



ANNUAL REPORT 2016

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Community Foundation of Singapore

The Community Foundation of Singapore was founded in 2008 to advise and assist donors to grant money to charities and causes. Today, we manage more than 80 donor funds giving out S\$10 million every year to support a wide range of community needs and making a positive change in many ways.

What we do:

- Connect donors with causes based on their areas of interest and our community knowledge to facilitate more effective giving.
- Collaborate with charities, civic and non-profit organisations to identify and develop impactful programmes that benefit various causes.
- Commit to manage donor funds with high levels of governance and accountability through rigorous programme evaluation, robust grantmaking as well as concise reporting.

Board of Directors

The Community Foundation of Singapore is guided by a diverse and dedicated Board of Directors that exercises prudence in their stewardship responsibilities and shares the passion for improving lives and strengthening communities.

Date joined	Designation
Laurence Lien	Chairman, 22 August 2013 Board member, 31 October 2008
Sandra Berrick	28 September 2015 Educational psychologist
Keith Chua	20 April 2011 Executive Chairman, ABR Holdings
Dr. Fong Cheng Hong	29 October 2014 Managing Director & Senior Private Banker, Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd
Sebastien Francois Lamy	21 March 2016 Partner, Bain & Company
Madeleine Lee	8 September 2009 Managing Director, Athenaeum Ltd
Adrian Peh	26 August 2011 Managing Director, Yeo-Leong & Peh LLC
Trillion So	29 October 2014 Audit Partner, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Mildred Tan	29 April 2014 Managing Director, Ernst & Young Advisory Pte Ltd
Stefanie Yuen-Thio	29 April 2014 Joint Managing Director, TSMP Law Corporation

Committees

Audit

Chairperson

Trillion So

Members

Sanjay Salhotra
Phoebe Ang

Donor relations

Stefanie Yuen-Thio

Stacy Choong
Laurence Lien
Mabel Tay
Prof Tang Hang Wu

Human resource & finance

Madeleine Lee

Laurence Lien
Adrian Peh

Investment

Dr Fong Cheng Hong

Vincent Ee
Madeleine Lee
Thio Siew Hua

Nomination

Keith Chua

Laurence Lien
Mildred Tan

Programmes & grants

Laurence Lien

Dr. Mary Ann Tsao
Sandra Berrick

Pro bono partners

The Community Foundation of Singapore wishes to thank our pro bono partners who have worked tirelessly to support our cause:

Allen & Gledhill LLP

Newgate Communications

TSMP Law Corporation



Chairman's Message

Evolving philanthropy



Lawrence Lien
Chairman

What are we to you? A financial service provider in the area of philanthropy? A connector of donors to the charity world? Or something more?

It would not be unusual for each of you to see us somewhat differently. All around the world, community foundations are seen as diverse, complex and constantly evolving, particularly as community needs are dynamic.

But if you were to ask me, I would just boil it down to this: we build and strengthen community.

When the Community Foundation of Singapore (CFS) started, the first step to build community was to serve as an intermediary bridging donors with communities leveraging our knowledge and providing philanthropic advice, grantmaking expertise and administration with the purpose of improving the lives of those in need.

Donors today navigate through an ever-growing range of giving options for effecting social change. The proliferation of online platforms, crowdsourcing campaigns and giving opportunities from impact investment to social entrepreneurship are re-shaping donors' attitudes and approaches to giving. Apart from more choices for how and where to give, donors want more involvement and greater accountability for their donations.

However, just being a bridge is not enough. To help steer community philanthropy into the future, we need to build deeper collaborations and strengthen partnerships among donors and communities. This comes from facilitating cause-based learning networks, capacity building, engaging donors in dialogue about community issues and constantly finding new ways to create social change. So donors can look forward to upcoming philanthropy workshops, experiential learning journeys and networking opportunities from CFS.

We also need to step up on research and share knowledge on lesser known causes or deep-rooted issues within the communities. To achieve our goal of a caring and interconnected society, we look towards growing a community of philanthropists committed in collective and aggregated funding for greater impact.

In the 2016 Budget, the government announced new measures to encourage corporate giving with the launch of the Business and IPC Partnership Scheme (BIPS) and Company of Good (COG) programmes. CFS is doing our part by reaching out to companies who are keen to structure their giving plans. For example, CFS helped Changi Foundation to develop their impact assessment framework for their corporate philanthropy and we are currently working with Ascendas-Singbridge Foundation to review and enhance their giving strategy.

CFS would not have come this far without the support of our donors, charity partners, Board and committee members, so a heartfelt 'thanks' to everyone. It is going to be an exciting journey ahead as we go from enabling to evolving community philanthropy and we look forward to your continued belief in us to make giving better.

CEO's message

Continuing to make impact together



Catherine Loh
Chief Executive Officer

Looking back on 2015, we remember it as a special year when Singapore celebrated its Golden Jubilee. Amidst the many celebratory events, our donors continued to pledge their support for philanthropic causes through CFS. We are grateful for their trust which has enabled us to continue helping those in need.

In financial year 2016, we received a total of \$10.8 million in donations of which \$10 million were in flow through funds and \$800,000 in endowment funds. We disbursed \$9.7 million worth of grants to 152 charitable organisations supporting a wide range of causes including education, social and welfare, health and arts and heritage.

Endowment funds held at CFS continue to make long term impact. Since inception, we have awarded \$1.59 million in grants to 27 different organisations with 70% going to the education field and 23% to social services.

The strong and committed relationships we have built over time with charity partners is also another reason why we have been able to co-develop impactful programmes that benefit various communities. Many of these programmes are on-going and going strong while others were spawned from new collaborations. One such example is working with institutions to professionalise the Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) industry (more on page 13).

From a risk governance standpoint, I am pleased to share that from the 2016 Effective Governance Survey conducted by the Ministry of Community, Culture and Youth (MCCY), the CFS Board was deemed to have adequate oversight of strategic and financial matters.

As SG50 draws to a close, I would like to thank members of the Board and committees for their valuable guidance and advice the past year. It is with great anticipation that we look forward to the next chapter of enabling philanthropy and continue to make impact in our communities.

Figures for FY2016 are from 1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016.

All amounts are in Singapore dollars, rounded up to the nearest \$100,000.

Key achievements for financial year 2016

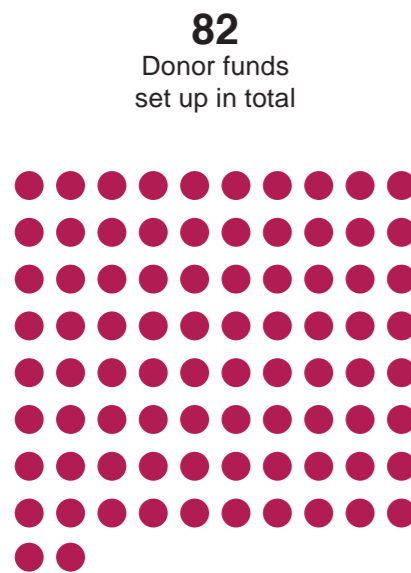
Donations in FY 2016



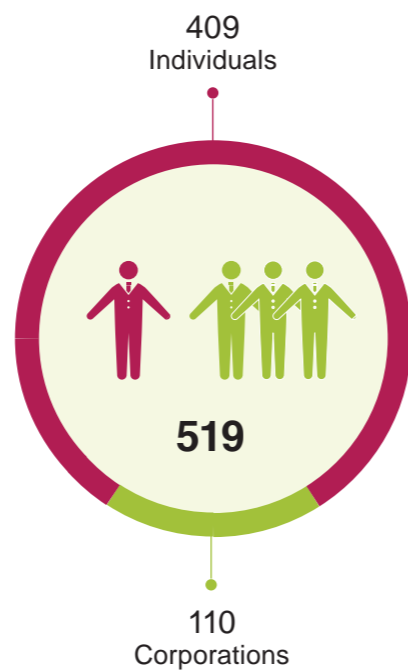
Donations since inception



Donor funds

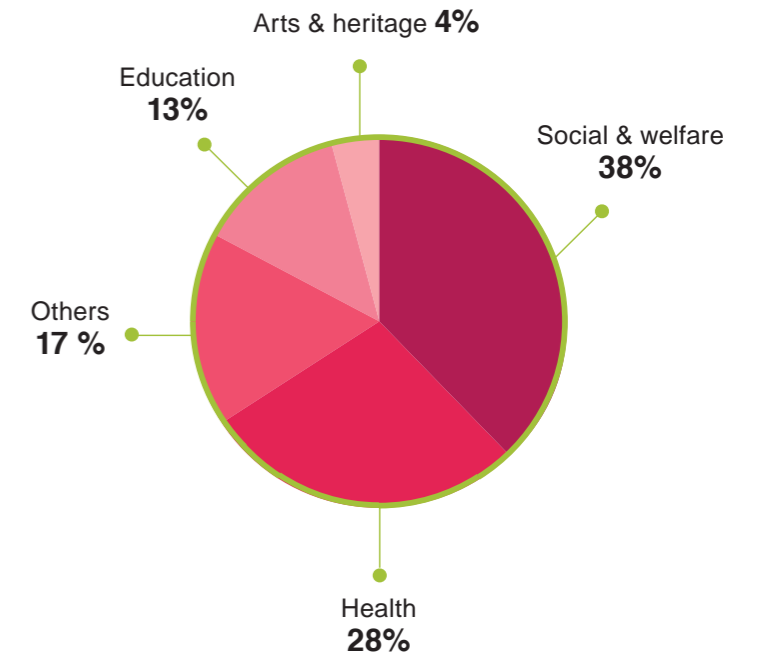


Donors



Grants disbursed

We disbursed **\$9.7 million** to support **152 charities** in FY2016



Charitable causes supported



Figures for FY2016 are from 1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016. All amounts are in Singapore dollars, rounded up to the nearest \$100,000.

Charity sectors are defined according to the Charity Portal.

Programme highlights

SUPPORTING YOUTH AND EDUCATION

Empowering youth through education continues to be a cause that resonated with donors who supported a wide spectrum of programmes including disadvantaged young women, youth at risk of discontinuing education as well as those with special needs. Apart from providing direct financial support, donors also recognise the importance of facilitating youth development by working upstream to conduct preventive programmes. As teachers also play an important role in the education ecosystem, donors saw the need to honour the work of outstanding educators.



S R Nathan Education Upliftment Fund

It was with great sadness that we joined the nation to mourn the passing of former President S R Nathan in August 2016. Mr Nathan had been a keen advocate for keeping youth in schools for as long as possible and through the fund that he started in 2011, close to 1,000 Institute of Technical Education (ITE), polytechnic and university students have benefited from bursaries, scholarships as well as monthly financial assistance. Mr Nathan has touched many young lives through this fund. While his passing leaves a void, his legacy of giving lives on and we hope it inspires others to reach out to do the same.

IWF Education Grant Award for young women

Going into its third year, the IWF Education Grant Award — set up by the International Women's Forum (IWF) and administered by CFS — continues to support young women pursuing a diploma or degree in local polytechnics or universities. Most of these promising young women, — who are picked for their attitude, aptitude and aspirations — had to disrupt their studies along the way due to financial difficulties. Besides the award, IWF women leaders are also on hand to provide guidance, mentorship and career advice to empower these young ladies for the future.

Leading Foundation Teacher Award

They say the best teachers teach from the heart, not from a book which is why the Leading Foundation Teacher Award recognises outstanding and dedicated preschool and special needs teachers who go beyond the call of duty to make a difference in the lives of their students. Organised by the National Institute of Education (NIE), funded by the Leading Foundation and administered by CFS, the award is the first of its kind in Singapore. The four deserving winners of the 2015 award are exceptional educators in their own right and we hope that the award will spur them on to greater heights in their field of work.

Innovative programmes on youth development

CFS works with donors and charity partners on an on-going basis to develop innovative programmes that provide strategic and sustainable support in the area of youth development. Some successful programmes our donors are supporting:



Photo: Students Care Services

Youth COP

Youth COP is a joint programme by Students Care Service, Neighbourhood Police Centres and schools to tackle youth crime and juvenile delinquency. The programme develops teens to be crime prevention leaders in the community by training them to stay away from crime and help others to do the same. Youth COP has been recognised for its effectiveness and impact and is active in five secondary school with high participation rates.



Photo: Metta Café

Metta Café

In support of the Enabling Masterplan to create an inclusive Singapore, Metta Café provides food and beverage (F&B) vocational training for young adults with autism or mild intellectual disability. The aim is to help these youths acquire work and life skills and achieve self-reliance through employment. Besides training these apprentices in kitchen skills, meal preparation and customer service, Metta also helps to secure employment for them in the F&B or service industries.

Innovative programmes on youth development (continued)

CampVision

CampVision continues its run of impactful programmes that create opportunities for less privileged youths to be engaged and empowered. Through the LEAD Academy which is now into its second year, donor UBS provided funding and employees to mentor youths in self leadership and communication over a six month period.



Photo: CampVision

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR SENIORS

The Singapore Budget 2016 touched on the setting up of community networks which will help enable seniors to stay active, healthy and meaningfully engaged as well as provide targeted assistance to needy seniors. At the ground level, CFS continues its work with donors and charities to develop programmes that support the evolving social and medical needs of seniors, and hopefully make a difference to their quality of life.

Outing for the Elderly Fund

The Outing for the Elderly Fund was set up in 2009 to enable home-bound seniors to enjoy being out with the hope of reducing their sense of social isolation. To date, the fund has brought more than 7,000 seniors from over 50 eldercare centres and homes on some 50 outings to places like museums, Gardens by the Bay, the Singapore Flyer, River Safari and supermarkets.



Photo: Ling Kwang Home

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)

With a rapidly ageing population, TCM is gradually gaining acceptance as a complement to conventional treatment in managing chronic diseases. To strengthen professional knowledge and raise practice standards, CFS is currently working with donors on grantmaking to promote research and award scholarships to TCM students and practitioners in Singapore.

PUTTING THE SPOTLIGHT ON THE ARTS

Support for the arts and heritage in Singapore is a collective effort by the public and private sector. While the government may provide essential support to arts groups, it needs help from the private sector to promote a vibrant and sustainable arts scene. The dollar-for-dollar Cultural Matching Fund is one such collaborative partnership that has boosted corporations and individuals to contribute towards developing Singapore's cultural heritage. Through this, we hope more donors will step forward and help build a thriving arts and cultural community.

Goh Soon Tioe Centenary Award

The Goh Soon Tioe Centenary Award administered by CFS, now into its fourth year, continues to support talented young classical musicians who have shown a consistent track record of outstanding musicianship and performance. 2015 award winner Theophilus Tan is the first cellist to clinch the accolade since the award was started and he will be furthering his music studies at the Richard Wagner Konservatorium in Vienna.

A concert to celebrate 'home'

For Singapore's Golden Jubilee, CFS in collaboration with Kris Foundation, brought five young Singaporean musicians together in a performance called 'The Journey Back Home' that celebrates what it means to belong. The concert, which was staged at the Victoria Concert Hall, featured a new work by homegrown composer Phang Kok Jun, specially commissioned for SG50.



Photo: Kris Foundation



The Community Foundation of Singapore

(Limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)
Registration Number: 200817758M

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2016

Directors' Statement

We are pleased to submit this annual report to the members of the Community Foundation of Singapore (the "Company"), together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2016.

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial statements set out on pages 21 to 47 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2016 and the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, the Singapore Charities Act, Chapter 37 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

Directors

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

Keith Chua Tiang Choon
 Fong Cheng Hong
 Madeleine Lee Suh Shin
 Laurence Lien Tsung Chern
 Adrian Peh Nam Chuan
 Sim Beng Mei Mildred
 Trillion So
 Stephanie Yuen Thio
 Berrick Sandra Kaye (Appointed on 28 September 2015)
 Lamy Sebastien Francois (Appointed on 21 March 2016)

Under Article 7 of its Memorandum of Association, the members of the Company guarantee to contribute a sum not exceeding \$100 to the assets of the Company in the event of it being wound up. The members of the Company are Laurence Lien Tsung Chern, Yeoh Chee Yan and Sim Beng Mei Mildred.

Directors' Interest

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year 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.

Share Options

The Company is limited by guarantee and has no issued share capital.

Auditors

The auditors, KPMG LLP have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Madeleine Lee Suh Shin
 Director



Laurence Lien Tsung Chern
 Director

26 August 2016

Independent Auditors' Report

Members of the Company
Community Foundation of Singapore

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Community Foundation of Singapore (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 21 to 47 .

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act"), the Singapore Charities Act, Chapter 37 (the "Charities Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditors' responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

During the course of our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that during the year:

- (a) the use of the donation monies was not in accordance with the objectives of the Company as required under Regulation 16 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (b) the Company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 (fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

KPMG LLP

KPMG LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
26 August 2016



Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	4,898	12,526
Investment at fair value through profit or loss	5	1,277,533	789,467
		<u>1,282,431</u>	<u>801,993</u>
Current assets			
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	5	27,354,802	25,253,023
Other receivables	6	441,835	405,285
Cash and cash equivalents	7	19,162,105	20,720,275
		<u>46,958,742</u>	<u>46,378,583</u>
Total assets		<u>48,241,173</u>	<u>47,180,576</u>
Funds			
General Fund		2,120,026	1,545,585
Restricted Funds	8	22,052,072	21,916,447
Endowment Funds	9	22,718,625	23,372,413
Total funds		<u>46,890,723</u>	<u>46,834,445</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred capital grants	10	1,470	8,100
Deferred care & share grant	11	948,095	—
Deferred critical funding grant	12	169,326	—
		<u>1,118,891</u>	<u>8,100</u>
Current liabilities			
Other payables	13	231,559	338,031
Total liabilities		<u>1,350,450</u>	<u>346,131</u>
Total funds and liabilities		<u>48,241,173</u>	<u>47,180,576</u>

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016			Total
		General Fund	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Income					
Operating income					
Donations		50,648	9,917,669	–	9,968,317
Programme services		34,301	–	–	34,301
Support fees		248,815	–	–	248,815
Total Operating Income		333,764	9,917,669	–	10,251,433
Investment income					
Investment income from investments at fair value through profit or loss		–	315,737	819,165	1,134,902
Interest income		136,043	6,855	289	143,187
Net (loss)/gain on investments at fair value through profit or loss		–	(577,054)	(1,675,702)	(2,252,756)
Total investment income/(loss)		136,043	(254,462)	(856,248)	(974,667)
Government grants					
Operating grants		1,100,000	–	–	1,100,000
Amortisation of deferred capital grant	10	6,630	–	–	6,630
Care and share grant		76,624	–	–	76,624
Critical funding grant	12	138,174	–	–	138,174
Reinvestment funding grant		100,000	–	–	100,000
VWOS-charities capability fund grant		15,408	–	–	15,408
Other grants and incentives		33,889	–	–	33,889
Total government grants		1,470,725	–	–	1,470,725
Total income		1,940,532	9,663,207	(856,248)	10,747,491

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2015			Total
		General Fund	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Income					
Operating income					
Donations		28,746	12,820,488	–	12,849,234
Programme services		18,750	–	–	18,750
Support fees		74,644	–	–	74,644
Total Operating Income		122,140	12,820,488	–	12,942,628
Investment income					
Investment income from investments at fair value through profit or loss		–	384,004	694,379	1,078,383
Interest income		62,678	1,563	–	64,241
Net (loss)/gain on investments at fair value through profit or loss		–	242,719	1,576,835	1,819,554
Total investment income/(loss)		62,678	628,286	2,271,214	2,962,178
Government grants					
Operating grants		1,491,997	–	–	1,491,997
Amortisation of deferred capital grant	10	6,558	–	–	6,558
Care and share grant		400,281	–	–	400,281
Critical funding grant	12	–	–	–	–
Reinvestment funding grant		–	–	–	–
VWOS-charities capability fund grant		–	–	–	–
Other grants and incentives		18,234	–	–	18,234
Total government grants		1,917,070	–	–	1,917,070
Total income		2,101,888	13,448,774	2,271,214	17,821,876

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016			Total
		General Fund	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Other (losses)/gains					
Foreign currency gain		–	–	–	–
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		(998)	–	–	(998)
Total other (losses)/gains		(998)	–	–	(998)
Expenditure					
Operating expenses					
Contribution to defined contribution plan		(108,457)	–	–	(108,457)
Corporate communication expenses		(37,970)	–	–	(37,970)
Corporate support expenses		(13,183)	–	–	(13,183)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	(6,630)	–	–	(6,630)
Events		(6,956)	–	–	(6,956)
IT enhancement expenses		(46,208)	–	–	(46,208)
Office rental expenses		(72,000)	–	–	(72,000)
Other expenses		(18,042)	(1,001)	(72)	(19,115)
Professional fees		(52,533)	–	–	(52,533)
Salaries and related costs		(832,834)	–	–	(832,834)
Small assets expensed off		(5,538)	–	–	(5,538)
Support fees		–	(148,003)	(100,812)	(248,815)
Total operating expenses		(1,200,351)	(149,004)	(100,884)	(1,450,239)
Investment expenses					
Custodian fees		–	(4,715)	(13,743)	(18,458)
Fund administration		–	(7,105)	(18,575)	(25,680)
Investment expense		–	(7,267)	(18,961)	(26,228)
Management fees		–	(19,339)	(50,179)	(69,518)
Withholding tax		–	(1,118)	(2,909)	(4,027)
Total investment expenses		–	(39,544)	(104,367)	(143,911)

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2015			Total
		General Fund	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Other (losses)/gains					
Foreign currency gain		10	–	–	10
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		–	–	–	–
Total other (losses)/gains		10	–	–	10
Expenditure					
Operating expenses					
Contribution to defined contribution plan		(82,496)	–	–	(82,496)
Corporate communication expenses		(49,114)	–	–	(49,114)
Corporate support expenses		(12,840)	–	–	(12,840)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	(6,558)	–	–	(6,558)
Events		(8,185)	–	–	(8,185)
IT enhancement expenses		(2,497)	–	–	(2,497)
Office rental expenses		(72,000)	–	–	(72,000)
Other expenses		(25,413)	(211)	(51)	(25,675)
Professional fees		(124,116)	–	–	(124,116)
Salaries and related costs		(765,237)	–	–	(765,237)
Small assets expensed off		(182)	–	–	(182)
Support fees		–	(74,644)	–	(74,644)
Total operating expenses		(1,148,638)	(74,855)	(51)	(1,223,544)
Investment expenses					
Custodian fees		–	–	–	–
Fund administration		(25,680)	–	–	(25,680)
Investment expense		–	(7,214)	(5,182)	(12,396)
Management fees		–	–	–	–
Withholding tax		–	(343)	343	–
Total investment expenses		(25,680)	(7,557)	(4,839)	(38,076)

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016			Total
		General Fund	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Charity events expenses					
Fund raising cost		–	(6,130)	–	(6,130)
Donations		–	(9,145,212)	(513,881)	(9,659,093)
Programme expenses		(227,434)	–	–	(227,434)
Total charity events expenses		(227,434)	(9,151,342)	(513,881)	(9,892,657)
Total expenditure		(1,427,785)	(9,339,890)	(719,132)	(11,486,807)
Operating surplus/(deficit) before income tax		511,749	323,317	(1,575,380)	(740,314)
Tax expense	14	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(deficit) and total comprehensive income/(deficit) for the year		511,749	323,317	1,575,380	(740,314)
Transfers					
Gross transfer between funds		62,692	(187,692)	125,000	–
Investment income transferred from Endowment Fund	8	–	–	–	–
	9	62,692	(187,692)	125,000	–
Net surplus/(deficit) and total comprehensive income/(deficit) for the year		574,441	135,625	(1,450,380)	(740,314)

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2015			Total
		General Fund	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Charity events expenses					
Fund raising cost		–	(12,768)	–	(12,768)
Donations		–	(11,296,137)	(555,200)	(11,851,337)
Programme expenses		(489,031)	–	–	(489,031)
Total charity events expenses		(489,031)	(11,308,905)	(555,200)	(12,353,136)
Total expenditure		(1,663,349)	(11,391,317)	(560,090)	(13,614,756)
Operating surplus/(deficit) before income tax		438,549	2,057,457	1,711,124	4,207,130
Tax expense	14	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(deficit) and total comprehensive income/(deficit) for the year		438,549	2,057,457	1,711,124	4,207,130
Transfers					
Gross transfer between funds		494,628	(494,628)	–	–
Investment income transferred from Endowment Fund	8	–	246,832	(246,832)	–
	9	494,628	(247,796)	(246,832)	–
Net surplus/(deficit) and total comprehensive income/(deficit) for the year		933,177	1,809,661	1,464,292	4,207,130

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

Statement of Changes in Funds

Year ended 31 March 2016

	General Fund \$	Restricted Funds \$	Endowment Funds \$	Total \$
At 1 April 2014	612,408	20,106,786	21,457,137	42,176,331
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Initial funds received	–	–	450,984	450,984
Net surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	933,177	1,809,661	1,464,292	4,207,130
	933,177	1,809,661	1,915,276	4,658,114
At 31 March 2015	1,545,585	21,916,447	23,372,413	46,834,445
At 1 April 2015	1,545,585	21,916,447	23,372,413	46,834,445
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Initial funds received	–	–	796,592	796,592
Net surplus/(deficit) and total comprehensive income/ (deficit) for the year	574,441	135,625	(1,450,380)	(740,314)
	574,441	135,625	(653,788)	56,278
At 31 March 2016	2,120,026	22,052,072	22,718,625	46,890,723

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

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Deficit)/Surplus after tax		(740,314)	4,207,130
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation of deferred capital grant		(6,630)	(6,558)
Depreciation of plant and equipment		6,630	6,558
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment		998	–
Interest income		(143,187)	(64,241)
Investment income		(1,134,902)	(1,078,383)
Net loss/(gain) on investments at fair value through profit or loss		2,252,756	(1,819,554)
		235,351	1,244,952
Changes in working capital:			
Other receivables		25,270	(269,319)
Other payables		(106,472)	220,464
Deferred care and share grant		948,095	–
Deferred critical funding grant		169,326	–
Deferred operating grants		–	(391,997)
Cash generated from operating activities		1,271,570	804,100
Interest received		99,037	32,309
Dividend received		1,117,232	1,098,283
Net cash from operating activities		2,487,839	1,934,692
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment		–	(6,844)
Purchase of investments		(14,185,205)	(5,278,242)
Proceeds from sale of investments		9,342,604	6,483,293
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(4,842,601)	1,198,207
Cash flows from financing activity			
Receipt for endowment fund		796,592	450,984
Net cash from financing activity		796,592	450,984
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,558,170)	3,583,883
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	7	20,720,275	17,136,392
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		19,162,105	20,720,275

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

Notes to the financial statements

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 August 2016.

1 Domicile and activities

The Community Foundation of Singapore (the “Company”) is a public company limited by guarantee, incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. The Company has its registered office at 6 Eu Tong Sen Street, #04-88 The Central, Singapore 059817. Under Article 7 of its Memorandum of Association, the members of the Company guarantee to contribute a sum not exceeding \$100 to the assets of the Company in the event of it being wound up.

The Company is registered as a charity under the Singapore Charities Act (“Cap. 37”). The Company is also an approved Institution of a Public Character (“IPC”) under the Singapore Charities Act.

The principal activities of the Company are to raise funds from donors in the community, provide philanthropic services to the community and its donors, source new non-profit programmes, make grants, and undertake community leadership and partnership activities to address a wide variety of charitable needs.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“FRS”).

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Measurement of fair values

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are prepared by the finance team which regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair value, then the finance team assesses and documents the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of FRS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy the resulting fair value estimate should be classified.

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements (continued) *Measurement of fair values (continued)*

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets;

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3: inputs for the asset that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant of the entire measurement (with Level 3 being the lowest).

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in Note 17 – Financial risk management.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Foreign currency transactions

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, and have been applied consistently by the Company.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date on which the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.2 Plant and equipment (i) Recognition and measurement

Items of plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment

When parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of plant and equipment.

The gain and loss on disposal of an item of plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal from the carrying amount of plant and equipment, and are recognised within other income in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of a component of plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset, less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects that expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

Computer equipment	3 years
Other office equipment	5 years

Plant and equipment costing less than \$1,000 are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the year of purchase.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

3.3 Financial instruments Non-derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognises loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Financial instruments (continued) Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and loans and receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss comprise quoted equity securities, quoted bonds and funds managed by fund managers that otherwise would have been classified as available for sale.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and bank deposits.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Financial instruments (continued) *Non-derivative financial liabilities (continued)*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities comprise other payables.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amount presented in the statement of financial position, only if the Company holds a currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize an asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legal right to set off the recognized amounts must be enforceable in both the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of both the Company and its counterparty. In all other situations they are presented gross. When financial assets and financial liabilities are offset in the statement of financial position, the associated income and expense items will also be offset in the statement of comprehensive income, unless specifically prohibited by an applicable accounting standard.

3.4 Impairment *(i) Non-derivative financial assets*

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, economic conditions that correlate with defaults or the disappearance of an active market for a security.

Loans and receivables

The Company considers evidence of impairment for loans and receivables at a specific asset level. All individually significant loans and receivables are assessed for specific impairment.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Impairment (continued) *(i) Non-derivative financial assets (continued)* *Loans and receivables (continued)*

When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decrease, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.5 Funds *General Fund*

Income and expenditure relating to the main activities of the Company are accounted for through the general fund in the statement of comprehensive income.

Restricted Funds

Income and expenditure relating to funds set up for contributions received and expenditures incurred for specific purposes are accounted for through the restricted funds in the statement of comprehensive income.

The assets and liabilities of these funds are accounted for separately. However, for presentation purposes, they are pooled together with those of the general fund.

Endowment Fund

Interest, dividends and other income derived from the endowment fund and any associated expenditure are recognised through the restricted fund in the statement of comprehensive income.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Incoming resources

Donations

Donations are recognised as and when the Company's entitlement to such income is established with no significant uncertainty and amount can be measured with sufficient reliability, which is generally upon receipt of the amount due in full or by instalments. Donations-in-kind are recognised when the fair value of the assets received can be reasonably ascertained.

Investment income

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

Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Government grants

Grants from the government to meet the Company's operating expenses are recognised as income to match the related operating expenditure.

Government grants for the purchase of depreciable assets are taken to deferred capital grant. The grants are recognised as income over the useful lives of the related assets to match the depreciation of those assets.

3.7 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employment benefit expense in the statement of comprehensive income in the periods during which related services are rendered by employees.

Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3.8 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Management is currently assessing the potential impact of adopting these new standards and interpretations, on the financial statements of the Company. The Company does not plan to adopt these standards early.

4 Plant and Equipment

	Computer equipment \$	Other office equipment \$	Total \$
Cost			
At 1 April 2014	42,466	4,066	46,532
Additions	(13,433)	—	(13,433)
Disposals	6,844	—	6,844
At 31 March 2015	35,877	4,066	39,943
Disposals	(3,616)	—	(3,616)
At 31 March 2016	32,261	4,066	36,237
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 April 2014	31,856	2,436	34,292
Depreciation charge for the year	5,971	587	6,558
Disposals	(13,433)	—	(13,433)
At 31 March 2015	24,394	3,023	27,417
Depreciation charge for the year	6,262	368	6,630
Disposals	(2,618)	—	(2,618)
At 31 March 2016	28,038	3,391	31,429
Carrying amounts			
At 1 April 2014	10,610	1,630	12,240
At 31 March 2015	11,483	1,043	12,526
At 31 March 2016	4,223	675	4,898

5 Investments at fair value through profit or loss

These relate to investments which are designated at fair value through profit or loss.

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Quoted equity securities	13,651,875	12,656,850
Quoted bonds	12,269,867	10,418,470
Funds managed by fund managers	2,710,593	2,967,170
	<u>28,632,335</u>	<u>26,042,490</u>
Investments at fair value through profit or loss		
– non-current	1,277,533	789,467
– current	27,354,802	25,253,023
	<u>28,632,335</u>	<u>26,042,490</u>

The fair value hierarchy of investments which are designated at fair value through profit or loss at the reporting date are represented in the following table:

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$
31 March 2016			
Investments designated at fair value through profit or loss	<u>25,921,742</u>	<u>2,710,593</u>	<u>28,632,335</u>
31 March 2015			
Investments designated at fair value through profit or loss	<u>23,075,320</u>	<u>2,967,170</u>	<u>26,042,490</u>

6 Other receivables

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Grant receivable	118,037	100,281
Interest receivable	110,492	66,342
Dividend receivable	17,670	—
Other receivables	176,687	220,000
Refundable deposits	6,000	6,000
Loans and receivables	428,886	392,623
Prepayment	12,949	12,662
	<u>441,835</u>	<u>405,285</u>

The Company's grant receivable is denominated in Singapore dollars.

There is no allowance for doubtful debts arising from loans and receivables balances, none of which are past due as at the reporting date.

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	4,155,413	13,020,275
Fixed deposits	15,006,692	7,700,000
	<u>19,162,105</u>	<u>20,720,275</u>

Fixed deposits bear interest at an average rate of 1.36% (2015: 0.96%) per annum and for a tenure of approximately 151 days (2015: 336 days).

The Company's cash and bank balances are denominated in Singapore, and includes \$2,531,704 (2015: \$5,606,380) being held for the purpose of the endowment fund and \$13,352,380 (2015: \$13,471,718) held for the restricted funds.

8 Restricted Funds

Restricted funds comprise Flow-Through Funds and Community Impact Funds. Flow-Through Funds are for the purpose of providing financial support to beneficiaries designated by the donors. Community Impact Funds support a specific programme or project to address an unmet need or under-supported cause identified by the Company. Restricted funds are not used to fund the operations of Company.

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Flow-Through Funds	21,906,136	21,812,673
Community Impact Funds	145,936	103,774
	<u>22,052,072</u>	<u>21,916,447</u>

During the year ended 31 March 2016, \$62,692 (2015: \$494,628) of the Restricted Funds was transferred to support specific programmes and charities that were previously identified and approved by the donors. Additionally, a transfer of \$125,000 (2015: Nil) from the Restricted Funds to Endowment Funds was approved by the donors, for use in its investment activities.

At the reporting date, \$646,000 (2015: Nil) of the Flow-Through Funds is a donation in-kind (equity shares) subject to a condition in which the shares will remain invested till 2019. The investment has a market value of \$583,000 (2015: Nil) and is included in Note 5.

At the reporting date, the Company has committed to the beneficiaries under Flow-Through Funds for an outstanding amount of \$3,133,266 (2015: \$2,712,585). Actual disbursement is subject to specific condition being fulfilled by the beneficiaries.

Details of the Community Impact Funds during the financial year are as follows:

Migrants Emergency Assistance and Support Fund

This fund is set up to help migrant/ domestic workers who are in dire need of financial assistance to tide over their current crisis.

Safe Home Scheme

This fund aims to provide a one-stop home modification service to retrofit or design a more accessible and safe home environment for elderly/person with disability and/or their caregivers.

Homecare Fund

This fund is set up to help needy beneficiaries suffering critical chronic illness to settle in their homes when they are discharged from the hospital.

Kampong Spirit Fund

This fund is set up as a community project to support needy residents in a local housing estate with vouchers that allow them to exchange for meals of their choice at participating food stalls in their neighbourhood.

9 Endowment Funds

Endowment Funds are a form of restricted fund, where the initial donation is maintained as seed capital. It consists of all specific donations and gifts intended for the Endowment Fund.

At the reporting date, \$255,160 (2015: \$255,160) of the Endowment Funds is subject to a condition where the seed capital will remain invested in a specific fund managed by an external fund manager till 2019. The investment has a market value of \$694,533 (2015: \$789,467) and is included in fund managed by fund manager in Note 5.

During the year ended 31 March 2015, a transfer of \$246,832 to the restricted funds was approved by the donors, for use in its charitable activities.

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April	23,372,413	21,457,137
Initial funds received	796,592	450,984
Investment income	819,165	694,379
Interest income	289	—
Net (loss)/gain on investments at fair value through profit or loss	(1,675,702)	1,576,835
Donations	(513,881)	(555,200)
Custodian fees	(13,743)	—
Fund administration	(18,575)	—
Management fees	(50,179)	—
Support fees	(100,812)	—
Other expenses	(21,942)	(4,890)
Transfer from Restricted Funds	125,000	—
Transferred to statement of comprehensive income	—	(246,832)
Balance at 31 March	<u>22,718,625</u>	<u>23,372,413</u>
Represented by:		
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	19,982,990	17,699,691
Other receivables	224,769	66,342
Cash at bank	2,531,704	5,606,380
Total assets	<u>22,739,463</u>	<u>23,372,413</u>
Other payables	(20,838)	—
Net assets	<u>22,718,625</u>	<u>23,372,413</u>

10 Deferred capital grants

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Capital grant received	48,950	48,950
At 1 April	(40,850)	(34,292)
Amortisation for the year	(6,630)	(6,558)
Accumulated amortisation	(47,480)	(40,850)
At 31 March	1,470	8,100

11 Deferred care & share grant

	2016 \$	2015 \$
At 1 April	—	—
Grant received during the year	1,125,000	300,000
Grant utilised and recognised in the income statement	(76,624)	(400,281)
Grant utilised and recognised in the income statement in prior year	(100,281)	—
Grant receivable during the year	—	100,281
At 31 March	948,095	—

12 Deferred critical funding grant

	2016 \$	2015 \$
At 1 April	—	—
Grant received	307,500	—
Grant utilised and recognised in the income statement	(138,174)	—
At 31 March	169,326	—

13 Other payables

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Other payables	33,093	148,070
Accrued operating expenses	198,466	189,961
	231,559	338,031

14 Tax expense

The Company is an approved charitable institution under the Singapore Charities Act, Chapter 37 and an institution of a public character under the Income Tax, Chapter 134. Accordingly, the Company is exempt from income tax.

15 Tax deductible donations

During the year, tax deductible donations received amounted to \$8,676,642 (2015: \$8,291,720).

16 Related parties

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company and the party are subject to common control or joint control. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

During the financial year, transactions with related party were as follows:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Transactions with National Volunteer and Philanthropy Centre (“NVPC”)		
Office rental expenses	72,000	72,000
Corporate support expenses	13,183	12,840
Event expenses	—	30,000
Grant disbursement	337,662	110,000
Payroll and other expenses paid on behalf	692,046	590,609

16 Related parties (continued)

The Company was set up as an initiative spearheaded by NVPC but is registered as an independent legal entity. Management has been adopting NVPC's financial guidelines since its incorporation. Two of the Company's directors are also members of NVPC's board and one director is holding a key management position in NVPC. The parties have an agreement whereby NVPC provides office space and corporate services to the Company at agreed terms.

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel of the Company are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

The remuneration of key management personnel is determined by the Board of the Directors.

The remuneration of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Short-term employee benefits (including salaries)	363,375	328,802
Contributions to defined contribution plan	29,763	27,501
	<u>393,138</u>	<u>356,303</u>
Number of key management personnel	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

In terms of salary band, the breakdown below shows a two-year comparison by headcount of the Company.

	2016	2015
Annual remuneration		
Remuneration bands		
\$200,000 – \$300,000	1	1
\$100,000 – \$200,000	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Donation received from directors and/or close affiliates of the directors amounted to \$625,000 (2015: \$80,000) during the year.

17 Financial risk management**Overview**

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments arise from market risk, credit and liquidity risks. The Company's policies for managing each of these risks are summarised below.

**Market risk
Price risk**

Price risk arises from uncertainty about the future prices of financial instruments invested by the Company. It represents the potential financial loss the Company might suffer through holding investments in the face of falling prices. It is the Company's policy to achieve an appropriate diversification in its investment portfolio in order to mitigate such risk. The Company's exposure to changes in prices relates primarily to the investment in debt and equity securities, and funds managed by external fund managers.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company's debt and equity investments are listed on the Singapore Exchange. The Company has funds which are managed by external fund managers, representing 8% of the Company's total investments. A 10% change in the prices of these securities would have changed the surplus for the year by approximately \$2,863,234 (2015: \$2,604,249). The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on investments that are denominated in US dollars. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency risk. The management review the investment portfolio periodically to ensure that the net exposure is kept at an acceptable level.

The Company has \$2,710,593 of US dollar investments (2015: \$2,967,169) which is 9.5% (2015: 11.4%) of the Company's total investments.

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening or weakening of US dollar against Singapore dollar at reporting date would increase/(decrease) surplus for the year by approximately \$271,059 (2015: \$296,717). The analysis assumes other variables remain constant.

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Company's interest-earning bank balances and investment in fixed rate quoted debt securities. The Company accounts for fixed rate quoted debt securities at fair value through profit or loss.

There is no formal hedging policy with respect to interest rate exposure. Exposure to interest rate risk is monitored on an ongoing basis and the Company endeavours to keep the net exposure at an acceptable level.

17 Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position. As at the reporting date, other than cash and cash equivalents amounting to \$19,162,105 (2015: \$20,720,275) placed with a bank which is regulated, there is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Liquidity risk

In the management of liquidity risk, the Company monitors and maintains a level of cash and bank balances deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in short-term cash flows.

At the reporting date, the contractual cash flows of the Company's financial liabilities approximate the carrying values and they are expected to be settled within the next twelve months.

Reserve management

The reserves of the Company comprise the general fund, restricted funds and endowment fund. Disbursement and usage of restricted funds are restricted to the specific charitable purposes specified by donors. Donations received under endowment funds are kept as capital. The Company aims to safeguard these reserves through appropriate capital and operating policies.

17 Financial risk management (continued)

Accounting classification and fair values

An analysis of the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities is set out below:

	Note	Loans and receivables \$	Designated at fair value \$	Liabilities at amortised cost \$	Total carrying amount \$
Financial assets measured at fair value					
31 March 2016					
Investments at fair value through profit and loss	5	—	28,632,335	—	28,632,335
31 March 2015					
Investments at fair value through profit and loss	5	—	26,042,490	—	26,042,490
Financial instruments not measured at fair value					
31 March 2016					
Assets					
Other receivables*	6	428,886	—	—	428,886
Cash and cash equivalents	7	19,162,105	—	—	19,162,105
		19,590,991	—	—	19,590,991
Liabilities					
Other payables	13	—	—	231,559	231,559
31 March 2015					
Assets					
Other receivables*	6	392,623	—	—	392,623
Cash and cash equivalents	7	20,720,275	—	—	20,720,275
		21,112,898	—	—	21,112,898
Liabilities					
Other payables	13	—	—	338,031	338,031

* Excludes prepayments

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value, approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short period to maturity.

Corporate information

The Community Foundation of Singapore was incorporated on September 8, 2008 as a Company Limited by Guarantee. It was registered under the Charities Act on July 15, 2008.

UNIQUE ENTITY NUMBER

200817758M

IPC PERIOD

22 September 2016 – 21 September 2018

BANKER

CIMB
OCBC Bank
Standard Chartered Bank

AUDITOR

KPMG LLP

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Our reserves comprise General Funds, Restricted Funds and Endowment Funds. General Funds relate to the net income from the operating activities of the Company. Restricted Funds are used to provide financial support to beneficiaries designated by the donors and support a specific programme or project to address an unmet need or under-supported cause identified by the Company. Endowment Funds are funds in which the initial donation is maintained as seed capital and only distributable investment income-generated can be disbursed for charitable purposes.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Investment policy

The Investment Committee manages CFS' funds with care, skill, prudence and diligence, and for the sole interest of the beneficiaries of the Funds and in accordance to their objectives. Investments of the Funds shall be diversified so as to minimise loss from diversifiable risks while earning a fair return. The investments are made by external fund managers selected by the Investment Committee and approved by the Board with the primary objective of capital preservations and to provide an investment return for the Fund. The portfolios are closely monitored and periodic reviews are conducted by the Investment Committee.

Conflict of interest policy

CFS has in place policies and procedures to manage and avoid situations of conflict of interest. All Board and Committee members are required to make declarations of conflict of interest to CFS at the start of their terms of directorship, annually, or as soon as such conflict or the possibility of such conflict arises. Board members do not vote or participate in decision-making on matters where they have a conflict of interest. All employees are also required to make declarations of conflict of interest at the point of hire, annually or as soon as such conflict of the possibility of such conflict arises to ensure that all parties will act in the best interests of CFS.

Whistleblowing policy

CFS is committed to the highest standards of honesty, transparency, ethical and legal conduct and accountability. The Whistleblowing Policy aims to provide an avenue for employees and external parties to raise genuine concerns relating to any aspect of CFS' operations, including serious breaches of the code of conduct by employees. Complaints can be submitted to whistleblow@cf.org.sg.

