

SOSD

(Registration Number: T12SS0058C)

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

AUDIT TRUST PAC

Chartered Accountants, Singapore

SOSD
(Registration Number: T12SS0058C)

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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STATEMENT BY THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Management Committee are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of SOSD (the "Society") for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

OPINION OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

In the opinion of the Management Committee,

- (i) the financial statements of the Society are drawn up so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the status of affairs of the Society as at 31 December 2021 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Society for the year then ended; and
- (ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Society will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Management Committee, comprising the following, have on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issuance.

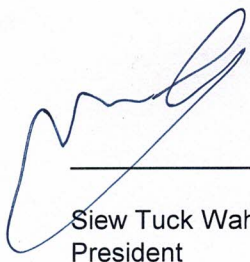
Siew Tuck Wah
Chan Yuen Leng
Ong Hua
Malina Adinegara Tjhin
Chen JiaXin
Chia Su-Lin, Lynnette
Yew Poh Leng Dorothy


President
Secretary
Treasurer
Ordinary Member
Ordinary Member
Ordinary Member
Ordinary Member

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The independent auditors, AUDIT TRUST PAC have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Management Committee,



Siew Tuck Wah
President

Ong Hua
Treasurer

Singapore

26 May 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOSD

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SOSD (the "Society"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, Chapter 311 (the "Societies Act"), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Society as at 31 December 2021 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Society for year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Society 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 Matters

The financial statements of the Society for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 were audited by another firm of auditors who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 27 May 2021.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement by the Management Committee.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOSD (CONT'D)

Other Information (cont'd)

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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management Committee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, Charities Act and Regulations and FRSS, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee is responsible for assessing the Society's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOSD (CONT'D)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

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 Society's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management Committee.
- 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 Society's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Society 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 Committee 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
SOSD (CONT'D)**

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion:

- (a) the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Society have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Society Regulations enacted under Societies Act, the Charities Act and Regulation; and
- (b) the fund-raising appeals during the financial year has been carried out in accordance with Regulation 6 of the Societies Regulations issued under the Societies Act and proper accounts and other records have been kept of the fund-raising appeals.

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

- (a) the Society has not used the donation monies in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (b) the Society has not complied with the requirements of regulation 15 of the Charities (Institution of a Public Character) Regulations.

Audit Trust Pac

AUDIT TRUST PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

26 May 2022

SOSD

(Registration Number: T12SS0058C)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**For the financial year ended 31 December 2021**

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
INCOME			
<u>Income from generated funds</u>			
Voluntary income			
- Donations	4	1,543,593	1,314,328
- Sponsorships	4	3,000	3,000
- Sale of merchandise	4	17,098	18,606
- Bicentennial Community Fund grant		-	400,000
		<u>1,563,691</u>	<u>1,735,934</u>
<u>Investment income</u>			
Dividend income		-	3,899
Fair value gain		87	-
Interest income		<u>6,561</u>	<u>5,711</u>
		<u>6,648</u>	<u>9,610</u>
<u>Income from charitable activities</u>			
Adoption fee	4	41,750	48,700
Training fee	4	17,750	21,985
Registration fee	4	-	90
License fee	4	2,426	1,833
Sale of merchandise	4	31,458	24,985
Grant and subsidies		<u>47,917</u>	<u>19,310</u>
		<u>141,301</u>	<u>116,903</u>
<u>Other income</u>			
Insurance compensation		2,291	260
Government grants	7	41,924	115,880
Sundry income		<u>11,682</u>	<u>18,660</u>
		<u>55,897</u>	<u>134,800</u>
Total income		<u>1,767,537</u>	<u>1,997,247</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of generating funds		9,383	11,112
Cost of charitable activities		1,001,148	887,118
Governance and administrative costs		<u>156,803</u>	<u>157,813</u>
Total expenditure		<u>1,167,334</u>	<u>1,056,043</u>
NET INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>600,203</u>	<u>941,204</u>

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

SOSD

(Registration Number: T12SS0058C)

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE
For the financial year ended 31 December 2021**

EXPENDITURE	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
<u>Cost of generated funds</u>			
Cost of calendar		3,408	3,286
Fundraising expenses		-	214
Marketing and promotion		36	96
Merchandise cost		559	1,676
Transaction fees		5,380	5,840
		<u>9,383</u>	<u>11,112</u>
<u>Cost of charitable activities</u>			
Cost of stray dog feeding drive		15,504	13,680
Cremation of dogs		1,270	1,366
Dog food		75,640	68,516
Depreciation	13	63,689	87,055
Donated items		68,703	63,975
General expenses		256	80
Insurance		1,381	1,409
License fees		2,268	2,421
Medical supplies		15,145	19,036
Motor vehicle expenses		4,505	4,262
Salaries and related expenses		474,165	422,894
Shelter expenses		13,135	10,504
Subscription costs		583	454
Stray dog trapping		4,199	6,954
Training expenses for dogs		9,720	11,250
Transportation		22,266	14,586
Vet bills		228,719	158,676
		<u>1,001,148</u>	<u>887,118</u>

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

SOSD

(Registration Number: T12SS0058C)

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE (CONT'D)**For the financial year ended 31 December 2021**

EXPENDITURE (CONT'D)	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
<u>Governance and administrative costs</u>			
Audit fee		6,000	6,447
Bank charges		1,675	1,307
Donated items		1,366	1,350
General expenses		-	59
Insurance		9,229	8,491
Inventories written off		3,806	1,479
Lease liabilities interest		3,044	1,079
Loss on disposal of subsidiary		-	29
Penalty and late payment interest		-	1,502
Printing and stationery		339	823
Professional fees		-	4,000
Rental - office		-	9,630
Salaries and related expenses		123,148	114,986
Service charges		2,400	2,300
Small asset acquisition		898	731
Software subscription and license fees		750	760
Stamp duties		-	470
Transportation for staff		314	702
Volunteer expenses		3,788	1,394
Website		46	274
		<u>156,803</u>	<u>157,813</u>
Total expenditure		<u>1,167,334</u>	<u>1,056,043</u>

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

SOSD

(Registration Number: T12SS0058C)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**As at 31 December 2021**

	Note	<u>2021</u> \$	<u>2020</u> \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,527,708	2,033,408
Other investments	10	50,084	-
Other receivables	11	83,213	52,959
Inventories	12	245	5,895
		<u>2,661,250</u>	<u>2,092,262</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	<u>104,456</u>	<u>168,145</u>
Total assets		<u>2,765,706</u>	<u>2,260,407</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	96,533	145,567
Borrowings	15	<u>44,809</u>	<u>45,870</u>
		<u>141,342</u>	<u>191,437</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	15	<u>46,118</u>	<u>90,927</u>
Total liabilities		<u>187,460</u>	<u>282,364</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>2,578,246</u>	<u>1,978,043</u>
FUNDS			
Unrestricted funds	17	<u>2,578,246</u>	<u>1,978,043</u>
TOTAL FUNDS		<u>2,578,246</u>	<u>1,978,043</u>

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

SOSD

(Registration Number: T12SS0058C)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

	Unrestricted funds \$
Balance as at 1 January 2020	1,036,839
Net income for the financial year	941,204
	<hr/>
Balance as at 31 December 2020	1,978,043
Net income for the financial year	600,203
	<hr/>
Balance as at 31 December 2021	<u><u>2,578,246</u></u>

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

SOSD

(Registration Number: T12SS0058C)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**For the financial year ended 31 December 2021**

	<u>2021</u> \$	<u>2020</u> \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Income for the year	600,203	941,204
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	63,689	87,055
Dividend income	-	(3,899)
Fair value gain	(87)	-
Interest income	(6,561)	(5,711)
Interest expense	3,044	1,079
Rent concessions received from lessor	(11,682)	(18,660)
Loss on disposal of subsidiary	-	29
	<u>48,403</u>	<u>59,893</u>
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	648,606	1,001,097
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Inventories	5,650	(687)
Other receivables	(30,254)	30,701
Trade and other payables	(49,034)	96,837
	<u>(73,638)</u>	<u>126,851</u>
Net cash from operating activities	574,968	1,127,948
Cash flows from investing activities		
Dividends received	-	3,899
Interest received	6,561	5,711
Acquisition of other investments	(50,000)	-
Proceed from sale of other investments	3	-
Net cash (used in)/ from investing activities	(43,436)	9,610
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(3,044)	(1,079)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(34,188)	(36,333)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(37,232)</u>	<u>(37,412)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	494,300	1,100,146
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	<u>2,033,408</u>	<u>933,262</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	<u><u>2,527,708</u></u>	<u><u>2,033,408</u></u>

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

SOSD

(Registration Number: T12SS0058C)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

SOSD (the "Society") was registered as Society under Societies Act, Chapter 311 on 3 April 2012 and subsequently approved as Charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 on 23 April 2013.

The Society is domiciled in Singapore with its registered office and principal place of business at 59 Sungei Tengah Road, #01-41/42, Singapore 699014.

The Society was accorded as an Institution of a Public Character ("IPC") status for the period from 25 April 2019 to 24 April 2020 and renewed for the periods from 25 April 2020 to 24 April 2021, and from 25 April 2021 to 24 July 2022.

The objectives of the Society are as follows:-

- (a) To assist in the social integration and humane management of strays and the furtherance of animal welfare in our Society;
- (b) To promote education or participate in schemes proposed to promote education in developing social acceptance and consciousness towards the attributes of kindness, compassion and graciousness for animal life in our Society;
- (c) To engage in charitable and welfare work for the purposes of the Society including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, to support the work of stray dog feeders in Singapore by providing financial support, veterinary assistance and/or food donation;
- (d) To rescue, neuter, rehabilitate and re-home stray dogs, abandoned dogs and dogs in need of a home; and
- (e) To provide comfort and companionship to persons in Singapore who are in need through activities or programmes involving dogs.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**2.1 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements of the Society have been drawn up in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs), the disclosure requirements of the Society Act, Chapter 311 and the Charity Act, Chapter 37. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar, which is the Society's functional currency.

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretation

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Society has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Society and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Society.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Society has not adopted the following standards applicable to the Society that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 16: <i>Property, plant and equipment</i> : Proceeds before intended use	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 37: <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i> : Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 1: <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> : Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 1: <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> and FRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 8 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i> : Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 12: <i>Income Taxes</i> : Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023

The Management Committee expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, 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.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Motor vehicles	- 5 years
Renovation	- 3 years
Software	- 1 years
Right-of-use assets	- Over the remaining lease term

The residual value, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted appropriately at the end of each financial year, if necessary.

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

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Society assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, (or, where applicable, when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required), the Society makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, the Society measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Society expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Society's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and FVPL. The Society only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

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

2.6 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Society may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Society's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Society has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process. Such financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables, and borrowings.

Derecognition

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

2.7 Impairment of financial assets

The Society recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Society expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

2.7 Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

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

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

The Society considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30-90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Society may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Society is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Society. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the first in first out basis and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When necessary, allowance is provided for damaged, obsolete and slow moving items to adjust the carrying value of inventories to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

2.10 Provisions

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

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

2.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant related to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred income on the statement of financial position and is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

Where loans or similar assistance are provided by the governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

2.12 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Society makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund Scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension scheme are recognised as expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

2.13 Leases

The Society assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As lessee

The Society applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Society recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Society recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Society at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.5.

The Society's right-of-use assets are presented within property, plant and equipment (Note 13).

2.13 Leases (cont'd)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Society recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Society and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Society exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Society uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Society's lease liabilities are included in borrowings (Note 15).

2.14 Income recognition

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

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

Donations

Donations are recognised in the statement of financial activities upon receipts. Donations-in-kind and sponsorship are recognised when the fair value of the assets received can be reasonably ascertained.

Sale of merchandise

Income from the sale of merchandise is recognised when the Society has delivered the products to the customers, and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied (i.e. at a point in time).

Adoption, training and license fees

Income from adoption, training and license fees are recognised when the services rendered have been performed and the fees accepted (i.e. at a point in time).

Registration fee

Income from registration fee is recognised when the fees are accepted (i.e. at a point in time).

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

2.14 Income recognition (cont'd)

Other income

Other income is recognised when received.

2.15 Expenditure recognition

All expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis, aggregated under the respective areas. Direct costs are attributed to the activity where possible. Where costs are not wholly attributable to an activity, they are apportioned on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Cost of generating funds

Costs that are directly attributable to event organised by the Society and are separated from those costs incurred in undertaking charitable activities.

Cost of charitable activities

Costs of charitable activities comprises all costs incurred in the pursuit of the charitable objects of the Society.

Governance and administrative costs

Governance costs include the costs of governance arrangement, which relate to the general running of the Society, providing governance infrastructure and ensuring public accountability. These costs include costs related to constitutional and statutory requirements.

2.16 Funds

Fund balances restricted by outside sources are so indicated and are distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to specific purposes, if any, by action of the Management Committee. Externally restricted funds may only be utilised in accordance with the purposes for which they are established. The Management Committee retains full control over the use of unrestricted funds for any of Society's objects.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

Judgements made in applying accounting policies

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONT'D)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

(a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Society's property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the property, plant and equipment's economic useful lives. Changes in the expected level of usage and technologies developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore, depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amount of the Society's property, plant and equipment is disclosed in Note 13.

4. REVENUE

Disaggregation of revenue

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	\$	\$
Donations and donations-in-kind	1,543,593	1,314,328
Sponsorships	3,000	3,000
Sale of merchandise	48,556	43,591
Adoption fee	41,750	48,700
Registration fee	-	90
Training fee	17,750	21,985
License fee	2,426	1,833
	<u>1,657,075</u>	<u>1,433,527</u>
<u>Timing of transfer of services</u>		
- At a point in time	<u>1,657,075</u>	<u>1,433,527</u>

5. DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS

The total tax-deductible receipts issued by the Society for donations and sponsorship received during the financial year from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021 amounted to \$1,273,055 (2020: \$1,027,120), pursuant to its IPC status.

6. FUND-RAISING

	<u>2021</u> \$	<u>2020</u> \$
Receipts from fund-raising and sponsorships		
- Donations	1,473,474	1,246,935
- Sale of merchandise	48,556	43,591
- Sponsorships	3,000	3,000
	<u>1,525,030</u>	<u>1,293,526</u>
 Fund-raising expenses	 <u>8,380</u>	 <u>9,039</u>
 Fund-raising expenses as a percentage of total receipts from fund-raising and sponsorships	 <u>0.55%</u>	 <u>0.70%</u>

7. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	<u>2021</u> \$	<u>2020</u> \$
Wage credit/ Jobs Support scheme	38,251	103,520
Special employment credit	499	1,894
FWL rebate and waiver grants	-	7,960
VCF/ PDPA grants	3,174	2,506
	<u>41,924</u>	<u>115,880</u>

8. INCOME TAX

The Society is an approved charity, no provision for taxation has been made in the financial statement as it is exempted from income tax under Section 13(1) of the Income Tax Act.

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2021</u> \$	<u>2020</u> \$
Cash at banks	1,218,780	604,723
PayPal	4,928	78,685
Fixed deposits	1,304,000	1,350,000
	<u>2,527,708</u>	<u>2,033,408</u>

Fixed deposits with financial institutions have tenure of 6 to 12 months (2020: 6 to 12 months) and a weighted average effective interest rate of 0.39% (2020: 0.75%) per annum.

Fixed deposits are included as cash and cash equivalents as these can be readily converted into cash without incurring significant penalty.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair value due to the short-term nature of these balances.

10. OTHER INVESTMENTS

	<u>2021</u> \$	<u>2020</u> \$
At fair value through profit or loss		
- Equity funds	<u>50,084</u>	<u>-</u>

The Society has invested in equity funds of \$50,000 during the financial year. The equity funds are investment assets in Singapore and their carrying amounts approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature.

11. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>2021</u> \$	<u>2020</u> \$
Other receivables		
- outside parties	74,942	35,861
Grant receivables	-	11,930
Deposits	1,770	1,890
Prepayment	<u>6,501</u>	<u>3,278</u>
	<u>83,213</u>	<u>52,959</u>

The carrying amounts of other receivables approximate their fair value due to the short-term nature of these balances.

12. INVENTORIES

	<u>2021</u> \$	<u>2020</u> \$
Pet accessories and food	245	2,298
Other assets	<u>-</u>	<u>3,597</u>
	<u>245</u>	<u>5,895</u>

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in "Cost of sale of merchandise" amounted to \$16,063 (2020: \$15,356).

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<u>Motor vehicles</u> \$	<u>Renovation</u> \$	<u>Software</u> \$	<u>Right-of-use assets</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
<u>Cost</u>					
As at 1 January 2020	58,000	63,053	3,698	109,244	233,995
Additions	-	-	-	122,811	122,811
As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021	58,000	63,053	3,698	232,055	356,806
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
As at 1 January 2020	20,300	36,781	3,698	40,827	101,606
Depreciation for the year	11,600	21,018	-	54,437	87,055
As at 31 December 2020	31,900	57,799	3,698	95,264	188,661
Depreciation for the year	11,600	5,254	-	46,835	63,689
As at 31 December 2021	43,500	63,053	3,698	142,099	252,350
<u>Carrying amount</u>					
31 December 2021	14,500	-	-	89,956	104,456
31 December 2020	26,100	5,254	-	136,791	168,145

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2021</u> \$	<u>2020</u> \$
Trade payables - outside parties	37,309	41,917
Accrued expenses	59,224	84,230
Deferred grant income	-	19,420
	<u>96,533</u>	<u>145,567</u>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 days' (2020: 30 days) terms. The carrying amounts of these payables approximate their fair values as they are subject to normal trade credit terms.

15. BORROWINGS

	<u>2021</u> \$	<u>2020</u> \$
Current:		
- Lease liabilities (Note 16)	<u>44,809</u>	<u>45,870</u>
Non-current:		
- Lease liabilities (Note 16)	<u>46,118</u>	<u>90,927</u>
	<u>90,927</u>	<u>136,797</u>

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

	<u>2021</u> \$	<u>2020</u> \$
As at beginning of the year	136,797	68,979
Changes from financing cash flows		
Interest paid	(3,044)	(1,079)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(34,188)	(36,333)
Total changes from financing cash flows	<u>(37,232)</u>	<u>(37,412)</u>
Other changes		
Interest expense	3,044	1,079
New leases	-	122,811
Rent Concession	(11,682)	(18,660)
Total other changes	<u>(8,638)</u>	<u>105,230</u>
As at end of the year	<u>90,927</u>	<u>136,797</u>

16. LEASES

The Society has lease contracts for building. The Society's obligations under these leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Society is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets. There are several lease contracts that include extension options which are further discussed below.

(a) Carrying amounts of right-of-use assets classified within property, plant and equipment

	<u>Right-of-use assets</u> \$
At 1 January 2021	136,791
Depreciation	<u>(46,835)</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>89,956</u>

16. LEASES (CONT'D)

(b) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	\$	\$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	46,835	54,437
Lease liabilities interest	3,044	1,079
Rental - office	-	9,630
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	<u>49,879</u>	<u>65,146</u>

(c) Total cash outflow

The Society had total cash outflows for leases of \$37,232 (2020: \$47,042).

17. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

This accumulated fund is for the purpose of meeting the operating expenses incurred by the Society in furthering its objects.

18. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial year.

Significant related party transactions

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	\$	\$
Dividend income from subsidiary	-	3,899
Purchase from related parties	<u>442</u>	<u>-</u>

There is a Management Committee member who received remuneration as follows:-

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	\$	\$
Salary	24,500	43,080
Employer CPF	4,165	8,400
Transportation	<u>630</u>	<u>-</u>

There is no staff receiving more than \$100,000 in annual remuneration.

19. MANAGEMENT OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Management Committee are required to disclose any interest that they may have, whether directly or indirectly, that Society has dealings with or is considering dealing with and any personal interests accruing to him as one of the Society's supplier, user of services or beneficiary. Should there be any potential conflict of interest, the affected member of the Management Committee may not vote on the issue that was the subject matter of the disclosure. Detailed minutes will be taken on the disclosure as well as the basis for arriving at the final decision in relation to the issue at stake.

20. RESERVE POSITION AND POLICY

The Society's reserve position for financial year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	<u>2021</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Total funds	<u>2,578</u>	<u>1,978</u>
Total annual operating expenditure	<u>1,167</u>	<u>1,056</u>
Ratio	<u>2.21</u>	<u>1.87</u>

Total annual operating expenditure includes expenses related to cost of generating funds, cost of charitable activities and governance and administrative costs.

The reserve policy of the Society is to provide financial stability and the means to development of the Society's activities. The Society intends to improve the reserves to a level sufficient for its operating needs.

The Management Committee reviews the amount of funds regularly to ensure that they are adequate to fulfil the Society's continuing obligation.

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Society's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operation. The key financial risks includes credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

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

The following sections provide details regarding the Society's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

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

a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Society. The Society's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including investment securities and cash), the Society minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Society has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Society performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Society considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

a) Credit risk (cont'd)

The Society has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

For other receivables, the Society 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 Society measured the impairment loss allowance using 12-month ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Society will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Society's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Society's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding. The Management Committee are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Society.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Society's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	2021 One year or less	More than one year
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,527,708	2,527,708	2,527,708	-
Other receivables	76,712	76,712	76,712	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	2,604,420	2,604,420	2,604,420	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Trade and other payables	96,533	96,533	96,533	-
Lease liabilities	90,927	93,456	46,728	46,728
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	187,460	189,989	143,261	46,728
Total net undiscounted financial assets/ (liabilities)	2,416,960	2,414,431	2,461,159	(46,728)

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	2020 One year or less	More than one year
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,033,408	2,033,408	2,033,408	-
Other receivables	49,681	49,681	49,681	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	2,083,089	2,083,089	2,083,089	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Trade and other payables	126,147	126,147	126,147	-
Lease liabilities	136,797	142,369	48,913	93,456
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	262,944	268,516	175,060	93,456
Total net undiscounted financial assets/ (liabilities)	1,820,145	1,814,573	1,908,029	(93,456)

c) Interest risk

The Society's revenue and operating cash flows are not substantially affected by changes in market interest rates as they do not have significant interest-bearing assets or liabilities as at the reporting date.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
<u>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,527,708	2,033,408
Other receivables	76,712	49,681
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	2,604,420	2,083,089
<u>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</u>		
Trade and other payables	96,533	126,147
Borrowings	90,927	136,797
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	187,460	262,944

23. FUND MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Society's capital management is to ensure that the funding from donors and other sources are properly managed and used to support its operations.

The Society manages its fund structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made to the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020. The Society is not subjected to externally imposed capital requirements.

24. RECLASSIFICATIONS AND COMPARATIVES

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year's financial statements to enhance comparability with current year's financial statements.

The items were reclassified as follows:

	Previously reported 2020 \$	After reclassification 2020 \$
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES		
Income from charitable activities	55,120	116,903
Cost of generating funds	12,591	11,112
Cost of charitable activities	298,421	887,118
Governance and administrative costs	683,248	157,813

25. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

Subsequent to the financial year end, the Society acquired a government bond at \$252,625 on 23 March 2022. The bond is an investment asset in Singapore and has a coupon rate of 2.035% (payable half yearly) and will mature on 16 September 2026.

26. DEVELOPMENT OF COVID-19 OUTBREAK

COVID-19 outbreak has brought about an unprecedented challenge for many entities, with increased uncertainty in the global economy. As the situation is still evolving, the Society is therefore unable to provide a quantitative estimate of the potential impact of this outbreak on the Society. The Society continues to monitor and evaluate any possible impact on the Society's operation and will consider implementation of various measures to mitigate the effects arising from the COVID-19 situation. Based on management committee's latest assessment, there is no indicator that the going concern assumption used by the Society in preparing the financial statement is inappropriate.

27. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Management Committee of the Society on 26 May 2022.