables*		872,348	5 <del>6</del> 9,201
Less: Allowance for impairment		(430,292)	(439,600)
		442,056	129,601
	_	3,221,194	4,168,525
Taken up in:	_		
Accumulated surplus		2,785,737	3,612,544
Sinking fund	5	435,457	555,981
	_	3,221,194	4,168,525

Other receivables are denominated in Singapore dollars.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

### 11. Other receivables (Continued)

The movements in allowance for impairment in respect of other receivables during the year are as follows:

	<u>2016</u> \$	<u>2015</u> \$
Allowance for impairment:		
Balance at beginning of year	439,600	428,539
Allowance for impairment		11,061
Write off for the year	(9,308)	
Balance as at year end	430,292	439,600
· ·	<del></del>	· ··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

<sup>\*</sup>Other receivables consist of debts relating to customers under legal and penalty cases.

### 12. Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> \$	<u>2015</u> \$
Cash on hand		11,000	11,000
Cash at bank		16,898,083	17,314,262
		16,909,083	17,325,262
Fixed deposits with financial institutions		55,000,000	15,000,000
		71,909,083	32,325,262
Taken up in: Accumulated surplus Sinking fund Town improvement and project fund	5 6	10,080,889 60,185,788 1,642,426 71,909,083	12,327,498 18,397,764 1,600,000 32,325,262
Fixed deposits			
- Maturing in more than 3 months		•	
- Maturing within 3 months		55,000,000	15,000,000
		55,000,000	15,000,000

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in Singapore dollars.

Fixed deposits are placed for varying periods from one month to one year. The interest rates range from 0.97% to 1.95% (2015: 0.75% to 1.45%) per annum. The weighted everage effective interest rates per annum relating to fixed deposits is 1.44% (2015: 1.31%).

A performance guarantee amounting to \$23,754 (2015: \$23,754) is pledged with a bank as security for guarantee granted.

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

<u>2016</u> \$	<u>2015</u> \$
71,909,083	32,325,262
71,885,329	(23,754) 32,301,508
	71,909,083 (23,754)

### 13. Advances received for Neighbourhood Renewal Programme

	2016 \$	<u>2015</u> \$
Balance at 1 April Add/(Less):	853,546	409,956
Funding from government	7,829,766	8,426,332
Payments to contractors	(8,482,106)	(7,982,742)
	(652,340)	443,590
Balance at 31 March	201,206	853,546

Neighbourhood Renewal Progaramme ("NRP") 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. Amount received for Estate Upgrading Programme

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Note	<u>2016</u> \$	<u>2015</u> \$
Balance as at 1 April Add:		58,948	58,424
Funding from government	Γ	-	2,100
Other income		147	146
Payments to contractors		-	(1,722)
Transfer to accumulated surplus on closure*	4	(58,948)	•
		(58,801)	524
Balance as at 31 March	_	147	58,948

The Estate Upgrading Programme ("EUP") first started in 2000 to target older private estates whose physical environment would benefit from rejuvenation and upgrading. The EUP improvement works include landscaping, play and fitness equipment, park furniture and widening of footpaths.

### 15. Payables and accrued expenses

,	<u>2016</u> \$	<u>2015</u> \$
Accruals for completed works	224,209	57,447
Accrued operating expenses	3,679,454	5,970,323
Refundable deposits	248,772	226,193
Other payables	97,712	84,527
	4,250,147	6,348,490

<sup>\*</sup>The amount to be transferred to accumulated surplus on closure of project represents cost incurred less than the fund due to agency fee paid to Town Council for the implementation of project.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

### 15. Payables and accrued expenses (Continued)

Payables and accrued expenses are denominated in Singapore dollars.

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> \$	<u>2015</u> \$
Taken up in: Accumulated surplus		2,746,713	3,443,621
Sinking fund	5	1,503,434 4,250,147	2,904,869 6,346,490

The amount payable to managing agent as at 31 March 2016 of \$73,100 (2015: \$100,288) was included in payables and accrued expenses with credit term of 30 days.

16.	Income tax	<u>Note</u>	2016 \$	2015 \$
	Current tax expense Under provision of tax in previous financial years		303,024 74,693	468,001 1,593
	mranda years	<del></del>	377,717	469,594
	Taken up in:			
	Accumulated surplus	4	227,373	238,029
	Sinking fund	.5	150,344 377,717	231,565 469,594

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

standard rate of income tax due to the following:		
	<u> 2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	\$	\$
Interest income	619,491	1,722,402
Government grants and other income	11,745,113	12,764,517
Trade Income	1,390,835	1,932,708
Allowable expenses	(125,802)	(186,799)
	13,629,637	16,232,828
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2015: 17%)	2,317,038	2,759,581
Tax remission of government grants under section 92(2)		
of Singapore Income Tax Act	(1,973,217)	(2,147,782)
Tax effect on concessionary income	(92,207)	(92,207)
Singapore statutory stepped income exemption	(25,925)	(25,925)
Others	77,335	(25,666)
Current tax expense	303,024	468,001
Under provision of tax in previous financial years	74,693	1,593
•	377,717	469,594

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

### 16. Income tax (Continued)

The Town Council enjoys a concessionary tax rate of 10% (2015:10%) for the income earned on investment in bonds.

The movements in income tax payable are as follows:

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> \$	<u>2015</u> \$
Balance as at 1 April Payments during the year Current financial year's income tax expense		902,046 (608,737) 303,024	912,819 (480,367) 468,001
Under provision of tax in previous financial years Balance as at 31 March		74,693 771,026	1,593 902,046
Taken up in: Accumulated surplus Sinking fund	5	464,469 306,557 771,026	555,439 346,607 902,046

### 17. Agency fees

These are fees received for routine maintenance of HDB's car parks in the Town.

### 18. Other income

	<u>2016</u> \$	<u>2015</u> \$
Interest on late payment of conservancy & services fees Liquidated damages	88,123 155,092	104,504 167,615
Temporary occupational licenses Usage of void deck, water, electricity and common	2,567,386	2,548,419
property	341,140	413,111
Others	81,567	128, <u>860</u>
	3,233,308	3,362,509

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

### 19. General and administrative expenditure

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> \$	<u>2015</u> \$
Advertising, publicity and public relations Audit fee-auditors of Town Council		269,095 35,240	190,013 28,800
Computer services Depreciation of plant and equipment Insurance premium	8	366,918 56,094 9,332	217,656 57,806 25,536
Office rental Office upkeep expenditure		266,400 110,380	265,850 142,920
Office supplies and stationery Telecommunication Property tax		108,013 88,394 268,559	91,785 83,923 269,243
Town Councillors' allowances Others	_	208,336 372,930	216,600 194,462
		2,159,691	1,784,593

### 20. Goods and Services Tax ("G8T")

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.

Disallowed input tax in the respective funds are as follows:

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> \$	2015 \$
Accumulated surplus Sinking fund	4 5	355,719 253,777	448,903 400,451
		609,496	849,354

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

# 21. Government grants

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

				Servic	Service and	Payment from Citizens'	yment from Cifizens'		
		ŕ	1	Conservan	Conservancy Charges	Consu	Consultative	GST Subvention	vention
	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$	2016 \$	2015 \$	2016 \$	Committees <u>5</u> 2015 \$	Gränt 2016 \$	nt <u>2015</u> \$
Government grants received/receivable GST Subvention received/receivable		10,558,622	11,555,747	7,910,082	7,793,530	2,648,540	3,762,217	1 291 080	- 1208 770
Less: Transfers to	4	11,849,702	12,764,517	7,910,082	7,793,530	2,648,540	3,762,217	1,291,080	1,208,770
<ul> <li>Sinking fund</li> <li>Town Improvement and Project fund</li> </ul>	4,4, R) R)	(2,888,445) (2,648,540)	(2,823,355) (3,762,217)	(2,460,865)	(2,423,108)	(2,648,540)	(3.762,217)	(427,580)	(400,247)
		6,312,717	6,178,945	5,449,217	5,370,422			863,500	808,523

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

### 22. Inter-fund transfers

Under Section 33(9) of the Town Councils Act, the Town Council may transfer an amount not exceeding the surplus, from any of its funds constituting the Town Councils' Fund, to a fund which is in deficit.

### 23. Capital commitments

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

	<u>2016</u> \$	<u>2015</u> \$
Amount approved and contracted for	9,664,702	25,745,322
Amount approved but not contracted for	14,221,200	6,741,355
•	23,885,902	32,486,677

### 24. Operating lease commitments

At the end of the reporting period, the Town Council was committed to making the following rental payments in respect of non-cancellable operating leases of office premises with an original term of more than one year:

	<u> 2016</u>	<u> 2015</u>
	\$	\$
Not later than one year	405,277	451,697
Later than one year and not later than five years	650,528	1,076,790
	1,056,805	1,528,487

The leases on the Town Council's premises from Housing and Development Board on which are payable will expire on December 2016 and February 2018, subject for option to renew for another three years. Rental terms are renegotiated on renewal.

The Town Council entered into an agreement for a contract sum of \$1,134,667 with NEC Asia Pacific Pte Ltd for the supply, delivery, design, development, installation, configuration, testing, commissioning, warrants of a fully operational integrated Town Council Management System with operation support and maintenance for the period 1 May 2013 to 30 April 2020.

### 26. Significant related party transactions

Marine Parade Town Council is managed by the managing agent, DTZ Operations Pte Ltd, for the period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2017. The Company changed its name to Cushman & Wakefield Operations Pte Ltd on 25 April 2016. The Town Council does not incur any manpower and related costs except for Town Councillors' allowances. There are 67 Town Councillors in the Town Council.

	<u>2016</u> \$	2016 \$
Town Councillors' allowances	208,336	216,600

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

### 25. Significant related party transactions (Continued)

The following transactions took place between the Town Council and its related parties on terms agreed between the parties during the financial year:

	2016 \$	<u>2015</u> \$
Expenditure paid to Managing Agent in relation to:		
<ul> <li>Managing agent fees</li> </ul>	3,668,839	3,592,779
<ul> <li>Project management and other fees</li> </ul>	2,405,909	3,118,157

### 26. 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 and other receivables, accrued expenses and other payables 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.

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash balances with banks, cash equivalents and receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the fair value of the financial instruments at the end of the financial year. Credit risk on cash balances with banks is limited because these banks are of acceptable credit ratings.

For 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 allowance for impairment of conservancy and service fees receivables totalling \$917,782 (2015: \$779,064) is determined at the reporting date (Note 10).

There is no concentration of credit risk with respect to conservancy and service fees receivables, as the Town Council has a large number of household owners.

There are no other material class of financial assets that are past due except for the conservancy and service fees receivables as disclosed below:

	Note	<u>2016</u> \$	<u>2015</u> \$
Not past due		26,311	22,930
Past due 0-12 months		1,008,070	1,031,005
Past due 12-24 months		321,009	212,925
Over 24 months		636,986	579,067
		1,992,376	1,845,927
Allowance for impairment	10	(917,782)	(779,064)
·		1,074,594	1,086,863

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (Continued)

### 26. Financial instruments and financial risks (Continued)

### Credit risk (Continued)

Conservancy and service fees receivables amounting to \$1,048,283 (2015: \$1,043,933) are past due at the financial year end but not impaired, as the management believes that it will be collectible in the foreseeable future as a result of recovery efforts and based on historical experience.

### Market risk

### Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when transactions are denominated in foreign currencies.

The Town Council has no exposure to foreign currency risk as its business activities are carried out in Singapore dollars, which is its functional currency.

### Interest rate risk

The Town Council's exposure interest rate risk relates primarily to fixed interest-earning deposits with financial institutions and investments in government and corporate bonds. The Town Council's surplus funds are placed with reputable financial institutions or invested in Singapore government bonds.

### Equity price risk

Equity price risk is applicable to investments in equity shares or similar instruments. As equities are invested through fund managers under guaranteed principal schemes, the exposure to market risk is insignificant.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Town Council will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. 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. Besides, the Town Council's operations are partially supported by various grants from the government and the Town Council is satisfied that funds for operations are available as and when required.

The contractual undiscounted cash flows of financial assets and financial liabilities due within 12 months approximate their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is not significant.

The average credit period taken to settle these payables is about 30 - 90 days (2015: 30 - 90 days).

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.

### 26. Financial instruments and financial risks (Continued)

### Financial instruments by category

The carrying amounts of the different categories of financial instruments other than those disclosed on the face of the statement of financial position and in notes to the financial statements are as follows:

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> \$	<u>2015</u> \$
Avallable-for-sale financial assets	9	4,657,420	50,496,718
Loan and receivables		76,674,1 <b>9</b> 3	37,954,570
Less: financial liabilities		(4,250,147)	(6,348,490)
		77,081,466	82,102,798

### 27. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of current financial assets and liabilities approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair value of other classes of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements. The fair values of financial assets with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to level 1 of the fair value hierarchy quoted market price.

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value. The different levels have been defined as follows:-

- (a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1)
- (b) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as price) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- (c) Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) Level 3).

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
2016	•	,	•	·
Assets Available-for-sale financial assets	4,657,420	-	-	4,657,420
2015 Assets				•
Available-for-sale financial assets	50,496,718	+		50,496,718

### 28. Funds management

The Town Council's objectives when managing funds are:

- (i) to safeguard the Town Council's ability to continue as going concern;
- (ii) to provide resources to sustain future development; and
- (iii) 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 through professional fund manager to ensure optimal funding structure, taking into consideration the future funding requirements, projected operating cash flows and 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.

The Town Council's total funds at end of the financial year amounted to \$75,559,934 (2015: \$79,831,591).

### 29. Reclassification of previously issued financial statements

During the financial period ended 31 March 2016, the Town Council reclassified the Neighbourhood Renewal Programme (NRP) Fund and Estate Upgrading Programme (EUP) Fund to Advances received for NRP and Amount received for EUP, respectively, in current liabilities. This is to reflect more appropriately the nature of the funds received from Housing Development Board.

The following tables reflect the reclassification on the affected line items in the previously issued financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 March.

Statement of Changes	ln	Financia	l Pos	ition	(Extract)	١
----------------------	----	----------	-------	-------	-----------	---

·	31 Mar 2015 As reclassified S\$	31 Mar 2015 As reported S\$
TOWN COUNCIL FUNDS NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL PROGRAMME FUND ESTATE UPGRADING PROGRAMME FUND	-	(853,546) (58,948)
CURRENT LIABILITIES  Advances received for Neighbourhood Renewa Programme	(853,546)	-
Amount received for Estate Upgrading Programme	(58,948)	
Statement of Changes In Funds (Extract)		
NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL PROGRAMME FUND	31 Mar 2015 As reclassified	31 Mar 2015 As reported
Surplus for the year	-	443,590
ESTATE UPGRADING PROGRAMME FUND		
Surplus for the year	b dishibitis	524

