PRO BONO SG

Company Registration Number: 201700430E

Institution of a Public Character Number: IPC000571
(Registered under the Charities Act 1994)

Directors' Statement and Financial Statements
Year Ended 31 March 2024

Fiducia LLP
(UEN. T10LL0955L)
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants of Singapore

71 Ubi Crescent
Excalibur Centre #08-01
Singapore 408571
T: (65) 6846 8376
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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of **Pro Bono SG** (the "Company") for the financial year ending 31 March 2024.

In the opinion of the directors,

a) the financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2024 and the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended; and

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

Directors

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are as follows:

Gregory Vijayendran Ganesamoorthy	
Wong Weng Wah Kelvin	
Seah Zhen Wei, Paul	
Arfat Beebee Binte Noor Mohamed Abdul Latiff Mrs Arfat Selvam	
Daniel Koh Choon Guan	(Appointed w.e.f. 12 September 2023)
Derek Kang Yu Hsien	
Dinesh Singh Dhillon	
Lam Kuet Keng Steven John	(Appointed w.e.f. 12 September 2023)
Low Wei Ling	
Nicholas Jeyaraj S/O Narayanan	(Appointed w.e.f. 3 April 2024)
Sim Guan Seng	
Thio Shen Yi	
Vivienne Lim Hui Bian (Vivienne Lin Huimian)	(Appointed w.e.f. 12 September 2023)

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial period was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Other matters

As the Company is limited by guarantee, matters relating to interest in shares, debentures or share options are not applicable.

Independent auditors

The independent auditors, Messrs. Fiducia LLP, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants of Singapore, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Signed by:
Gregory
9CE49F0964DF492...
Gregory Vijayendran Ganesamoorthy
Chairman

Signed by:
803952140441445...
Seah Zhen Wei, Paul
Treasurer

Singapore, 21 August 2024

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Chartered Accountants of Singapore

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Independent auditor's report to the members of:

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[Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore]

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Pro Bono SG** (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, 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 material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Companies Act"), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement (as set out on page 3), but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the annual report, which we expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

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Other Information (Cont'd)

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 and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

Those charged with governance comprises the directors. Their responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level 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.

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Auditor's 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 Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act and the Charities Act and Regulations.

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

a. the Company has not used the donation moneys in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institution of a Public Character) Regulations; and

b. the Company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institution of a Public Character) Regulations.

DocuSigned by:
Fiducia LLP
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Fiducia LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore, 21 August 2024

Partner-in-charge: Gan Chek Huat
PAB No.: 01939

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2024 S$	2023 S$
Incoming resources:			
Donations	4	2,502,567	1,534,762
Grants	5	2,792,072	3,267,440
Other income	6	198,077	191,206
Total incoming resources		5,492,716	4,993,408
Resources expended:			
General and administrative costs		244,756	192,765
Programme costs		4,832,633	4,648,729
Fund raising		175,037	116,398
Total resources expended	7	5,252,426	4,957,892
Net surplus for the financial year		240,290	35,516

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

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2024 S$	2023 S$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	3,454,605	3,804,715
Other receivables	12	1,217,939	850,169
		4,672,544	4,654,884
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	262,272	311,210
Intangible assets	15	399,484	301,725
		661,756	612,935
Total assets		5,334,300	5,267,819
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	945,959	1,127,608
Lease liabilities	17	109,359	111,643
Deferred income	13	0	100,000
Deferred grants	13	165,646	10,373
		1,220,964	1,349,624
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	17	25,778	70,927
Total liabilities		1,246,742	1,420,551
NET ASSETS		4,087,558	3,847,268
FUNDS			
Unrestricted fund	18	3,166,544	2,300,496
Restricted funds	18	921,014	1,546,772
TOTAL FUNDS		4,087,558	3,847,268

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds						Total
	General fund	Criminal Legal Aid Scheme	Community Law Centre Fund	Family Justice Support Scheme	Law Awareness Fund	Bar Memorial Scholarship Fund	Invictus Fund	Total unrestricted and restricted funds
	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
2024								
Balance at beginning of financial year	2,300,496	1,149,294	146,015	166,490	0	78,039	6,934	3,847,268
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	1,485,145	(700,257)	(260,062)	108,062	(377,267)	(12,500)	(2,831)	240,290
Transfer of funds (Note 18)	(619,097)	(4,079)	179,133	57,666	386,332	46	(1)	0
Balance at end of financial year	3,166,544	444,958	65,086	332,218	9,065	65,585	4,102	4,087,558
2023								
Balance at beginning of financial year	2,616,325	950,423	0	168,083	(10,930)	78,086	9,765	3,811,752
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	1,896,772	(1,377,343)	67,908	(127,310)	(421,680)	0	(2,831)	35,516
Transfer of funds (Note 18)	(2,212,601)	1,576,214	78,107	125,717	432,610	(47)	0	0
Balance at end of financial year	2,300,496	1,149,294	146,015	166,490	0	78,039	6,934	3,847,268

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2024 S$	2023 S$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net surplus for the financial year		240,290	35,516
Adjustments for:			
- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	14	193,946	148,432
- Recognition of deferred grant	13	(442,227)	(734,127)
- Amortisation of deferred expenditure		0	2,250
- Amortisation of intangible assets	15	24,285	23,118
- Interest income	6	(39,538)	(13,471)
- Interest on lease liabilities	17	10,244	12,935
- Gain on lease modification		(913)	0
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		(13,913)	(525,347)
Changes in working capital:			
- Other receivables		(365,263)	(321,910)
- Trade and other payables		(281,649)	585,055
- Deferred grants		597,500	348,000
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(63,325)	85,798
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	14	(62,898)	(64,104)
Purchase of intangible assets	15	(122,044)	(257,414)
Interest received	6	39,538	13,471
Net cash used in investing activities		(145,404)	(308,047)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(131,137)	(124,344)
Interest paid	17	(10,244)	(12,935)
Net cash used in financing activities		(141,381)	(137,279)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(350,110)	(359,528)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		3,804,715	4,164,243
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	11	3,454,605	3,804,715

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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

1. General information

Pro Bono SG (the "Company") is incorporated in Singapore on 4 January 2017. The Company's registered office and principal place of activities is located at 1 Havelock Square, #B1-18 State Courts, Singapore 059724.

The purpose of the Company is to serve the community by facilitating access to justice for the needy and vulnerable so that all may have access to justice in Singapore.

The principal activities of the Company are to coordinate and administer all pro bono initiatives of the Law Society to implement its vision and initiatives to provide pro bono legal services in Singapore, including:

- Outreach programmes such as community legal clinic, migrant worker clinic and LawWorks legal clinic.
- Representation programmes such as Criminal Legal Aid Scheme ("CLAS"), Family Justice Support Scheme ("FJSS") and Ah Hoc Pro Bono Services.
- Community Law Centres ("CLC") programme where legal assistance are provided through our branch offices.
- Other initiatives such as Bar Memorial Scholarship Fund ("BMSF").

With effect from 25 October 2022, the name of the Company was changed from Law Society Pro Bono Services to Pro Bono SG.

The Company was registered as a charity under the Charities Act 1994 on 31 March 2017 and has been accorded an Institution of a Public Character ("IPC") status for the period from 31 March 2019 to 31 March 2022. The status has been renewed for the period from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2025.

The Company is a public company limited by guarantee whereby its member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the Company being wound up while it is a member, or within one (1) year after he ceases to be a member, for payment of debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding S$10 Singapore Dollars only.

The Company's sole member is The Law Society of Singapore (the "Law Society") whose members are lawyers in Singapore and registered office located at 28 Maxwell Road, #01-03 Maxwell Chambers Suites, Singapore 069120.

During the current financial year, the Company has provided services in excess of 50,000 man hours to both applicants and participants of our programmes.

2. Material accounting policy information

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") and the disclosure requirements of the Charities Act 1994 and Regulations. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

These financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar (S$), which is the Company's functional currency.

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where estimates and assumptions are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

2.1.1 Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2023

In the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRSs ("INT FRSs") that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current financial year. Changes to the Company's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRSs and INT FRSs.

The adoption of these new or amended FRS and INT FRS did not result in substantial changes to the Company's accounting policies and had not material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

2.1.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has not adopted the following relevant new/revised FRS, INT FRS and amendments to FRSs that were issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to:	
Liabilities arising from a single transaction	
- FRS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2024
- FRS 116 : Lease Liability in a Sale and leaseback	1 January 2024
- FRS 1 : Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
- FRS 10 and FRS 28 Sale of Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date not yet determined

The directors expect that the adoption of the revised standards and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.2 Income recognition

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

Income is recognised when a Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good and 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.

Income is recognised as follows:

2.2.1 Co-Payment collection

Co-Payment collection is recognised when service is rendered for CLAS/PDO cases.

2.2.3 Training programme fees

Training programme fees are recognised when the programme is held.

2.2.4 Donations

Donations are recognised when received in cash or the right to receive payment is established. Revenue from fundraising events is recognised when the event has occurred.

2.2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

2.2.6 Other income

Other income is recognised when received.

2.3 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred grant in the statement of financial position and amortised to statement of financial activities over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

When the grant related to expenditure item, it is recognised in statement of financial activities over the period necessary to match them on a systematic basis to the expenditure that it is intended to compensate.

2.4 Expenditure recognition

All expenditure is accounted for on 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.

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.5 Employee benefits

2.5.1. Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund ("CPF"), on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Company's contribution to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee compensation expense when they are due.

2.5.2. Short-term employee benefits

For employee leave entitlement, the expected cost of short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and expensed as the related service is provided.

2.5.3. Bonuses

A liability for bonuses is recognised where the entity is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2.6 Leases

The Company 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.

<u>As a lessee</u>

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all contracts that are, or contain, a lease, except for short-term leases (i.e. for leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option) and leases of low-value assets. For these exempted leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

2.6.1 Right-of-use assets

The Company 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 Company 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 2.11. The Company's right-of-use assets are presented within property, plant and equipment as disclosed in Note 14.

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.6 Leases (Cont'd)

As a lessee (Cont'd)

2.6.2 Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company 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 Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company 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.

For contract that contain both lease and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration to each lease component on the basis of the relative standalone price of the lease and non-lease component. The Company has elected to not separate lease and non-lease component for property leases and account these as one single lease component.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company 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 Company's lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 17.

The Company has applied the amendment to FRS 116 Leases: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions. The Company applies the practical expedient allowing it not to assess whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification. The Company applies the practical expedient consistently to contracts with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances. For rent concessions in leases to which the Company chooses not to apply the practical expedient, or that do not qualify for the practical expedient, the Company assesses whether there is a lease modification.

2.6.3 Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected to not recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value leases, except for sublet arrangements. Lease payments relating to these leases are expensed to the statement of financial activities on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company's short-term lease is lodged in repair and maintenance.

2.6.4 Variable lease payments

Variable lease payments that are not based on an index or a rate are not included as part of the measurement and initial recognition of the lease liability. The Company shall recognise those lease payments in the statement of financial activities in the periods that triggered those lease payments.

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.7 Financial assets

2.7.1 Classification and measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost.

The classification of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial assets.

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

<u>At initial recognition</u>

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

<u>At subsequent measurement</u>

Debt instruments of the Company mainly comprise of "Cash and cash equivalents" and "Other receivables".

There are three prescribed subsequent measurement categories, depending on the Company's business model in managing the assets and the cash flow characteristic of the assets. The Company managed these group of financial assets by collecting the contractual cash flow and these cash flows represented solely payment of principal and interest. Accordingly, these group of financial assets are measured at amortised cost subsequent to initial recognition.

A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets are recognised using the effective interest rate method.

2.7.2 Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For cash and cash equivalents and other receivables, the general 3 stage approach is applied. Credit loss allowance is based on 12-month expected credit loss if there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the assets. If there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, lifetime expected credit loss will be calculated and recognised.

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.7 Financial assets (Cont'd)

2.7.3 Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date - the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

On disposal of a debt instrument, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in statement of financial activities. Any amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified to statement of financial activities.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

2.9.1 Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of property, plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is 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 property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the asset.

2.9.2 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the depreciable amounts of property, plant and equipment over their expected useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Computer	5
Office equipment	5
Renovation	3 to 5
Air-conditioners	3 to 5
Right-of-use assets	Over the remaining lease term

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date. The effects of any revision are recognised in statement of financial activities when the changes arise.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.9 Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

2.9.3 Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to plant and equipment that have already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as "repair and maintenance expenses" in the statement of financial activities during the financial year in which it is incurred.

2.9.4 Disposal

On disposal of a property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposals proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to statement of financial activities.

2.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured initially at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial acquisition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding development costs, are not capitalised expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The Company do not have other intangible asset with indefinite useful life.

Intangible assets with finite useful life are amortised over the estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefit embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Computer software development costs.

<u>Computer software development costs and software licenses</u>

Computer software development costs are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Direct expenditure, which enhances or extends the performance of computer software beyond its original specifications and which can be reliably measured, is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Computer software development costs and acquired computer software licences are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. These costs are amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 5 years.

The amortisation period and amortisation method of intangible assets are reviewed at least at each reporting date. The effects of any revision are recognised in statement of financial activities when the changes arise.

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in the statement of financial activities.

An impairment loss for an asset is reversed only if, and 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. The carrying amount of this asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

2.12 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual agreements of the instrument and are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. All interest related charges are recognised in statement of financial activities. Financial liabilities include "Trade and other payables" and "Lease liabilities" in the statement of financial position.

Financial liabilities which are due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position even though the original term was for a period longer than 12 months and an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting date and before the financial statements are authorised for issue. Other financial liabilities due to be settled more than12 months after the reporting date are presented as non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligations under the liability are discharged, cancelled or expired. When existing financial liabilities are replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms of an existing liability or are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amount is recognised in statement of financial activities.

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.13 Trade and other payables

Trade payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year, which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Other payables excluding accruals, are recognised at their transaction price, excluding transaction cost, if any, both at initial recognition and at subsequent measurement. Transaction costs are recognised as expenditure in the statement of financial activities as incurred. Accruals are recognised at the best estimate of the amount payable.

2.14 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at their fair values (net of transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and their redemption values is recognised in the income statement over the period of borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings, which are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date, are included in current borrowings in the statement of financial position.

2.15 Provisions for other liabilities and charges

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

2.16 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in statement of financial activities in the period in which they are incurred.

2.17 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 Board of Directors. Externally restricted funds may only be utilised in accordance with the purposes for which they are established. The Board of Directors retains full control over the use of unrestricted funds for any of the Company's purposes.

2.18 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

2.19 Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Company's position at the reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

3.1.1 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Management determines the estimated useful lives and the related depreciation/amortisation for its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets based on the period over which the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are expected to provide economic benefits. Management's estimation of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets.

The estimation of the useful lives of the plant and equipment and intangible assets could change significantly due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolesce and legal or other limits on the use of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The depreciation and amortisation charge is increased where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives.

The carrying amounts of the Company's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are disclosed in Notes 14 and Note 15 respectively, to the financial statements.

Based on Management's assessment, no change in the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are required as of 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

3.1.2 Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units. Estimating the value in use requires the Company to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating units and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

3.2 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

The key critical judgement in applying the entity's accounting policies concerning the future at the reporting date, that has a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, is discussed below.

<u>Government grants</u>

Government grants to meet operating expenses are recognised as income in statement of financial activities on the accrual basis in the year these operating expenses were incurred and there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to it. For certain grants, the government agencies reserve the right to withdraw, withhold or reduce the amount of any funds approved but not yet disbursed or to call for the refund of all funds which have been disbursed to the Company if the conditions are not met.

4. Donations

The Company issued tax deductible receipts totalling S$1,947,704 (2023: S$1,328,289) pursuant to its Institution of a Public Character ("IPC") status.

The donations received during the financial year are presented in the statement of financial activities as follows:

	2024 S$	2023 S$
Tax Deductible Receipts	1,947,704	1,328,289
Non-Tax Deductible Receipts	554,863	206,473
Total Donations	2,502,567	1,534,762

5. Grants

	2024 S$	2023 S$
Grants and contribution from Ministry of Law	1,578,928	2,076,208
NCSS grants	116,437	465,425
Tote Board grants	926,043	652,742
Other grants	170,664	73,065
	2,792,072	3,267,440

6. Other income

	2024 S$	2023 S$
Co-Payment collection	66,106	44,692
Interest income	39,538	13,471
Other grants and subsidies	43,454	95,072
Training programme fees	48,979	37,971
	198,077	191,206

7. Total resources expended by nature classification

	2024 S$	2023 S$
Audit fees and related expenses	26,525	21,215
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 14)	193,946	148,432
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 15)	24,285	23,118
Employee benefits expenses (Note 10)	4,012,446	3,329,154
Other programme costs	820,187	1,319,575
Fund raising expenses	175,037	116,398
	5,252,426	4,957,892

8. Total programme costs

Total programme costs include employee benefits expenses and other programme costs.

	2024 S$	2023 S$
Bar Memorial Scholarship	12,500	0
Community Legal Clinics	998,902	5,350
Criminal Legal Aid Scheme	1,897,897	2,847,313
Family Justice Support Scheme	275,725	255,798
Law Awareness Projects	377,267	421,680
General	1,270,342	1,118,588
	4,832,633	4,648,729

9. Corporate allocation

The Company allocates a portion of its indirect administrative and personnel costs to programmes to reflect the full operational costs of that programme. The basis of allocation are as follows:

	Indirect allocation to General and Administration costs $	Indirect allocation to Programme costs $	Basic of Allocation
2024			
Audit fees and related expenses	17,951	0	Headcount
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	39,288	0	Headcount
Amortisation of intangible assets	841	0	Headcount
Salaries and related costs	0	877,355	Headcount
Secondment fee	0	105,757	Headcount
Contributions to defined contribution plans	0	99,647	Headcount
Other indirect administrative costs to programmes	0	198,179	Headcount
	58,080	1,280,938	
2023			
Audit fees and related expenses	13,748	0	Headcount
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	33,770	0	Headcount
Amortisation of intangible assets	0	0	Headcount
Salaries and related costs	0	811,964	Headcount
Secondment fee	0	168,405	Headcount
Contributions to defined contribution plans	0	92,598	Headcount
Other indirect administrative costs to programmes	0	302,898	Headcount
	47,518	1,375,865	

10. Employee benefits expense

	2024 S$	2023 S$
Salaries and related costs	3,473,810	2,761,671
Secondment fee	151,278	244,291
Contributions to defined contribution plans	387,358	323,192
	4,012,446	3,329,154

Employee benefits expense were allocated into in the statement of financial activities:

	General Fund $	CLAS Fund $	CLC Fund $	FJSS Fund $	Law Awareness Fund $	Total $
2024						
Staff and related costs	788,794	1,381,742	812,487	181,085	309,702	3,473,810
Secondment fee	151,278	0	0	0	0	151,278
Contributions to defined contribution plans	230,068	49,834	65,767	23,641	18,048	387,358
	1,170,140	1,431,576	878,254	204,726	327,750	4,012,446
2023						
Staff and related costs	495,076	1,757,586	118	173,549	335,342	2,761,671
Secondment fee	244,291	0	0	0	0	244,291
Contributions to defined contribution plans	193,602	82,781	0	24,328	22,481	323,192
	932,969	1,840,367	118	197,877	357,823	3,329,154

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	General Fund $	CLAS Fund $	CLC Fund $	FJSS Fund $	Law Awareness Fund $	BMSF Fund $	Total $
2024							
Cash at bank	1,644,895	570,004	218,966	39,381	19,996	65,585	2,558,827
Fixed deposits	895,778	0	0	0	0	0	895,778
	2,540,673	570,004	218,966	39,381	19,996	65,585	3,454,605
2023							
Cash at bank	972,252	1,261,433	132,513	132,448	19,996	78,039	2,596,681
Fixed deposits	1,208,034	0	0	0	0	0	1,208,034
	2,180,286	1,261,433	132,513	132,448	19,996	78,039	3,804,715

The fixed deposits will mature within 1 month (2023: 1 month) from the financial year-end and earn interest at rate of 3.5% to 3.8% (2023: 2.4% to 3.8%) per annum.

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

12. Other receivables

	General Fund $	CLAS Fund $	CLC Fund $	FJSS Fund $	Law Awareness Fund $	Total $
2024						
Other receivables						
Grant receivables	525,280	202,535	0	402,115	0	1,129,930
Donations and other receivables	13,446	0	0	0	0	13,446
Interest receivables	25,059	0	0	0	0	25,059
Prepayments	49,504	0	0	0	0	49,504
	613,289	202,535	0	402,115	0	1,217,939
2023						
Other receivables						
Grant receivables	320,125	240,741	0	127,857	0	688,723
Donations and other receivables	9,900	0	100,000	0	7,201	117,101
Deposit	796	0	0	0	0	796
Interest receivables	7,667	0	0	0	0	7,667
Prepayments	28,749	7,133	0	0	0	35,882
	367,237	247,874	100,000	127,857	7,201	850,169

13. Deferred income and deferred grants

	2024 S$	2023 S$
Deferred income		
Balance at 1 April	100,000	0
Deferred income received	0	100,000
Deferred income recognised	(100,000)	0
Balance at 31 March	0	100,000
Deferred grants		
Balance at 1 April	10,373	396,500
Deferred grants received	597,500	348,000
Deferred grants recognised	(442,227)	(734,127)
Balance at 31 March	165,646	10,373
Grants for projects to be completed:		
- Within 12 months – Current	165,646	110,373

Deferred grants are grants received from various statutory bodies for the implementation of the various projects undertaken by the Company. Such grants which have been received are not recognised in statement of financial activites as the projects have not been completed and the terms and conditions relating to the grants have not been met. Similarly, expenses incurred for such uncompleted projects are deferred and not recognised in statement of financial activities.

When the projects are completed and the terms and conditions have been satisfied, the deferred grants received and deferred expenditure will be recognised in the statement of financial activities.

14. Property, plant and equipment

	Computer S$	Office equipment S$	Renovation S$	Right-of-use assets S$	Total S$
Cost					
At 31 March 2022	118,415	38,915	96,440	528,733	782,503
Additions	21,737	22,324	14,341	5,702	64,104
Written off		0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2023	140,152	61,239	110,781	534,435	846,607
Additions	49,364	2,310	11,224	32,057	94,855
Lease modification	0	0	0	16,107	16,107
Written off	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2024	189,516	63,549	122,005	582,599	957,669
Accumulated depreciation					
At 31 March 2022	72,630	22,354	49,029	242,952	386,965
Depreciation charge	16,768	6,666	18,395	106,603	148,432
Written off	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2023	89,398	29,020	67,424	349,555	535,397
Depreciation charge	22,438	8,393	21,827	141,288	193,946
Lease modification	0	0	0	(33,946)	(33,946)
At 31 March 2024	111,836	37,413	89,251	456,897	695,397
Carrying amounts					
31 March 2023	50,754	32,219	45,357	184,880	311,210
31 March 2024	77,680	26,136	32,754	125,702	262,272

<u>Assets acquired under leasing arrangements</u>

Right-of-use assets acquired under leasing arrangements are premises under the category of “Right-of-use assets”. Details of such leased assets are disclosed in Note 16.

The cash outflows on acquisition of property, plant and equipment amounted to S$62,898 (2023: S$64,104).

15. Intangible assets

	Computer software development costs S$	Computer software S$	Development-in-progress S$	Total S$
At cost				
At 1 April 2022	801,342	48,094	0	849,436
Additions	0	0	257,414	257,414
At 31 March 2023	801,342	48,094	257,414	1,106,850
Additions	0	0	122,044	122,044
Reclassification	69,940	0	(69,940)	0
At 31 March 2024	871,282	48,094	309,518	1,228,894
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 April 2022	733,913	48,094	0	782,007
Amortisation charge	23,118	0	0	23,118
At 31 March 2023	757,031	48,094	0	805,125
Amortisation charge	24,285	0	0	24,285
Reclassification	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2024	781,316	48,094	0	829,410
Carrying amount				
31 March 2023	44,311	0	257,414	301,725
31 March 2024	89,966	0	309,518	399,484

The computer software development costs were mainly incurred for computerisation of a case workflow management system and website. Computer software are those relates to off-the-shelf software for operating use.

Development-in-progress were mainly for an ongoing implementation of a customer relationship management system.

During the financial year 2024, the reclassification was made for the completion of the website development upon completed and ready for use.

16. Trade and other payables

	General Fund S$	CLAS Fund S$	CLC Fund S$	FJSS Fund S$	Law Awareness Fund S$	Total S$
2024						
Trade payables						
Third parties	48,287	29,965	15,537	278	0	94,067
Other payables						
Accrued operating expenses	289,315	406,583	34,640	110,423	10,931	851,892
	337,602	436,548	50,177	110,701	10,931	945,959
2023						
Trade payables						
Third parties	76,954	24,934	518	1,306	0	103,712
Other payables						
Accrued operating expenses	531,544	370,410	0	94,745	27,197	1,023,896
	608,498	395,344	518	96,051	27,197	1,127,608

Trade payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled in 14 days (2023: 14 days) term.

17. Lease liabilities

	2024 S$	2023 S$
Current	109,359	111,643
Non-current	25,778	70,927
	135,137	182,570

The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets classified within property, plant and equipment in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	General Fund S$	CLAS Fund S$	Total S$
2024			
Lease of premises	0	92,624	92,624
Lease of equipment	33,078	0	33,078
	33,078	92,624	125,702
2023			
Lease of premises	0	165,057	165,057
Lease of equipment	19,823	0	19,823
	19,823	165,057	184,880

17. Lease liabilities (Cont'd)

Reconciliation of movements of lease liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities:

	Balance b/f S$	Cash flows S$	Non-cash changes: Accretion of interests S$	Additions S$	Lease modification S$	Other S$	Balance c/f S$
2024							
Current	111,643	(141,381)	10,244	32,057	51,647	45,149	109,359
Non-current	70,927	0	0	0	0	(45,149)	25,778
	182,570	(141,381)	10,244	32,057	51,647	0	135,137
2023							
Current	106,210	(137,279)	12,935	0	0	129,777	111,643
Non-current	200,704	0	0	0	0	(129,777)	70,927
	306,914	(137,279)	12,935	0	0	0	182,570

The Company leases office premises, copier equipment and office equipment from non-related parties. The leases have an average tenure of between nine months to five years (2023: two to five years).

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial activities are as follows:

	2024 S$	2023 S$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	141,288	106,603
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10,244	12,935
	151,532	119,538

As at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, the Company does not have any commitments for short-term lease.

During the financial year, the Company had total cash outflows for leases of S$141,381 (2023: S$137,279).

18. Accumulated funds

18.1 Unrestricted funds

Accumulated general fund is expendable at the direction of the Board of Directors in furtherance of the Company's objectives.

The Company absorbed the expenditure of certain restricted funds by transferring funds from general fund to restricted funds amounting to S$619,097 and S$2,212,601 as of 31 March 2024 and 2023, respectively.

18.2 Restricted funds

Restricted funds are funds subject to specific trusts, which may be declared by the donor(s) or with their authority or created through legal process, but still within wider objectives of the Company.

Restricted funds comprise of:

18.2.1 Criminal Legal Aid Scheme

The Criminal Legal Aid Scheme fund is established to aid impecunious accused persons. This programme offers pro bono criminal defense representation for needy accused persons facing non-capital charges, regardless of nationality.

18.2.2 Family Justice Support Scheme

The Family Justice Support Scheme is established for the purpose of offering legal representation to litigants facing family law issues.

18.2.3 Law Awareness fund

The Law awareness fund is a fund established for the purpose of reaching out members of the public to increase understanding of how the law applies in their daily lives. This is implemented through free public legal education talks, webinars, seminars, exhibitions and information booklets.

18.2.4 Bar Memorial Scholarship fund

The scholarship fund is established for an annual award given to Singaporean candidates who have obtained admission to, or who are currently taking a course in subjects of study relating to law. Other than the financial needs of the students, the Company also considers their academic results and track record, testimonials and volunteering experience when awarding the scholarship.

18.2.5 Invictus fund

Invictus fund is received from National Council of Social Service to support the Company in maintaining service delivery and serving clients safely and effectively during the pandemic.

18.2.6 Community Law Centre fund

The community law centre fund is to support the establishment and operations of law centres with resident lawyers in the neighbourhood communities to provide the last mile access to legal help for the most vulnerable, working in concert with community partners such as social services and charitable organisations.

18. Accumulated funds (Cont'd)

18.3 The respective funds are represented by the following assets and liabilities:

		Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds						
2024	Note	General Fund S$	CLAS Fund S$	CLC Fund S$	FJSS Fund S$	Law Awareness Fund S$	BMSF Fund S$	Invictus Fund S$	Total S$
ASSETS									
Current assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,540,673	570,004	218,966	39,381	19,996	65,585	0	3,454,605
Other receivables	12	613,289	202,535	0	402,115	0	0	0	1,217,939
		3,153,962	772,539	218,966	441,496	19,996	65,585	0	4,672,544
Non-current assets									
Property, plant and equipment	14	140,168	93,583	22,996	1,423	0	0	4,102	262,272
Intangible assets	15	378,292	21,192	0	0	0	0	0	399,484
		518,460	114,775	22,996	1,423	0	0	4,102	661,756
Total assets		3,672,422	887,314	241,962	442,919	19,996	65,585	4,102	5,334,300
LIABILITIES									
Current liabilities									
Trade and other payables	16	337,603	436,548	50,176	110,701	10,931	0	0	945,959
Lease liabilities	17	103,551	5,808	0	0	0	0	0	109,359
Deferred income	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred grants	13	38,946	0	126,700	0	0	0	0	165,646
		480,100	442,356	176,876	110,701	10,931	0	0	1,220,964
Non-current liabilities									
Lease liabilities	17	25,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,778
Total liabilities		505,878	442,356	176,876	110,701	10,931	0	0	1,246,742
NET ASSETS		3,166,544	444,958	65,086	332,218	9,065	65,585	4,102	4,087,558

There is no contract liability as at the reporting date.

18. Accumulated funds (Cont'd)

18.3 The respective funds are represented by the following assets and liabilities: (cont'd)

		Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds						
		General Fund	CLAS Fund	CLC Fund	FJSS Fund	Law Awareness Fund	BMSF Fund	Invictus Fund	Total
2023	Note	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
ASSETS									
Current assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,180,286	1,261,433	132,513	132,448	19,996	78,039	0	3,804,715
Other receivables	12	467,237	247,874	0	127,857	7,201	0	0	850,169
		2,647,523	1,509,307	132,513	260,305	27,197	78,039	0	4,654,884
Non-current assets									
Property, plant and equipment	14	121,486	166,534	14,020	2,236	0	0	6,934	311,210
Intangible assets	15	257,414	44,311	0	0	0	0	0	301,725
		378,900	210,845	14,020	2,236	0	0	6,934	612,935
Total assets		3,026,423	1,720,152	146,533	262,541	27,197	78,039	6,934	5,267,819
LIABILITIES									
Current liabilities									
Trade and other payables	16	608,498	395,344	518	96,051	27,197	0	0	1,127,608
Lease liabilities	17	8,894	102,749	0	0	0	0	0	111,643
Deferred income	13	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
Deferred grants	13	0	10,373	0	0	0	0	0	10,373
		717,392	508,466	518	96,051	27,197	0	0	1,349,624
Non-current liabilities									
Lease liabilities	17	8,535	62,392	0	0	0	0	0	70,927
Total liabilities		725,927	570,858	518	96,051	27,197	0	0	1,420,551
NET ASSETS		2,300,496	1,149,294	146,015	166,490	0	78,039	6,934	3,847,268

There is no contract liability as at the reporting date.

18. Accumulated funds (Cont'd)

18.4 The income and expenditure of the respective funds are as follows:

	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds						
	General Fund	CLAS Fund	CLC Fund	FJSS Fund	Law Awareness Fund	BMSF Fund	Invictus Fund	Total
2024	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
Incoming resources:								
Donations	1,834,861	27,400	537,046	103,260	0	0	0	2,502,567
Grants	1,076,888	1,234,575	206,351	274,258	0	0	0	2,792,072
Other income	99,260	90,085	0	8,732	0	0	0	198,077
Total income resources	3,011,009	1,352,060	743,397	386,250	0	0	0	5,492,716
Resources expended:								
General and administrative costs	80,485	154,420	4,557	2,463	0	0	2,831	244,756
Programme costs	1,270,342	1,897,897	998,902	275,725	377,267	12,500	0	4,832,633
Fund raising	175,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	175,037
Total resources expended	1,525,864	2,052,317	1,003,459	278,188	377,267	12,500	2,831	5,252,426
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	1,485,145	(700,257)	(260,062)	108,062	(377,267)	(12,500)	(2,831)	240,290
Balance at 1 April 2023	2,300,496	1,149,294	146,015	166,490	0	78,039	6,934	3,847,268
Transfer of funds	(619,097)	(4,079)	179,133	57,666	386,332	46	(1)	0
Balance at 31 March 2024	3,166,544	444,958	65,086	332,218	9,065	65,585	4,102	4,087,558

18. Accumulated funds (Cont'd)

18.4 The income and expenditure of the respective funds are as follows: (Cont'd)

	Unrestricted fund	Restricted funds						
2023	General Fund S$	CLAS Fund S$	CLC Fund S$	FJSS Fund S$	Law Awareness Fund S$	BMSF Fund S$	Invictus Fund S$	Total S$
Incoming resources:								
Donations	1,444,876	12,948	73,888	3,050	0	0	0	1,534,762
Grants	1,633,001	1,506,582	0	127,857	0	0	0	3,267,440
Other income	121,657	69,549	0	0	0	0	0	191,206
Total incoming resources	3,199,534	1,589,079	73,888	130,907	0	0	0	4,993,408
Resources expended:								
General and administrative costs	67,776	119,109	630	2,419	0	0	2,831	192,765
Programme costs	1,118,588	2,847,313	5,350	255,798	421,680	0	0	4,648,729
Fund raising	116,398	0	0	0	0	0	0	116,398
Total resources expended	1,302,762	2,966,422	5,980	258,217	421,680	0	2,831	4,957,892
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	1,896,772	(1,377,343)	67,908	(127,310)	(421,680)	0	(2,831)	35,516
Balance at 1 April 2022	2,616,325	950,423	0	168,083	(10,930)	78,086	9,765	3,811,752
Transfer of funds	(2,212,601)	1,576,214	78,107	125,717	432,610	(47)	0	0
Balance at 31 March 2023	2,300,496	1,149,294	146,015	166,490	0	78,039	6,934	3,847,268

19. Income tax

The Company is a registered charity under the Charities Act since 31 March 2017. Consequently, the income of the Company is exempted from income tax under the provisions of Section 13 of the Income Tax Act Chapter 134.

20. Related party transactions

20.1 Related party transactions and balances

In addition to related parties transactions disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the Company and related parties took place during the financial year on terms mutually agreed between the parties concerned:

	2024 S$	2023 S$
The Law Society of Singapore		
- Purchases	1,962	1,828
Directors		
- Professional fees, honoraria and disbursements paid to firms in which certain directors are members	9,996	15,803
- Honoraria and disbursements paid to directors	3,586	1,450

20.2 Compensation of key management personnel

	2024 S$	2023 S$
Key management personnel ("KMP") remuneration		
- Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	1,133,766	778,795
- Post-employment benefits – contributions to CPF	102,891	73,006
	1,236,657	851,801

During the financial year, the Company employed an average of 41 (2023: 40) staffs.

<u>Remuneration bands for 3 highest paid staff who are also KMP</u>

The 3 highest paid staff whose remuneration exceeded S$100,000 in the period were follows:

	2024	2023
Number of staff in bands:		
S$100,000 to S$199,999	1	3
S$200,000 to S$299,999	2	1

No directors have received remuneration for their services as board members and no directors are staff of the Company.

21. Financial instruments

The financial assets and liabilities of the Company as at the end of financial year are as follows:

	2024 S$	2023 S$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,454,605	3,804,715
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	1,168,435	807,086
	4,623,040	4,611,801
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	945,959	1,120,407
Lease liabilities	135,137	182,570
	1,081,096	1,302,977

22. Financial risk management

The Company's activities do not expose it to any significant financial risks. Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Directors. The Directors approves guidelines for overall risk management, as well as policies covering these specific areas.

22.1 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

i) Risk management

The Company has adopted the following policy to mitigate the credit risk.

For cash and cash equivalents, the Company mitigates its credit risks by transacting only with counterparties who are rated "A" and above independent rating agencies.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

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

22. Financial risk management (Cont'd)

22.1 Credit risk (Cont'd)

ii) Impairment of financial assets

As at the reporting date, there are no amounts arising from expected credit losses for each class of financial assets.

The Company had applied the simplified approach by using the provision matrix to measure the lifetime expected credit losses for other receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, these receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristic and days past due. In calculating the expected credit loss rates, the Company considers historical loss rates for each category of customers, and adjust for forward-looking macroeconomic data.

Receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. The Company categories a receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payment greater than 3 years past due based on historical collection trend. Where receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit and loss.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

As at 31 March 2024 and 2023, the carrying amount of Company's other receivables were disclosed in Note 12.

The Company considered that there was evidence if any of the following indicators were present:

- There is significant difficulty of the debtor; or
- Breach of contract, such as default or past due event; or
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

<u>Receivables from third parties</u>

The Company assessed the latest performance and financial position of the counterparties and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Company measured the impairment loss allowance using 12-month ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

<u>Financial assets at amortised cost</u>

Financial assets at amortised cost include receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Credit risk exposure in relation to financial assets at amortised costs as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is insignificant, and accordingly no credit loss allowance is recognised as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

The Company has no financial assets that are either past due and/or impaired at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

22. Financial risk management (Cont'd)

22.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their cash and cash equivalents and lease liabilities.

The Company does not expect any significant effect on the Company's profit or loss arising from the effects of reasonably possible changes to interest rates on interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the financial year.

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was as follows:

	2024 S$	2023 S$
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Fixed deposits	895,778	1,208,034
Financial liabilities		
Lease liabilities	135,137	182,570

The sensitivity analysis is based on changes in the interest rates of variable rate financial instruments.

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk is not presented as the Company do not have significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rate.

At the reporting date, the Company does not have variable rate interest-bearing financial instruments.

22.3 Liquidity risk

The Directors exercises prudent liquidity and cash flow risk management policies and aims at maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and cash flow at all times.

The financial liabilities of the Company as presented in the statement of financial position are due within twelve months from the reporting date and approximate the contractual undiscounted repayments obligations.

22. Financial risk management (Cont'd)

22.3 Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

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

	Within one year S$	Later than one year but not later than five years S$	Total S$
2024			
Financial assets, at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,454,605	0	3,454,605
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	1,168,435	0	1,168,435
	4,623,040	0	4,623,040
Financial liabilities, at amortised cost			
Trade and other payables	945,959	0	945,959
Lease liabilities	112,982	28,433	141,415
	1,058,941	28,433	1,087,374
Net financial assets/ (liabilities)	3,564,099	(28,433)	3,535,666

	Within one year S$	Later than one year but not later than five years S$	Total S$
2023			
Financial assets, at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,804,715	0	3,804,715
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	807,086	0	807,086
	4,611,801	0	4,611,801
Financial liabilities, at amortised cost			
Trade and other payables	1,120,407	0	1,120,407
Lease liabilities	149,325	113,603	262,928
	1,269,732	113,603	1,383,335
Net financial assets/ (liabilities)	3,342,069	(113,603)	3,228,466

23. Fair values

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements of the Company approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature.

The carrying amounts of non-current lease liabilities approximate their fair values as they are subject to interest rate close to market rate of interest for similar arrangements of the financial institution.

24. Fund management

The Company's objectives when managing its funds are to safeguard and maintain adequate working capital to continue as a going concern and to develop its principal activities over the longer term through donations and government grants.

The objectives, policies or processes of the Company during the financial year ended 31 March 2024 remain the same as those for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

25. Reserve position and policy

The Company's reserve policy is as follows:

The reserves that the management have set aside provide financial stability and the means for the development of the Company's principal activity.

For long-term stability of the operations, it is the objective of the Company to achieve reserves that would be able to sustain operations for one year in the event of a decline in donations. Pursuant to the Company's investment policy, reserves are placed in fixed deposits.

The Company's reserve position for financial year ended 31 March 2024 is as follows:

	Reserves Ratio	2024	2023	Increase
		$	$	%
A	Unrestricted fund			
	Accumulated general fund	3,166,544	2,300,496	37.65
B	Restricted and designated funds			
	Designated funds	N/A	N/A	
	Restricted funds	921,014	1,546,772	(40.46)
C	Expendable endowment fund	N/A	N/A	
D	Total funds	4,087,558	3,847,268	6.25
E	Total annual operating expenditure	5,252,426	4,957,892	5.94
F	Ratio of unrestricted fund to annual operating expenditure (A/E)	0.60	0.46	

Reference:

C. An expendable endowment fund consists of assets, funds or properties, which are held in perpetuity, which produce annual income flow for a company to expend as grants.
D. Total funds include unrestricted, restricted/designated and endowment funds.
E. Total annual operating expenditure includes expenses related committee activities and projects, administrative expenses, personnel costs and interest on lease liabilities.

26. Capital commitments

During the current financial year, a project to develop the customer relationship management portal and marketing automation was contracted at S$465,038 (2023: S$587,000), of which, S$309,518 (2023: S$257,414) was incurred under development-in-progress in intangible assets. Development for LawGoWhere was completed during the current financial year and capitalised under Intangible Assets and been fully settled during the current financial year.

A balance of S$ 155,520 (2023: S$329,586) will be liable for settlement in the next 12 months.

27. Comparative figures

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

The following reclassifications were made:

	As previously reported S$	Reclassification S$	As reclassified S$
31 March 2023			
Statement of financial activities			
Income			
Grants	3,167,440	100,000	3,267,440
CLAS Co-Payment collection	44,692	(44,692)	0
Other income	146,514	(44,692)	(191,206)
Amortisation of deferred grants	100,000	(100,000)	0
Expenditure			
Interest on lease liabilities	12,935	(12,935)	0
Committee activities and projects	902,413	(902,413)	0
Administrative expenses	713,390	(713,390)	0
Personnel costs	3,329,154	(3,329,154)	0
General and administrative costs	0	192,765	192,765
Programme costs	0	4,648,729	4,648,729
Fund raising	0	116,398	116,398
31 March 2023			
Statement of financial position			
Current assets			
Other receivables	609,428	240,741	850,169
Contract assets	240,741	(240,741)	0

28. Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 21 August 2024.